115

# China

Edwin H. Conger.

Oct. 15-1901-

~~Nov 1, 1901~~ - Feb. 28, 1902

802 - 928.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

19

No. 765.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD. NOV 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE
DIPLOMATIC, NOV 14 1901 BUREAU
DEP'T OF STATE NOV 14 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 10th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Mr. Gracey's suggestions regarding the independent settlement of indemnity claims.

(Despatch No. 713, August 29th, 1901).

No. 765.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

At the request of the United States Consul at Fuchau, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of his despatch No. 166 to this Legation, embodying his suggestions upon the instructions of the Department of State regarding the independent settlement of indemnity claims.

A copy of my letter to our Consuls upon this subject was transmitted to the Department with my despatch No. 713 of August 29th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Conger, No. 166, September 26, 1901.

Copy. Enclosure No - in Despatch No 765.

Independent settlement of indemnity claims.

United States Consulate, Tuchau, China.

NO. 156. September 26, 1901

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 1133, dated August 29th. 1901, in which you transmit instructions from the Department of State regarding Independent settlement settlement of indemnity claims by American citizens with the Chinese Officials, without the intervention of the Minister or Consuls. I may be permitted to offer a few suggestions which I should be pleased to have conveyed to the Department. When the Department takes the position that they are " unable to apply coercion to American citizens", they are opening a door which may supply opportunity, for all kinds of irregular intercourse on the part of Americans, with the Chinese Officials, contrary to treaty stipulations, and which virtually abolishes Article XXVII. of the Treaty. The article is very specific, as to the method of communication between American citizens and the Chinese Officials, and never, to my knowledge, has been abrogated or changed. It would seem that our Government should respect its own treatiess from and protect the Chinese authorities from interference by irresponsible foreigners outside of treaty agreements. They have a right to expect that we will not encourage unrecognized, uninspected and unapproved correspondence or intercourse on the part of private citizens. The process now receiving quasi recognition and approval ignores the authority of the Consuls, and opens the way for great complications in our administration of affairs. Private citizens should not be allowed to take matters to the Chinese officials that have not been sanctioned and

Hon. E. H. Conger,
E. E. & M. P.
U. S. A.
Pekin.

COPY.

Enclosure No - to despatch No 765.

Independent settlement of indemnity claims.

No. 1865.

September 20, 1901

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 1183, dated August 29th. 1901, in which you transmit instructions from the Department of State regarding independent settlement of indemnity claims by American citizens with the Chinese officials, without the intervention of the Minister or Consuls. I may be permitted to offer a few suggestions which I should be pleased to have conveyed to the Department. When the Department takes the position that they are " unable to apply coercion to American citizens", they are opening a door which may supply opportunity, for all kinds of irregular intercourse on the part of Americans, with the Chinese officials, contrary to treaty stipulations, and which virtually abolishes Article XXIII. of the Treaty. The article is very specific, as to the method of communication between American citizens and the Chinese officials, and never, to my knowledge, has been abrogated or changed. It would seem that our Government should respect its own treaties from and protect the Chinese authorities from interference by irresponsible foreigners outside of treaty agreements. They have a right to expect that we will not encourage unrecognized, unimpeached and unapproved correspondence or intercourse on the part of private citizens. To process now receiving quasi recognition and approval ignores the authority of the Consuls, and opens the way for great complications in our administration of affairs. Private citizens should not be allowed to take matters to the Chinese officials that have not been sanctioned and

Hon. E. H. Conger,
E. E. & M. P.
U. S. A.

Pekin.

and approved by the Consul. I am familiar with the provisions of what is called the Berthamy convention, but the privileges of that French agreement have never been claimed by the American government or approved by our Minister, Consuls, or even by the American Missionaries, so far as I have been able to learn. I have seen too much of the evil of allowling French Roman Catholic Priests to take cases directly to the Chinese officials, to encourage any extention of the privileges. I contend that we have a right to require our citizens to comply with treaty provisions and if they refuse to do so, to " ~~coerce~~ " coerce " them at least to this extent, that we recall their passports and withdraw Consular protection. They must be made to understand that though in a foreign land they are still amenible to law, and as they are not subject to Chine se law or control, thay must respect American law and authority. If no penalty is attached to offences, the law and treaties be come mere matters of advice, which they are at liberty to treat with contempt at any time that it may suit their convenience to do so. This order takes them outside consular control, and allows them to conduct their own cases with the Chinese Officials without consulting their consuls. To this I strongly object. This kind of free, unapproved appeal to th the Chinese officialss on the part of foreign missionaries is most objectionable and its abuse has been regarded as one of the most fruitful causes of the late outburst against foreigners in this country. All unofficial pressure by private persons unsanctioned by the consuls should be prohibited. Last year, when we were in great peril, and the utmost care was being exercised by all consuls, and Chinese officials, to keep the rowdy element under control, I received three despatches r

and approved by/and Consul. I am familiar with the provisions of what is called the Bertheny convention, but the privileges of that French agreement have never been claimed by the American government or approved by our Minister, Consuls, or even by the American Missionaries, so far as I have been able to learn. I have seen too much of the evil of allowing French Roman Catholic Priests to take cases directly to the Chinese officials, to encourage any extension of the privilege. I contend that we have a right to require our citizens to comply with treaty provisions and if they refuse to do so, to " coerce " them at least to this extent, that we recall their passports and withdraw Consular protection. They must be made to understand that though in a foreign land they are still amenable to law, and as they are not subject to China as law or control, they must respect American law and authority. If no penalty is attached to offences, the law and treaties become mere matters of advice, which they are at liberty to treat with contempt at any time that it may suit their convenience to do so. This order takes them outside consular control, and allows them to conduct their own cases with the Chinese Officials without consulting their consuls. To this I strongly object. This kind of free, unapproved appeal to the Chinese officials on the part of foreign missionaries is one of most objectionable and its abuse has been regarded as one of the most fruitful causes of the late outburst against foreigners in this country. All unofficial pressure by private persons unsanctioned by the consuls should be prohibited. Last year, when we were in great peril, and the utmost care was being exercised by all consuls, and Chinese officials, to keep the rowdy element under control, I received three despatches f

despatches from the Chinese High Officials asking that I would recall a certain missionary who contrary to my advice and positive orders, and the earnest request from the Authorities that I would prevent it, had returned alone to a place in the country 120 miles away from this port. This was not only greatly perilous to the lady herself, but endangered the safety of all foreigners here; for, if she had been attacked and killed, nothing could have prevented an extensive outbreak upon all foreigners: the conditions were so critical that a spark like that, would have precipitated an explosion that would have been most disastrous. We were all in great anxiety, and notwithstanding all appeals, and requests of the Chinese Viceroy, and other officials, she persisted in remaining at Kutien. When I was asked by the High Authorities, and Foreign consuls, why I did not bring her down, I was ashamed to confess that my government had tied my hands by saying I had no right to " compel " obedience. What a travesty on law and government. The only alternative was to say to the Chinese authorities, as my government will not enforce obedience to consuls, you must do what you think necessary for the public safety. They would then have placed her under arrest by soldiers, and she would have been everlastingly disgraced before everybody, and my authority brought into contempt before the natives. As I understand it, it is the duty of the Consul to protect the lives and property of our nationals, and require their obedience to law, and if the action of any, imperil the safety of all, it becomes the duty of the consul to enforce obedience for the public good. Now I am I to understand, that we are not to exercise such control over our nationals as may be necessary to secure safety of life and property? I protest against having our

despatches from the Chinese High Officials asking that I would recall a certain missionary who contrary to my advice and positive orders, and the earnest request from the Authorities that I would prevent it, had returned alone to a place in the country 120 miles away from this port. This was not only greatly perilous to the lady herself, but endangered the safety of all foreigners here; for, if she had been attacked and killed, nothing could have prevented an extensive outbreak upon all foreigners: the conditions were so critical that a spark like that, would have precipitated an explosion that would have been most disastrous. We were all in great anxiety, and notwithstanding all appeals, and requests of the Chinese Viceroy, and other officials, she persisted in remaining at Kucien. When I was asked by the High Authorities, and Foreign consuls, why I did not bring her down, I was ashamed to confess that my government had tied my hands by saying I had no right to " compel " obedience. What a travesty on law and government. The only alternative was to say to the Chinese authorities, as my government will not enforce obedience to consuls, you must do what you think necessary for the public safety. They would then have placed her under arrest by soldiers, and she would have been everlastingly disgraced before everybody, and my authority brought into contempt before the natives.

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against having our authority so circumscribed. The Department should recognise the fact that the conditions are entirely different here from that of consuls in England or other Christian countries, where, as in our own land, foreigners are subject to the laws of the land in which they reside. All other nations require obedience to the constituted representatives of their governments in China and I can not see how we are to do our duty to the Chinese government, and other foreign residents, and governments, if our authority extends only to advise of our nationals. I have contended that my nationals are not at liberty to take cases before the Chinese officials without first submitting them to the consul, ang having his approval, as per treaty, and am I now to understand that missionaries are at liberty to disregard the treaty and take these cases before the Chinese authorities themselves?

I am fully aware that in the country districts, remote from the treaty ports it is quite common for the local officials to call upon the missionaries and for the missionaries to return their calls, and thus frequently very pleasant social intercourse is established between them; and at all times of peril to life orc property the foreign missionary is at liberty to call on the official for protection and assistanc but this is not the kind of intercourse that involves judicial action or intercourse with administration of government affairs. Freedom of movement on the part of the individual, should be restricted when it imperils public safety and as by treaty our people are removed from under the action of Chinlaw and authority such control must be lodged in the Ministr and consuls who are the recognised representatives of American law and authority.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Samuel L Gracey - Consul.

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I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Samuel Lapsley - Consul.

No. 766.

Seen WR

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. NOV 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 14 1901

October 10th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 14 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd se- rially, Nov. 16

Subject : Imperial Edicts bearing upon proposed reforms.

No. 766.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith translations of two Imperial Edicts bearing upon proposed reforms in the Chinese Government; one relating to improved methods of military instruction; the other prohibiting the sale of titles and offices.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Translations of Imperial Edicts as above.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 766.

Translation from the Shanghai "Sin-Wan-Pao"

Of Sept. 13th, 1901.

Yesterday afternoon our office received a telegram from Si-an, reporting that on the 29th of the Seventh Moon(the 11th of Sept.- the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:

Now that we are reforming the course of military instruction and have stopped the military examinations, it becomes urgently necessary that military academies be established at each Provincial Capital in order to cultivate military talents and train up an effective army.

Examination shows that the military academies established at Nankin, Tientsin and Wuchang, together with the camp of instruction in Shantung, all have already adopted certain regulations, so that Li Hung-chang, Liu K'un-i, Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai should be charged with the responsibility of consulting together and agreeing upon some plan for their enlargement and for securing thorough instruction and drill; determining what branches should be studied and what method of drill practiced, so as to make the military instruction complete and prepare defenders for the State. All the rules and regulations must be again considered with careful attention and the very best agreed upon and reported in detail in a Memorial to Us, requesting an Edict authorizing their adoption.

As to the other Provinces, their Viceroys and Governors are at once ordered to devise plans for establishing such schools

following the example of those mentioned in all particulars, in order that uniformity may be secured.

Let this Edict be published abroad for the information of all.

Respect this.

following the example of those mentioned in all particulars,
in order that uniformity may be secured.

Let this Notice be published abroad for the information
of all.

Respect this.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 766.

Translation from the Shanghai "Sin-Wan-Pao"

Of September 13th, 1901.

We have just received the Edict of Her Imperial Majesty, Tz'u Hsi, Empress Dowager, etc., etc., as follows:

The sales of titles and offices is a temporary expedient adopted by the Government for the purpose of meeting an emergency. The custom has recently grown to excessive proportions and has given rise to many abuses. Distinctions of rank have become confused and the official career has been thrown into disorder, the authority of the Board of Civil Office has been weakened and business interests injured. Now that We are reforming the various departments of the Government, it has become very important that these abuses should be cleared away. Hereafter, without regard to precedent, no purchase of real official position will be allowed. Beginning with the issue of this Edict it is forever ended. Within one month's time all cases now pending before the Board must be wound up, nor must there be any memorial pleading for an extension of time.

As for brevets, hereditary titles, decorations with plumes, purchased degrees of Kung-sheng (Senior Licentiate) and Chien-sheng (Nominal Student of Imperial Academy), and other such constant practices at present observed, let the Board concerned take counsel and report to Us whether or not such purchases should be allowed and whether the custom is attended with disadvantages or not.

Respect this.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 744.

Translation from the Shenpao "Sin-Wan-Pao"

Of September 13th, 1901.

We have just received the Edict of Her Imperial Majesty, Tz'u Hsi, Empress Dowager, etc., etc., as follows:

The sales of titles and offices is a temporary expedient adopted by the Government for the purpose of meeting an emergency. The custom has recently grown to excessive proportions and has given rise to many abuses. Distinctions of rank have become confused and the official career has been thrown into disorder, the authority of the Board of Civil Office has been weakened and business interests injured. Now that We are reforming the various departments of the Government, it has become very important that these abuses should be cleared away. Hereafter, without regard to precedent, no purchase of real official position will be allowed. Beginning with the issue of this Edict it is forever ended. Within one month's time all cases now pending before the Board must be wound up, nor must there be any memorial pleading for an extension of time.

As for brevets, hereditary titles, decorations with plumes, purchased degrees of Kung-sheng (Senior Licentiate) and Chien-sheng (Normal Student of Imperial Academy), and other such constant practices at present observed, let the Board concerned take counsel and report to Us whether or not such purchases should be allowed and whether the custom is attended with disadvantages or not.

Respect this.

No. 767.

LEGATION REC'D. NOV 12 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 10th, 1901.

To U.S.S. Sherman, Nov. 15

DIPLOMATIC NOV 14 1901 BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegram of the 7th instant.

Chinese Commission for commercial and tariff revision.

Personnel of Commission.

No. 767.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my telegram of the 7th instant, and to enclose to you herewith copy of Imperial Decree making the appointments referred to therein.

As to the character and ability of Sheng Hsuan-huai, Director General of Railways, and of the Viceroys Liu Kun-i and Chang Chih-tung, the Department is fully informed.

Mr. F. E. Taylor and Mr. A. E. Hippesley are both Englishmen, and have both been in the Customs service for many years. Mr. Taylor has for four or five years past been at the head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and his annual reports on the state of trade in China have attracted considerable attention by reason of their clear and rather striking presentation of the facts. Mr. Hippesley is regarded as one of the best informed men in the Customs service. He has served as Commissioner at Shanghai and other important posts and was for some years Chief Secretary of the Inspector

General

General at Peking. At present he is Commissioner at Hankow.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 6th, 1901.

TELEGRAM SENT.

Peking, October 7, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Sheng Hsuan-huai, advised by Viceroys Liu and Chang and assisted by Commissioners Taylor and Hippesley, is authorized to negotiate all commercial and tariff revision provided for by protocol.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 767.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., sends this despatch:

On Oct. 2nd I received a telegram from the Grand Council announcing an Imperial Edict as follows:

We appoint the Vice Director of the Imperial Clan Court, Sheng Hsuan-huai, to be Minister of Trade and Tariff, to deal with all matters connected with the Treaty Provisions as to maritime trade and to revise the tariff on imports; further we appoint Liu K'un-i and Chang Chih-tung, who are near him to consult with him and come to a satisfactory settlement. Let the Commissioners of Customs, F. E. Taylor and "Ho-pi-li," A. E. Hippesley, assist them in the matter.

Respect this.

As in duty bound I have reverently copied this Edict and forward the same to Your Excellency that you may take note of the same.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 24th Day.

( Oct. 6th. 1901.)

No. 768.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 23 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
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ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU,
Ack. On this showing it is obvious that no claim has been established by the claimant or admitted by the late viceroy, upon which the Department could act, even were the nature of the transaction not such as to preclude diplomatic consideration.
ABA

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
NOV
19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 11th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans Nov. 27

Subject : Acknowledging Department's instructions No. 372 of August 29th, 1901. Claim of Boeck Brothers. Action of Legation relating to. Correspondence with Mr. Rudolph Delge.

No. 768.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of and complying with your instructions of August 29th, 1901, No. 372, to furnish a statement of the facts in the claim of Boeck Brothers so far as I know them, and of my association, or that of any Officer of the Legation in its presentation, I have the honor to report that about the 9th of March Mr. Edward Boeck called at the Legation, explained to me briefly the case about as represented in the copy of the agreement set out in Mr. Search's letter enclosed in your Despatch, exhibited to me the agreement or a copy thereof, and asked me to aid him in securing an interview with His Excellency Li Hung-chang, or in some way assist him in obtaining payment. I told him that this seemed to be an entirely secret agreement for hardly a creditable purpose, and that I could not take the case up for him, but that I was going to call on His Excellency that day to say good-bye and that I would bring up the matter, and if he was willing to discuss it, I would hear what he had

to

to say. In my visit I did incidently refer to the matter and say that Mr. Boeck was still here. He replied that the agreement was entered into by some Chinaman in Shanghai, whose name I have forgotten, whom he had directed to arrange the matter, and that he must settle with him. I repeated this to Mr. Boeck who I understood left Peking the next day, and I have never seen him since.

Further than this Mr. Boeck's statement is erroneous. On March 11th I left Peking for the United States. On my return in August I received several telegrams and letters from Mr. Rudolph Dolge, in all of my replies to which I discouraged him from coming to Peking, telling him he could accomplish nothing thereby. About two weeks ago he arrived here and requested me to secure an interview with Li Hung-chang which I declined to do, but told him that I would try to arrange an interview for him with Mr. Tseng, the Private Secretary of His Excellency, with whom he could talk over the matter and thus be able to make a more intelligent report to Mr. Search.

The interview was had, and Mr. Dolge reported to me that it was very pleasant and satisfactory, that he had waived all right to any money compensation and would hope for future recognition through some grant, privilege or concession.

Mr.

Mr. Cheshire was with me as interpreter during my interview with Li Hung-chang in March last, and Mr. Squiers had some brief correspondence with Mr. Dolge during my absence. Beyond this the Legation has had nothing to do with the same, and I know no other facts concerning it. I enclose copies of all correspondence with the Legation relative to the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers, Telegram, April 16, 1901.
2. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dolge, Telegram, April 16, 1901.
3. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers, Telegram, April 18, 1901.
4. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dolge, Telegram, April 19, 1901.
5. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dolge, April 22nd, 1901.
6. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers, May 9th, 1901.
7. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dolge, May 17th, 1901.
8. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers, May 28th, 1901.
9. Mr. Dolge to Legation, Telegram, August 18, 1901.
10. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger, Telegram, August 20, 1901.
11. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge, August, 20, 1901.
12. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger, August 12th, 1901.
13. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger, August 27th, 1901.
14. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge, August 27th, 1901.
15. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge, September 4th, 1901.
16. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger, September 10th, 1901.
17. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger, September 11th, 1901.
18. Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger, Telegram, September 18, 1901.
19. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge, Telegram, September 18, 1901.
20. " Dolge " " Conger, " " 24, "

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram received.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1901.

"Squiers.

Peking.

Please advise status Boeck claim for services. Was it acknowledged before Conger Cheshire. Telegraph? Answer care Consulate.

Rudolph Dolge,

Special Commissioner National

Association Manufacturers."

1896
ALL LINEN

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram Sent.

Peking, April 16th, 1901.

"Rudolph Dolge,

American Consulate,

Shanghai.

I know of no change in status Boeck claim since his Departure.

Squiers."

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1268.

Telegram Sent.

Peking, April 10th, 1901.

"Rudolph Dolge,

American Consulate,

Shanghai.

I know of no change in status Boxer claim since his Departure.

Squiers."

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram Received.

Shanghai, April 18th, 1901.

"Squiers,

Peking.

What is exact status Boeck claim and has it been acknowledged? Please telegraph fully.

Dolge."

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram sent.

Peking, April 19th, 1901.

"Dolge,

Shanghai.

Boeck has filed no claim in this Legation.

Squiers."

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 765.

Telegram sent.

Peking, April 19th, 1901.

"Dolge,

Shanghai.

Roach has filed no claim in this Legation.

Squiers."

Enclosure No. 5 In Desptch No. 768.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dolge.

Peking, April 22nd, 1901.

Rudolph Dolge, Esquire,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I beg to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegrams of the 16th and 18th instants and my replies of the 16th and 19th instants respectively.

As Mr. Boeck had not asked the intervention of the Legation or filed therein any claim against the Chinese authorities, I was unable to wire you further information than that contained in my telegrams.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

# CRANE'S

1836

ALL LINEN

ENCLOSURE NO. 6 IN DESPATCH NO. 768.

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers.

Shanghai, China, May 8th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

Dear Sir: Re Li Hung Chang Claim.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor under date of April 22nd, No. 878. with confirmation of telegrams exchange between us, in reference to the claim of Boeck Brothers against H. E. Li Hung Chang, for which I beg to thank you.

You will no doubt have learned in the meantime from Mr. Goodnow, the actual condition of the affairs of Boeck Brothers. I have taken complete charge of their matters, and am acting in the interests of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

From what I have seen I am thoroughly convinced that this claim of Bock Brothers against His Excellency Li Hung Chaag is a just one, and can and should be collected as promptly as possible. I would appreciate any light you can throw on this subject or any news that you can give me, regarding the same, and beg to assure you that any assistance you can lend will be gratefully recognized by the gentlemen whom I represent.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolge,

Special Commissioner N. A. M.

ENCLOSURE NO. 6 IN DESPATCH NO. 758.

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers.

Shanghai, China, May 8th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

Dear Sir: Re Li Hung Chang Claim.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor under date of April 22nd, No. 878. with confirmation of telegrams exchange between us, in reference to the claim of Boock Brothers against H. E. Li Hung Chang, for which I beg to thank you.

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Yours very truly,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolge.

Special Commissioner, A. M

Enclosure No. 7 In Despatch No. 768

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dolge.

May 17th, 1901.

Rudolph Dolge, Esquire,

Special Commissioner,

National Association Manufacturers,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with reference to the claim of Boeck Bros. against His Excellency, Li Hung-chang.

I have heard nothing more in connection with this matter and am therefore unable to give you any further information thereon. I will be glad to render you any assistance in my power, but I can take no official cognizance of the claim without specific instructions to that effect from the Department of State.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 768

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Dodge.

May 17th, 1901.

Rudolph Dodge, Esquire,

Special Commissioner,

National Association Manufacturers,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th inst, with reference to the claim of Hoosk Bros. against His Excellency, Li Hung-chang.

I have heard nothing more in connection with this matter and am therefore unable to give you any further information thereon. I will be glad to render you any assistance in my power, but I can take no official cognizance of the claim without specific instructions to that effect from the Department of State.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

ENCLOSURE NO. 8 IN DESPATCH NO. 768

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Squiers.

---

Shanghai, China, May 28th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

re Li Hung Chang Claim.

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of May 17th, Mis. No. 716, for which I beg to thank you.

I am expecting to hear from the home office in reference to the above claim, by next mail, when I shall probably communicate further with you in reference to the same.

In the meantime, I beg to thank you once more for your courtesy, and remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolge.

Special Commissioner

Nat'l Ass'n of Manufacturers.

# CRANES



Enclosure No. 9 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram received.

Shanghai, August 18th, 1901.

"American Legation,

Peking.

When will Minister Conger arrive Peking? Answer collect.

Rudolph Dolge."

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 746

Telegram received.

Shanghai, August 16th, 1901.

"American Legation,

Peking:

When will Minister Conger arrive Peking? Answer collect.

Rudolph Folger."

Enclosure No. 10 In Despatch No. 768

Telegram received.

Shanghai, August 20th, 1901.

"Minister Conger,

Peking.

Can you kindly assist securing immediate interview with Viceroy in national Association Manufacturers Boeck matter?

Rudolph Dolge,

Special Commissioner."

Enclosure No. 10 In Despatch No. 768

Telegram received.

Shanghai, August 30th, 1901.

"Minister Conger,

Peking.

Can you kindly assist securing immediate interview with Viceroy in national Association Manufacturers Boxer matter?

Rudolph Dolge,

Special Commissioner."

Enclosure No. 11 In Despatch No. 768.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge.

Peking, August 20th, 1901.

Rudolph Dolge, Esquire,

Special Commissioner National Ass'n. Manufacturers,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to confirm your telegram of to-day as follows:

"Can you kindly assist securing immediate interview with Viceroy in National Association Manufacturers-Bosck matter?

(Signed) Dolge."

and my reply as follows:

"Viceroy is ill at present. Write me your desires in detail.

(Signed) Conger."

Owing to the Viceroy's illness, I do not deem it advisable to ask for an interview at present. I desire also to become more familiar with the case and with your wishes in the matter before presenting them to him.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

ENCLOSURE NO. 12 IN DESPATCH NO. 768.

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger.

---

(Rudolf Dolge, Trustee)

Shanghai, China, August 21st, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U. S., Peking.

Dear Sir:

In answer to my telegraphic inquiry I am in receipt of your courteous message, "Viceroy is ill at present write me your desire in detail," for which I beg to thank you.

You are perhaps aware that I have been in Shanghai for several months on a special commission from the National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A. investigating the commercial condition and the possible extension of American trade in this market, more especially in connection with the American Warehouse established in Shanghai under the suspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

You may also have heard that the Messrs. Boeck Bros. who acted as selling agents for the various exhibiting members of the Warehouse were unfortunate in the management of their affairs, so that I have been compelled to at least temporarily take complete charge of affairs with a view to straightening

out

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 765

Mr. Dodge to Mr. Cooper.

---

(Rudolf Dodge, Trustee)

Shanghai, China, August 31st, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Cooper,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the U. S., Peking.

Dear Sir:

In answer to my telegraphic inquiry I am in receipt of your courteous message, "Viceroy is ill at present write me your desire in detail." For which I beg to thank you.

You are perhaps aware that I have been in Shanghai for several months on a special commission from the National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A. Investigating the commercial condition and the possible extension of American trade in this market, more especially in connection with the American Warehouse established in Shanghai under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

You may also have heard that the Messrs. Beeck Bros. who acted as selling agents for the various exhibiting members of the Warehouse were unfortunate in the management of their affairs, so that I have been compelled to at least temporarily take complete charge of affairs with a view to straightening

out

out the entanglements.

Among other matters a certain claim for services rendered to H. E. Li Hung-chang by the Boeck Bros. has been placed in my hands nd I understand that you are familiar withthe nature of this claim and assisted Mr. J. E. Boeck in having the same recognized hy H. E. before you left for the U. S.

I have very carefully and conscientiously examined into this matter and am led to conclude that the claim is a perfectly just and proper one, and legitimate in every way, and therefore ought to be paid promptly by H. E. I am sorry to say however, that all efforts which have been made to collect the claim at this end have proven quite futile, though I understand H. E. had gone so far as to instruct his representative here to pay same. I am convinced therefore that the only way to collect the claim is for me to go to Peking myself and try to do so with your kind assistance.

I really have much hesitancy in intruding this matter upon you so shortly after your arrival and particularly at this time when I know that you must be exceedingly busy with important matters of State. I had hoped to have the pleasure of meeting you here in Shanghai on your way to Peking when we might have discussed it fully, and with this in view have been delaying my departure from week to week, although the present

disturbed

out the entanglements.

Among other matters a certain claim for services rendered to H. E. Li Hung-chang by the Bucck Bros. has been placed in my hands nd I understand that you are familiar with the nature of this claim and associated Mr. J. E. Bcock in having the same recognized by H. E. before you left for the U. S.

I have very carefully and conscientiously examined into this matter and am led to conclude that the claim is a perfectly just and proper one, and legitimate in every way, and therefore ought to be paid promptly by H. E. I am sorry to say however, that all efforts which have been made to collect the claim at this end have proven quite futile, though I understand H. E. had gone so far as to instruct his representative here to pay same. I am convinced therefore that the only way to collect the claim is for me to go to Peking myself and try to do so with your kind assistance.

I really have much hesitancy in intruding this matter upon you so shortly after your arrival and particularly at this time when I know that you must be exceedingly busy with important matters of State. I had hoped to have the pleasure of meeting you here in Shanghai on your way to Peking when we might have discussed it fully, and with this in view have been delaying my departure from week to week, although the present

disturbed

disturbed conditions in Venezuela, where the Association likewise has large interests, urgently call for my presence there.

This matter is of the greatest importance to the National Association of Manufacturers and while a subject for personal conference between us under any circumstances, as there are too many details which itis impossible to write about, yet I can not afford the time to come to Peking and possibly remain there for weeks awaiting an audience with H. E. who might very conveniently plead illness as the grounds for a refusal of same.

I therefore hope it will be possible for you to lend your kind assistance in the matter and telegraph me as soon as you believe that H. E. can be seen, when I will come to Peking to Peking at once.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolge.

Special Commissioner to China

for National Association of Manufacturers of U. S.

disturbed conditions in Venezuela, where the Association like-
wise has large interests, urgently call for my presence there.

This matter is of the greatest importance to the National
Association of Manufacturers and while a subject for personal
conference between us under any circumstances, as there are too
many details which itis impossible to write about, yet I can
not afford the time to come to Peking and possibly remain there
for weeks awaiting an audience with H. E. who might very con-
veniently plead illness as the grounds for a refusal of same.

I therefore hope it will be possible for you to lend your
kind assistance in the matter and telegraph me as soon as you
believe that H. E. can be seen, when I will come to Peking
personally at once.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolge.

Special Commissioner to China
for National Association of Manufacturers of U. S.

ENCLOSURE NO. 13 IN DESPATCH NO. 768

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger.

---

Shanghai, August 27th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. CONger,

U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary

and Envoy Extraordinary , Peking.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your valued communication of August 20th confirming Telegrams exchanged between us, and beg to confirm my letter of August 21st which I trust is in your possession at this time.

I can only repeat what I stated in this letter, that it seems to me of the greatest importance that I have an opportunity to confer with you in person at the earliest possible moment and my only reason for not proceeding to Peking at once is the fact that my time is too limited to take any chances of having to wait indefinitely for the necessary interview with His Excellency.

I have no claim upon you for any personal consideration but I can assure you that I would esteem it a very great personal favor indeed if you could assist me in concluding this matter one way or another at the earliest possible moment.

However

In reply to Application No. [illegible]

Mr. Date to Mr. Cooper.

---

Shepherd, Andrew Bell, Lieut.

Lon. R. Engrs.

W. Lieut. Duties of Lieut.

and Navy Intercourse. Treaty.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor communicating at hand-
with continue informal request made on the [illegible]
morning later of August 21st which I refer to in your
communication of this date.

I can only repeat what I stated in this letter, that it
seems to be of great importance that I have an opportu-
nity to converse with Mr. Cooper, at the earliest possible mo-
ment. A very real reason cannot presently be given as
in the fact that my life is too limited to make my absence
during so short a time seriously jeopardize the
public interest.

I have no claim to [illegible] personal consideration
but I can assure you that I would not ask it a very great
personal favor [illegible] if it were not absolutely ne-
cessary for my welfare at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very truly,

However, it is impossible for me to go into any details in this matter other than such as I have already given. I am absolute ly convinced that this claim is a just one and think I shall be able to lay sufficient evidence before you to prove my conclusion.

As this matter is one of the greatest importance to the National Association of Manufacturers I sincerely hope that you will pardon the urgency with which I place the same before you and kindly render as prompt assistance as possible.

I am, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) Rudolf Golge.

However, it is impossible for me to go into any details in this matter other than such as I have already given. I am absolutely convinced that this claim is a just one and think I shall be able to lay sufficient evidence before you to prove my contention.

As this matter is one of the greatest importance to the National Association of Manufacturers I sincerely hope that you will pardon the urgency with which I place the same before you and kindly render as prompt assistance as possible.

I am, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) Rudolf Golze.

Enclosure No. 14 In Despatch No. 768.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge.

Peking, August 27th, 1901.

Mr. Rudolph Dolge,

Special Commissioner to China

For National Assocn. Manufacturers of the U.S.,

Shanghai.

Dear sir:

I have your favor of the 21st instant explaining your recent telegram setting forth the reasons why you desire an audience with His Excellency, Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

It is true that before I left Peking for the United States Mr. J. E. Boeck was here and explained to me in some of its details his transactions with His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, and in order to assist Mr. Boeck I did have a brief interview with His Excellency upon the subject of Mr. Boeck's claim, but I was distinctly told by His Excellency that the contract for Mr. Boeck's services was entered into by parties at Shanghai and must be settled there. I do not, therefore, see how it can be of benefit to your claim to come to Peking. You would probably receive the same reply from His Excellency that was given to Mr. Boeck.

If you deem it a proper claim against the Chinese Government, I would suggest that you set it forth in its full details so that it may be presented to the Department of State at Washington and let them pass upon it, and then give such instructions as to presenting it here as it may seem best. I assure you, however, that I will be ready at all times to render any

Enclosure No. 14 In Despatch No. 766.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Dodge.

Peking, August 27th, 1901.

Mr. Rudolph Dodge,

Special Commissioner to China

For National Assocn. Manufacturers of the U.S.,

Shanghai.

Dear sir:

I have your favor of the 21st instant explaining your recent telegram setting forth the reasons why you desire an audience with His Excellency, Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

It is true that before I left Peking for the United States Mr. J. R. Peacock was here and explained to me in some of its details his transactions with His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, and in order to assist Mr. Peacock I did have a brief interview with His Excellency upon the subject of Mr. Peacock's claim, but I was distinctly told by His Excellency that the contract for Mr. Peacock's services was entered into by parties at Shanghai and must be settled there. I do not, therefore, see how it can be of benefit to your claim to come to Peking. You would probably receive the same reply from His Excellency that was given to Mr. Peacock.

If you deem it a proper claim against the Chinese Government, I would suggest that you set it forth in its full details so that it may be presented to the Department of State at Washington and let them pass upon it, and then give such instructions as to presenting it here as it may seem best. I assure you, however, that I will be ready at all times to render any

personal aid that I may be able to, yet I repeat again my opinion that it will be a waste of time to come to Peking to treat with His Excellency, Li Hung-chang.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(signed) E. H. Conger.

personal aid that I may be able to, yet I repeat again my opinion that it will be a waste of time to come to Peking to treat with His Excellency, Li Hung-chang.

I am,

Sir,

Your respectfully,

(signed) R. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 15 In Despatch No. 768.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Dolge.

Peking, September 4th, 1901.

Mr. A. Rudolph Dolge,

Manager American Warehouse,

Shanghai.

Dear sir:

I have your esteemed favor of the 27th ultimo, and note that my letter of the same date must have passed this enroute. However, I beg to add that I shall be ready whenever you see fit to come here, to aid you in securing an interview with His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, or in any other manner possible.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

CRANE'S

1896

ALL LINEN

Enclosure No. 16 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram received.

Shanghai, Sept. 10th, 1901.

"Minister Conger.

Peking.

Please wire is arrangement immediate interview probable if come at once."

Enclosure No. 1/ In Despatch No. 764.

Telegram received.

Shanghai, Sept. 10th, 1901.

"Minister Conger.

Peking.

Please wire is arrangement immediate interview probable if come at once."

ENCLOSURE NO. 17 IN DESPATCH NO. 768.

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger.

---

Hon. E. H. Conger Shanghai, September 11, 1901.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States of America.

Sir:

I have your esteemed favorsof August 27th and September 4th, contents of which duly noted. I telegraphed you yesterday, "Please wire is arrangement immediate interview probabl if come at once?" in answer to which I have just received your reply, "Party again temporarily ill question of interview must await your arrival."

Please except thanks for your prompt answer, on the strength of which I expect to go to Peking at the earliest possible moment and shall probably start from here the fore part of next week, but in any event shall wire you before leaving.

Under the circumstances I can thoroughly understand the difficulties which intervene for arranging an interview before I am on the ground, and in this manner I will also be better able to acquaint you fully with all the details of this matter

and

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 768.

Mr. Dolge to Mr. Conger.

---

Hon. E. H. Conger Shanghai, September 11, 1901.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States of America.

Sir:

I have your esteemed favors of August 27th and September 4th, contents of which duly noted. I telegraphed you yesterday, "Please wire is arrangement immediate interview probable if come at once?" in answer to which I have just received your reply, "Party again temporarily ill question of interview must await your arrival."

Please accept thanks for your prompt answer, on the strength of which I expect to go to Peking at the earliest possible moment and shall probably start from here the fore part of next week, but in any event shall wire you before leaving.

Under the circumstances I can thoroughly understand the difficulties which intervene for arranging an interview before I am on the ground, and in this manner I will also be better able to acquaint you fully with all the details of this matter

and

and which it is almost impossible to express in a letter.

Againing thanking you for your courtesy,

Believe me,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolge.

and which it is almost impossible to express in a letter.

Againing thanking you for your courtesy,

Believe me,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) Rudolf Dolpe.

Enclosure No. 18 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram received.

Shanghai, Sept. 18th, 1901.

"Minister Conger,

Peking.

Unless you advise contrary leave for Peking Saturday.

Answer.

Dolge."

CRANE'S



1896

LINEN

Enclosure No. 19 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram sent.

Peking, September 18th, 1901.

"Dolge,

Shanghai.

You must act upon your own judgment.

(Signed) Conger."

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 766.

Telegram sent.

Pekin, September 12th, 1901.

"Dodge,

Shanghai.

You must act upon your own judgment.

(Signed) Conger."

Enclosure No. 20 In Despatch No. 768.

Telegram received.

Tientsin, Sept. 29th, 1901.

"Minister Conger,

Peking.

Shall arrive Sunday afternoon.

Dolge."

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 768.

Telegram received.

Tientsin, Sept. 29th, 1901.

"Minister Conger,

Peking.

Shall arrive Sunday afternoon.

Dodge."

No. 769.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 23 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 11th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegram of September 9th and Department's reply of September 12th, 1901. Negotiations for the re-cession of former United States Concession at Tientsin.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee:

This question of an American concession at Tientsin seems to me to have reached the point where some definite instruction will have to be sent to Mr. Conger. I have discussed the matter with the Secretary, and have told him very much what I see Mr. Conger stated to him in his telegram of September 9th, to wit: that "no Americans were residing or likely to reside on the ground, the concession of which was asked, and that its only value to the United States was the remote contingency of requiring a place to land troops or military stores;" in other words, that all we wanted was the wharf facilities and the contiguous bund.

Mr. Conger last winter revived the claim of the United States to this bit of land simply for the purpose of preventing the extension of the German

concession which confines on it, and in the hope that by the addition of this strip of land to the British concession an international settlement might be created at this port. I am of opinion that if this land can not be secured the question better be dropped, for the tract which Mr. Conger says the Chinese authorities offer us would not only be useless, but would require the expenditure of considerable money in improvements and policing.

Of course, the abandonment of our claim may lead to some adverse comment on the part of some Americans and we may lose face a little, but I think that even this is better than a great big white elephant.

W. W. Rockhill

November 20, 1901.

No. 769.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming, on the overleaf, my telegram of the 9th ultimo and Department's reply of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to report that on the 14th ultimo I made formal application for the re-cession to the United States of the old United States Concession at Tientsin, having previously received verbal assurance of a willingness on the part of Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to grant it. The matter was referred to Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of this Province, by the Foreign Office, but because of his illness, or for some other reason, he did not reply. However, in the meantime his Secretary had informed me that he was giving it his attention. On the 7th instant I wrote him again and received reply that he had instructed the Taotai at Tientsin to consult the English and German Consuls and report. I immediately wrote him that as this was a matter which concerned only China and the United States, it was wholly unnecessary to consult any other Governments, and that such consultation on his part was, in fact, only an invitation for them to interfere, and that the United States Government could not allow such interference. I also called and had a personal conference the 9th in-

2

stant in which he said that after the Concession was surrendered by the United States, it was then divided between Germany and England. I knew this could not have been possible and so told him, but added that if it were so that that was the end of it, as we were not asking a Concession from England or Germany, but only from China. My Government, however, would not be satisfied except upon conclusive proof that such was the case. He said, of course, their records were all destroyed, and he only had an indistinct recollection of the matter as it was done during the Viceroyalty of Wang Wen-shao; but the German and English Consuls must have a record of it and that was why he wished to consult them.

To-day he sent his Secretary and the Customs Taotai of Tientsin to tell me that he was mistaken, that the matter had been talked about but was not in fact given to the Germans and English, because of the opposition of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and the Chinese Engineering & Mining Company who were the owners of practically all the land in the tract. I told them, as I had also told Li Hung-chang before, that if it was not given to the United States the Germans or English would take it, and, therefore, it was not a question whether or not these Companies should be under Foreign juris-

diction

election

diction, but under what Foreign jurisdiction. They replied that the English and Germans, soon after our giving it back, had agreed in writing that they would not ask for it but would leave it in control of these two Companies. I said that the affairs of last year had changed all this, and that had it not been for the notice which I served in February last the tract would have been seized before this as they have seized other property. But they still urge the opposition of these two Companies as an excuse, and add, further, that the Chinese Engineering & Mining Company has been sold out to Belgian, Russian and French interests, and they cannot understand what we can want of a Concession where the land is all occupied, leaving no place for American merchants or business, and they say that these Companies will strongly suspect a design to dispossess them. I insisted that all rights of property in Chinese or others would always be respected under the jurisdiction of the United States. They then said the taxes would necessarily be very high, and as these two Companies owned practically all the land, they would have all the taxes to pay. I replied that even now the roads had to be kept up, policed and lighted, and it would probably cost them no more then than now. They answered that now the Chinese Board of Works improved the streets and that they

paid

paid no taxes, etc.

Instead of this tract, they offer and beg us to accept a much larger and unoccupied tract a long way down the river, outside of all the other Concessions. I replied that this would not satisfy us, but that this tract, even with its present occupants exactly suited our purpose and was the only tract we desired.

They then asked if we would be willing to agree that a Representative of one of these Companies should always have a place on the Council or Municipal Government. I replied that we desired the Concession on the same terms as to jurisdiction and control as Concessions had been given to other Powers, and could take it with no other restrictions.

They finally said that the Viceroy was very anxious to please the United States and would consent to giving the Concession if I insisted upon it, but he had sent them to explain to me all the difficulties in the way, and the troubles and complications which would probably arise out of it. I replied that I understood it all and if the Concession was properly granted to the United States we would have to meet the difficulties as they arose, and at any rate they should not invite difficulties and opposition by consulting these Companies or

anybody

anybody else.

The fact is, these Companies represent some of the foremost and wealthiest Chinese in the Empire, and they do not wish to be turned over, together with their property, to Foreign jurisdiction, and the Viceroy does not like to brook their opposition. It is possible that before the affair is concluded we shall hear of some strenuous German opposition. In fact I am not certain that they will not resurrect some documentary evidence, giving Germany title, because in the correspondence transmitted to the Department with Colonel Denby's despatch No. 2559, of July 10th, 1896, there is a letter from the Taotai, saying that he would take the Concession back and would then turn it over to the Germans.

I enclose the correspondence had thus far concerning the matter, and have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, September 14th, 1901.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 19th, 1901.
3. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, October 7th, 1901.

anybody else.

The fact is, these Companies represent some of the fore-
most and wealthiest Germans in the Empire, and they do not wish
to be turned over, together with their property, to German
jurisdiction, and the Viceroy does not like to break their
opposition. It is possible that before the affair is conclud-
ed we shall hear of some strenuous German opposition. In fact
I am not certain that they will not resurrect some documentary
evidence, giving Germany title, because in the correspondence
transmitted to the Department with Colonel Denby's despatch
No. 1309, of July 10th, 1900, there is a letter from the Com-
pany, saying that he would take the Concession back and would
then turn it over to the Germans.

I enclose the correspondence had thus far concerning the
matter, and have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, September 14th, 1901.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 19th, 1901.
3. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, October 7th, 1901.

4. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, October 8th, 1901.

5. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, October 9th, 1901.

6. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, October 10th, 1901.

**Second Assistant Secretary's Room.**

MEMORANDUM.

Nov. 22, 1901

Mr. Smith:

In view of the usefulness of the alternatively offered tract for either commercial ~~use~~ or military use by the United States, and recognizing the difficulties in the way of the restoration to us of the former concession, by reason of the ~~vested rights~~ tenancies which have been established therein since its abandon-

ment by us, it seems undesirable to press the matter further at present. The Govt of the United States will, however, expect to have equal favor and facilities with other Powers for military purposes at Pientsin, should it at any future time become necessary to carry out the ~~rights~~ purposes of the protocol with respect to keeping open communication between Peking and the sea; and if effective assurance in this regard be given we may leave the question of a Commercial Concession in abeyance

MEMORANDUM.

until the development of commerce in that quarter shall make it necessary to claim privileges and facilities on the same footing as other Powers. We would feel it a duty to reserve our right in such a case. It is to be remembered that circumstances have materially changed since the United States relinquished their holding at Tientsin, and that we have entered into conventional arrangements, and engaged in contingent obligations

MEMORANDUM.

NOV 28 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

which may make it not only expedient but necessary to secure a position of equality at Tientsin in matters of commerce and international policy. if our purposes in the direction of enlarged intercourse and the maintenance of close relations of good will with China as well as with the Powers are to be effectively carried out, and consequently that we cannot neglect any steps conducive to those beneficial ends.

AAH

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, September 9, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Shall I demand from Chinese Government the return of former United States Concession Tientsin? It is very small. No Americans residing or likely to reside there and its only value is the remote contingency of requiring a place to land troops. See Denby's correspondence on the subject in 1895 and 1896, my despatches 499 and 511, and Squiers' 677. General international settlement impossible.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Telegram Received. (Cipher).

Washington, September 12, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Yours ninth. Very desirable keep open eventual recovery of American interests in Tientsin Concession. Provisional extension of British Municipality to cover old American Concession with complete reservation of American residence and commerce therein and eventual right of re-entry might be arranged. See Ragsdale letter to Squiers 677.

(Signed) Hay.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 769.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

---

F. O. No. 280.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

September 14th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

During the occupancy of Tientsin by the Allied Forces many of the Foreign Powers have taken advantage of the situation to posess themselves of large tracts of territory in that vicinity for separate national settlements, or for other purposes. The United States has taken no part in such appropriations of property, preferring to organize international settlements where possible. But since this seems impossible at Tientsin at the present time, and since normal relations have been re-established between the Powers and China so that it may properly be done, my Government has instructed me to request the re-cession to the United States of the very small tract in Tientsin well known as the United States Concession. This tract comprises all the land lying between the British and German Concessions, and extending from the PeihoRiver back to the Taku Road. The boundaries are well known and established, but

at

Telegram No. [illegible] 1917

Mr. Cowper to the Board of Admiralty.

---

T. S. No. 220.

Destroyer of the United States of America.

Refer to your

Letter of [illegible] 1917.

Ships Fighters and Their Equipment:

During the consideration of matters of the above-
mentioned letter, the Admiralty have had the advantage of
discussion to possess themselves of their views in regard
to the possible requirements of the United States Navy in
view of the present position of affairs. The United States
Navy is already in possession of certain information
which is very valuable. Referring to your letter of [illegible]
1917, the Admiralty have the honour to request that
the United States Government will furnish them with
particulars of the following matters, and that in so far as
they can be supplied at the present time, and that the
remainder be sent as soon as possible.

(1) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government, which is known as the
Flusser class. Particulars of the Destroyer now
under construction for the United States Government
which is known as the Wickes class.

(2) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Clemson class.

(3) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Caldwell class.

(4) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Cassin class.

(5) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Tucker class.

(6) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Sampson class.

(7) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Smith class.

(8) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Tillman class.

(9) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Jacob Jones class.

(10) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Wadsworth class.

(11) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Conyngham class.

(12) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Aylwin class.

(13) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Porter class.

(14) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Somers class.

(15) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Gwin class.

(16) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Mayrant class.

(17) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Wilkes class.

(18) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Ericsson class.

(19) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Gridley class.

(20) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Craven class.

(21) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Parker class.

(22) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Lamson class.

(23) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Nicholson class.

(24) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Ward class.

(25) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Stewart class.

(26) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Thornton class.

(27) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Warrington class.

(28) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Yarnall class.

(29) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Rowan class.

(30) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
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(31) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
Wainwright class.

(32) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
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Osborne class.

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(34) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
United States Government which is known as the
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(36) Particulars of the Destroyer now building for the
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Truxtun class.

at a later date they can be more accurately surveyed and marked

This Concessionwas set apart for and granted to the United States in 1860, at the same time that the English and French Concessions were granted to them. For many years jurisdiction was exercised over it by the United States Consul, but on June 27th, 1896 it was, for what then seemed sufficient reasons surrendered back to the Chinese Government; but now conditions have so changed as to make it necessary and desirable for the United States to again take it under its jurisdiction. It will also be an advantage to China to have the United States exercising jurisdiction along with the other Governments at Tientsin.

I beg to add that during a recent conversation with His Excellency, the Chinese Plenipotentiary, Li Hung-chang, before the signing of the Protocol, he assured me that the act of re-cession should have his approval and co-operation.

Trusting that this request will meet with the hearyy approval of Your Highness and that the proper local Officials will be immediately given the necessary instructions to carry it out, I improve this first occasion to congratulate you upon the reorganization of the Foreign Office, and to assure Your Highness and Your Excellencies of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger

Envoy Extracrdinary and Minister Plenipot.

at a later date they can be more accurately surveyed and marked

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(Signed) E. H. Conger

Envoy Extraordinary and Ministe r Plenipot.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing, President,

And Their Excellencies,

The Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'un, President,

And Their Excellencies,

The Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 IN DESPATCH NO. 769.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

---

F. O. No. 261.

Ch'ing, Prince of the First Order, President of the Board of Fpreign Affairs, etc. sends this reply:-

A few days since I received Your Excellency's despatch concerning the former American Concession at Tientsin, which was restored to China, requesting that it might be retroceded to the United States, etc.

The contents of the despatch have been carefully noted and I have issued instructions to the Superintendent of Trade for the North to take the matter into consideration and report.

As in duty bound I send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 7th. Day, ( Sept. 19th. )

1

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 IN DESPATCH NO. 769.

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

---

F. O. No. 292.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

October 7th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

On the 14th ultimo I had the honor to send to His Highness, Pince Ch'ing, President of the Foreign Office, a request on behalf of my Government for the re-cession of the former United States Concession in Tientsin. His Highness, acknowledging receipt, informed me that the matter had been referred to Your Excellency to be arranged. This was done in pursuance of previous personal conference in which both His Highness and Your Excellency had expressed a willingness to make the re-cession.

It would seem, therefore, that it was only necessary to formally confirm your verbal assurance and issue the proper instructions to the local officials so that I might instruct the Consul of the United States to again assume jurisdiction of the Concession. For nearly a month I have been waiting for this, and I regret that I am constrained to again call the attention of Your Excellency to the matter, and request its early determination.

mination

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 IN DESPATCH NO. 767

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

---

P. O. No. 292.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

October 7th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

On the 14th ultimo I had the honor to send to His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President of the Foreign Office, a request on behalf of my Government for the re-cession of the former United States Concession in Tientsin. His Highness, acknowledging receipt, informed me that the matter had been referred to Your Excellency to be arranged. This was done in pursuance of previous personal conference in which both His Highness and Your Excellency had expressed a willingness to make the re-cession.

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I improve the opportunity to again assure Your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

E. E. and M. P. of the

United States.of America/

To His Excellency

Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary,

Viceroy of Chihli, etc., etc., etc.

I improve the opportunity to again assure Your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

E. E. and M. P. of the United States of America/

To His Excellency

Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary,

Viceroy of Chihli, etc., etc., etc.

ENCLOSURE NO. 4 WITH DESPATCH NO. 769

Li Hung-chang to Mr. Conger.

---

F. O. No. 272.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt just now of Your Excellency's note concerning the desire of Your Government to have the Concession at Tientsin, which was surrendered, restored to them, and to have the local officials instructed to make the transfer, etc.

With regard to this case, we sometime since received the instructions of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and already on the 17th. and 20th. (Sept. 29 and Oct. 2nd ) wrote to the Tao-t'ai appointed to inquire into Concession Affairs at Tientsin, Mr. Chien Jung, directing him to investigate, deliberate and decide upon the matter, and to send a reply. We also clearly stated to him that the concession in question is situated between the English and German Concessions, covering the whole plot of ground situated there and extending from the Pei-ho to the Take Road, and that since your Government was anxious to have the transfer made quickly, he ought to consult with the English and German Consuls, and then according to the old boundaries turn the territory over to the control of your honorable country, all of which would be perfectly just, which is a matter of record.

Up

ENCLOSURE NO. 4 WITH DESPATCH NO. 769

Li Hung-chang to Mr. Conger.

---

P. O. No. 272.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt just now of Your Excellency's note concerning the desire of Your Government to have the Concession at Tientsin, which was surrendered, restored to them, and to have the local officials instructed to make the transfer, etc.

With regard to this case, we sometime since received the instructions of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and already on the 17th. and 20th.(Sept. 29 and Oct. 2nd ) wrote to the Taot'ai appointed to inquire into Concession Affairs at Tientsin, Mr. Chien Jung, directing him to investigate, deliberate and decide upon the matter, and to send a reply. We also clearly stated to him that the concession in question is situated between the English and German Concessions, covering the whole plot of ground situated there and extending from the Pei-ho to the Take Road. And that since Your Government was anxious to have the transfer made quickly, he ought to consult with the English and German Consuls, and then according to the old bound aries turn the territory over to the control of Your Honorable country, all of which would be perfectly just, which is a matter of record.

up

Up to the present there has no reply from Ch'ien Tsot'ai as to his compliance with these orders, and I have sent further instructions, urging him to make haste in dealing with the matter and send reply. Aside from this, as in duty bound I send Your Excellency this reply, and have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 26th, Day.

( Oct. 8th. 1901. )

Up to the present there has no reply from Ch'ien Tao'tai as to his compliance with these orders, and I have sent further instructions, urging him to make haste in dealing with the matter and send reply. Aside from this, as in duty bound I send Your Excellency this reply, and have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 28th. Day.

( Oct. 8th. 1901. )

ENCLOSURE NO. 5 IN DESPATCH NO. 769.

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

---

F. O. No. 294.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

October 9th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of yesterday, concerning the re-cession to the United States of its former concession in Tientsin, in which Your Excellency says you have instructed the Taot'ai Mr. Ch'ien Jung, to consult with the English and German Consuls before acting in the matter.

I am greatly surprised at this, for it is entirely a matter between China and the United States, in which other Governments have no concern, and should be settled without reference to the them. Your Excellency has not deemed it necessary to consult the United States in regard to concessions granted to other powers in Tientsin, and I fail to see why an exception should be made in this case, by inviting interference, which is wholly unnecessary, can not be allowed by the United States, and may lead to annoying complications.

I avail, etc.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
E. E. & M. P. of U. S. A.

DRAFT

To His Excellency,

Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary ,

Viceroy of Chihli, etc., etc., etc.

To His Excellency,

Earl Li,

Senior Grand Secretary,

Viceroy of Chihli, etc., etc., etc.

ENCLOSURE NO. 6 IN DESPATCH NO. 769.

Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

---

I have just seen the Customs Taot'ai, Huang Chien-hang, who tells me that the old American Concession at Tientsin was really not divided and given to the British and Germans, but in fact was bought by the China Merchants S. N. Co. and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. for the use of their respective Companies. I have directed the Taot'ai, Huang, to have personal interview and come to some satisfactory arrangement.

In sending this I have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 28th. Day. (Oct. 10th. 1901.)

ENCLOSURE NO. 6 IN DESPATCH NO. 767

Encl 6 to Mr. Conger.

---

I have just seen the Customs Taot'ai, Huang Chien-hsun, who tells me that the old American Concession at Tientsin was really not divided and given to the British and Germans, but in fact was bought by the China Merchants S. N. Co. and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. for the use of their respective Companies. I have directed the Taot'ai, Huang, to have personal interview and come to some satisfactory arrangement.

In sending this I have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 28th. Day. (Oct. 10th. 1901.)

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC
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2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack + file.
aad

No. 770.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
BUREAU
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV.
19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 12th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Noted
Nov. 30

Subject : Confirming cipher telegram of September 29th, 1901.

Visit of Chinese Officials to the United States and Philippines. Their passports visé.

(Despatch No. 746, September 24th, 1901).

No. 770.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my No. 746 of September 24th, last, and confirming on the overleaf my telegram of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to report that on September 25th the passports were sent to me to be vised, and that His Excellency, Li Hung-chang has several times since verbally or by messages through his Secretary requested the return of the passports with visé. On the 10th instant another note came from the Viceroy, which I enclose.

This being a rather unusual visit of Chinese Officials, I thought best to telegraph as I did, but not receiving reply I concluded the Department desired that I should decide the question myself. Since our restrictions as to Chinese immigration are so much stricter than those of other countries, and of which the Chinese Officials so often complain, I have thought best not to refuse this request. Therefore, yesterday, in accordance with Article III of the Convention of March 17th,

1894,

1894, I had the passports translated, vised and returned them with the note a copy of which I enclose.

Trusting that this action will meet with your approval, I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Earl Li to Mr. Conger, October 10th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Earl Li, October 11th, 1901.

3. Copy of passports as above.

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, September 29, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Earl Li asks me to visa passports for Chinese Commissioners to visit United States and Philippines to solicit contributions from Chinese residents. Shall I comply?

(Signed) Conger.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 770.

Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

---

F. O. No. 273.

I have the honor to remind Your Excellency that some time since, on the 11th. of the Eighth Moon, I had prepared and sent to you three passports intended for the Taot'ai, Chang Chen-hsun, and the two Prefects, Lu En Ch'ang and Shih Pao-ch'ang, Commissioners who are going abroad, I handed them to my Secretary, Mr. Tseng Kuang-ch'uan, to send them and request Your Excellency to vise them to make it more convenient for them in going abroad but up to the present a half a month has passed without their being viseed and returned; and, as I am very anxious about the matter, it becomes my duty to send another note to make inquiries, and to request Your Excellency to look into the matter and send a reply.

Card inclosed.

Eighth Moon 28th. Day. (Oct. 10th. 1901.)

---

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 770.

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

Peking, October 11th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to return herewith vised, the passports which Your Excellency has issued to the Tao-t'ai, Chang Chen-hsun and party, six officials, one interpreter and seven servants; to the Prefect, Lu En-ch'ang, and party, four officials, one interpreter and five servants, to visit certain cities in the United States and the Philippines, for the purpose of travel and to solicit contributions toward a worthy enterprise.

As the visit of these officials appears to be a special and unusual one, I advise that, before their arrival at any of the places named, Your Excellency telegraph to His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Washington, to confer with the Secretary of State and explain more particularly the purpose of their visit.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States.

To His Excellency, Earl Li,
Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 770.

Mr. Conger to Earl Li.

Peking, October 11th, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to return herewith visaed, the passports which Your Excellency has issued to the Tao-t'ai, Chang Chen-hsun and party, six officials, one interpreter and seven servants; to the Prefect, Lu En-ch'ang, and party, four officials, one interpreter and five servants, to visit certain cities in the United States and the Philippines, for the purpose of travel and to solicit contributions toward a worthy enterprise.

As the visit of these officials appears to be a special and unusual one, I advise that, before their arrival at any of the places named, Your Excellency telegraph to His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Washington, to confer with the Secretary of State and explain more particularly the purpose of their visit.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. W. Rockhill,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

To His Excellency, Earl Li, of the United States.

Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc.

Inclosure, No. 3 in Despatch, No. 770.
Translation.

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PASSPORT.

******

Li, by Imperial appointment Minister Plenipotentiary, Grand Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of Trade for the North, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, and Earl of the First Rank, issues this Passport.

Whereas I have appointed the Taot'ai, Chang Chên-hsün, accompanied by Wu P'ei-ch'iu, Lu Tso-lin, Pan Chao-lin, Shih Pao-lu, and Huan Chin-shou, six persons, with one interpreter and seven servants, and having fifty-six pieces of baggage, large and small, to proceed to ..... the American cities, New York and San Francisco, and to the Philippines, and as it is necessary to give them a passport;

THEREFORE this Passport is accordingly issued to the said officials, that, taking it, they may proceed on their way, and that, on their arrival at the above-mentioned places, they may present it for examination and be permitted to pass without hindrance.

The above passport is issued to Chang Chên-hsün and party.

The XXVII Year of Kuanghsü, Eighth Moon, I3th. Day.

( Sept. 25th. I90I.) ( SEAL )

Legation of the United States of America,

Pekin, China, Oct. IIth. I90I.

Viséed.

( Signed ) E.H.Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

( SEAL of U.S. Legation.) the United States.

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Passports, similar to the above, were issued also to the following named persons;-

One Passport to the Prefect, Lu Ên-ch'ang, accompanied by Shih Pao-huan, Chang Ying-chao, and Ma Ming-lun, four persons,

Inclosure No. in Despatch No. ( Translation of Passport)

with one interpreter and five servants, and having forty-eight pieces of baggage; and

One Passport to the Prefect, Shih Pao-chang, accompanied by Shan Chin-ho, Chang Shao-kuang, and Lu Wên-ping, four persons, with one interpreter and five servants, and having forty-nine pieces of baggage.

No. 771.

DIPLOMATIC,
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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BUREAU

October 12th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Mr. George Arthur Stuart has been formally recognized by the Chinese Government as Vice Consul of the United States at Chinkiang.

(Department's instructions No. 366, August 23rd, 1901)

Consular Bureau.
NOV 19 1901

No. 771.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 366 of August 23rd last,- I have the honor to report that the Chinese Government on the 11th instant formally recognized Mr. George Arthur Stuart, of Iowa, as Vice Consul of the United States at Chinkiang.

Mr. Stuart has been so notified and his Commission forwarded to him through the United States Consul at Chinkiang.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 772.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 12th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Mr. Allen N. Cameron has been formally recognized by the Chinese Government as Vice Consul of the United States at Hankow.

(Department's instructions No. 367, August 23rd, 1901)



No. 772.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 367 of August 23rd last, - I have the honor to report that the Chinese Government on the 11th instant formally recognized Mr. Allen N. Cameron, of Kansas, as Vice Consul of the United States at Hankow.

Mr. Cameron has been so notified and his Commission forwarded to him through the United States Consul at Hankow.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1224

October 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department's Instructions No. 207 of ... Acting Asst Sec. - I have the honor to report that the Chinese Government on the 11th instant formally recognized Mr. Allen ... Minister to the Court of ... Peking

Mr. Conger has been notified and his Credentials forwarded to him through the United States Consul at Chefoo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

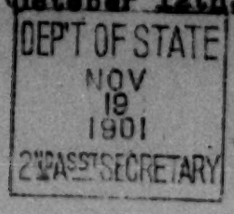
Mr. Chilton

No. 773.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 12th, 1901.



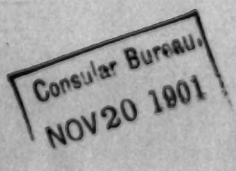

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.
CONSULAR BUREAU.
Note.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Mr. Harry B. Ragsdale has been formally recognized by the Chinese Government as Vice Consul of the United States at Tientsin.

((Department's instructions No. 368, August 26th, 1901)



No. 773.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 368 of August 26th last,- I have the honor to report that the Chinese Government on the 11th instant formally recognized Mr. Harry B. Ragsdale, of Iowa, as Vice Consul of the United States at Tientsin.

Mr. Ragsdale has been so notified and his Commsiion forwarded to him through the United States Consul at Tientsin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 774.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 20 1901
BUREAU.

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1901
DIVISION OF CORRESPONDENCE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
To Secy of Treasury
for his information.
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Did so
Nov. 23

INCOMING MAIL SECTION
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October 14th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The French Government has designated the Manager of the Shanghai branch of the Banque de l'Inde-Chine as its delegate upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 774.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that M. Beau, the French Minister here, has notified his colleagues that the French Government has selected and appointed the Manager of the branch of the Banque de l'Inde-Chine at Shanghai as its representative on the Commission of Bankers provided for by Paragraph "b" of Article VI of the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 775.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 14th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 12th instant. United States Concession at Tientsin. (Despatch No. 769, October 11th, 1901).

No. 775.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's cipher telegram of the 12th instant,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher)

Washington, October, 12, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

October 12th. Minister from China presents telegram from Earl Li representing that our former Tientsin Concession has become vested in China Merchants and Taiping Companies, and suggesting that instead of its return another larger and equally advantageous tract be arranged for. You will examine and report as to this.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

No. 776.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 20 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack.
[For. Rels. 1901.]

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Translation of Bond for Taels 450,000,000, total indemnity.

No. 776.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of the Bond for the lump sum or total indemnity of 450,000,000 Taels, which, in compliance with paragraph (c) of Article VI of the Final Protocol, was yesterday delivered to His Excellency, Mr. B. J. de Cologan, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, and bearing the official seal of the Imperial Board of Revenue. I will send a copy of the Bond in French and Chinese as soon as it can be obtained.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Translation of Bond.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 776.

(Translation)

We, Prince Ch'ing, Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, and the Ministers of Finance, deliver the present Bond, according to the Clauses of Article VI of the Protocol signed September 7th, 1901, by the Plenipotentiaries of the eleven Powers, viz; Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Holland and Russia, and by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, who stipulate the following:

By an Imperial Edict dated May 29th, 1901, His Majesty, the Emperor of China agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of Four Hundred and Fifty Millions of Haikwan taels, calculated in gold at the rate of the Haikwan tael to the gold currency of each country, as indicated below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haikwan Tael = | marks, | 3.055 |
| = | Austro-Hungary Crown, | 3.595 |
| = | gold dollar, | 0.742 |
| = | francs, | 3.750 |
| = | pound sterling, | 0.3s 0d. |
| = | yen, | 1.407 |
| = | Florin, Netherlands, | 1.796 |
| = | gold rouble (17.424 dolias fine), | 1.412. |

This sum in gold shall bear interest at 4 Per cent. per annum, and the capital shall be reimbursed by China in Thirty-nine years, under the conditions indicated in the plan of

amortization annexed to the said Protocol.

The Principal and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corfesponding to the dates at which the different payments fall due.

The amortizations shall be paid annually.

The interest shall be paid semi-annually, and shall start from the 1st of July, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off, within a term of three years, commencing January 1st, 1902, the arrears of the first six months, finishing December 31st, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred.

The present bond shall be converted into fractional bonds, signed by the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for this purpose.

The resources assigned as security for the bonds are the following:

1.The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs, after payment of the interest and amortization of previous loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to five per cent. effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting rice, cereals, and flour from abroad, gold and silver bullion and coin.

2. The revenues of the Native Customs, administered in the

amortization annexed to the said Protocol.

The Principal and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates at which the different payments fall due.

The amortization shall be paid annually.

The interest shall be paid semi-annually, and shall start from the 1st of July, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off, within a term of three years, commencing January 1st, 1902, the arrears of the first six months, finishing December 31st, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred.

The present bond shall be converted into Treational bonds, signed by the delegates of the Chinese Government duly ignated for this purpose.

The resources assigned as security for the bonds are the following:

1.The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs, after payment of the interest and amortization of previous loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to five per cent. effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting rice, cereals, and flour from abroad, gold and silver bullion and coin.

2. The revenues of the Native Customs, administered in the

open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3. The total revenues of the salt gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

. The product of the resources assigned to the payment of the bonds shall be remitted monthly to the Commission of Bankers designated by the various Powers for the collection of the sums belonging to each of them.

The present bond represents the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Millions of Haikwan Taels, calculated in gold at the rate corresponding to the gold currency of each country as indicated above.

No. 777.

NOTED
Chief Clerk.

COPIED.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 20 1901,
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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October 15th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

1/5 To Exporters 1/2 Dec 31.

Subject : The International Exposition at St. Louis. Chinese Government invited to participate.

(Circular instructions, August 22nd, 1901).

No. 777.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 15th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's Circular instructions of August 22nd last, relating to the International Exposition at St. Louis in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase,- I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copies of my note to the Foreign Office transmitting copy of the Proclamation of the President of the United States and inviting the Government and people of China to participate, and the reply of the Foreign Office thereto.

I beg to add that it will give me much pleasure to afford any assistance in my power to the duly accredited agents of the Exposition who may present themselves to me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 8th, 1901.
2. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 13th, 1901.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 IN DESPATCH NO. 777

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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F. O. No. 295.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

October 8th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch which I have just received from the States Department at Washington, and of a Proclamation by the President of the United States, contained therein, announcing the intention to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States. The celebration is to take the form of an international exposition of arts, manufactures, industries, and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea.

This celebration is one in which the American people take great interest, and I am directed to say to Your Highness and Your Excellencies that the President of the United States extends a hearty invitation to the Government of China to participate in this exposition, and will have great pleasure in learning that Your Government accepts this invitation and will

appoint

appoint Commissioners to arrange for a proper display of the resources of China.

I have the honor to express the hope that Your Highness and Your Excellencies will give the matter your early consideration and return a favorable reply, which will afford great gratification to the President and the people of the United States.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extracrdinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To his Highness,

Prince Ch'ing, President, and

Their Excellencies, the Ministers of the

Board of Foreign Affairs.

appoint Commissioners to arrange for a proper display of the resources of China.

I have the honor to express the hope that Your Highness and Your Excellencies will give the matter your early consideration and return a favorable reply, which will afford great gratification to the President and the people of the United States.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To his Highness,

Prince Ch'ing, President, and

Their Excellencies, the Ministers of the

Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 777.

F. O. No. 275.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

---

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of recent date, saying that you had received a communication from the Department of State, inclosing a Proclamation of the President concerning the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, which celebration is to take place in 1903. That your countrymen had decided that the celebration should take the form of an international exposition, and Your Excellency requested that the Chinese Government would inform the merchants and have them prepare exhibits to be sent to the Exposition at the time mentioned. Your Excellency also sent a copy of the President's Proclamation and of the original despatch from the State Department.

After reading Your Excellency's despatch, we at once directed the Superintendents of Trade for the North and the South to instruct the officials under their jurisdiction to inform the merchants to prepare their exhibits to be sent forward at the proper time and we also instructed the Inspector General of Customs to investigate and to deal with them according to precedent. We further sent a communication to the

Chinese

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 777.

F. O. No. 275.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

---

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of recent date, saying that you had received a communication from the Department of State, inclosing a proclamation of the President concerning the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, which celebration is to take place in 1903. That your countrymen had decided that the celebration should take the form of an international exposition, and Your Excellency requested that the Chinese Government would inform the merchants and have them prepare exhibits to be sent to the Exposition at the time mentioned. Your Excellency also sent a copy of the President's Proclamation and of the original despatch from the State Department.

After reading Your Excellency's despatch, we at once directed the Superintendents of Trade for the North and the South to instruct the officials under their jurisdiction to inform the merchants to prepare their exhibits to be sent forward at the proper time and we also instructed the Inspector General of Customs to investigate and attend with them according to precedent. We further sent a communication to the

Chinese

Chinese Minister, H. E. Mr. Wu, requesting him to appoint some officials near by to attend the Exposition ( as Commissioners).

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information, and have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards inclosed. (Cards of Prince Ch'ing, Wang Wen-shao, Ch'u Hung-chi, Hsu Shou-p'eng, and Lien-fang.)

Ninth Moon, 2nd. Day (october 13th.)

Chinese Minister, H. E. Mr. Wu, requesting him to appoint some officials near by to attend the Exposition ( as Commissioners).

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information, and have the honor to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards inclosed. (Cards of Prince Ch'ing, Wang Wen-shao, Ch'u. Hung-chi, Hsu Shou-p'eng, and Liem-fang.)

Ninth Moon, 2nd. Day (October 13th.)

No. 778.

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 20 1901

DEPT OF STATE NOV 20 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file. W. R.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
BUREAU

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. NOV. 19 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

October 16th, 1901.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Translation of Imperial Edict of October 2nd, 1901.

Proposed administrative and educational reforms.

No. 778,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send, inclosed, the translation of an Edict issued by Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, on the 2nd instant, urging upon the officials of the Empire the pressing need of reform; and a memorandum concerning the contents of a telegram received at the Board of War on the 11th instant, reporting the decision of the Court to make certain constitutional changes, tending toward retrenchment and more efficient administration.

The significance of the former is its apparent recognition of reform as essential to the preservation of the State, and its appearance in response to the request of Jung-lu, who has heretofore been regarded as ultra-conservative.

The second inclosure, while reporting an increase in the number of executive departments, also indicates the abolition of certain inferior yamens. Perhaps the most important of the

projected

projected changes is the erection of the Hanlin Academy into a Board of Education. Such a Board would appear to be necessary to carry out the proposed changes in the educational system of the Empire. Its institution has been urged very strongly for some months past by the native press, and this reported action of the Government may perhaps indicate that the press is beginning to exert some influence in official circles.

Past experience, however, does not justify any sanguine anticipations as to the result of these reform edicts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Translation of an Imperial Edict, of.. October 2nd, 1901.

proposed changes in the creation of the Public Academy into a Board of Education. Such a Board would appear to be necessary to carry out the proposed changes in the educational system of the State. The legislation has been urged heretofore for some months past by the native press, and its reported action of the Government may perhaps indicate that the tyrannical is beginning to exert some influence in official circles.

Past experience, however, does not justify any sanguine anticipations as to the result of these reforms ordain.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Translation of an Imperial Edict, of October 6th, 1901.

Inclosure, No. 1 in Despatch, No. 778.

Translated from the Pekin Gazette
of Oct. 13th. 1901.

.....

The following Imperial Edict was issued on the 20th. of the Eighth Moon ( Oct. 2d. 1901.):-

Tzŭ-hsi, etc. etc. Empress Dowager, issues this Edict:- More than a year has passed since the Court was scattered abroad, but now, fortunately, relying upon the Guardian Spirits of the Land, We are enabled to fix upon a day for Our return to the Capital. We have slept on brush-wood and eaten gall, which We can never forget.

( Note:- The expression "Slept on brush-wood and eaten gall" is usually employed to mean "Nursed vengeance", and will possibly convey that meaning to the people. E.T.W. )

An inquiry into the causes of our present weakness will show that the cure is not easy. Recently We have established a Board of National Administration on purpose to gather from all sides the wisest suggestions and to gradually put them into operation; to select the best governmental methods from the West. Let us not esteem it hard to surrender our own views and follow the lead of others. The manner of delivering China from the corruptions which prevail in her Government may all be summed up in this: By verification of facts to seek for the truth. During several months past a number of Edicts have been issued commanding various reforms to be carried into execution. But in some cases the proposed measures involved subjects of a complicated character that had to be left for further investigation, and in

( Inclosure, No. in Despatch, No.

others the projects were so new that it has been difficult to decide upon the course to be pursued.

After the return of the Court it will be more necessary than ever to clearly distinguish between what is urgent and what may be postponed, and with zeal to carry the reforms to completion. We have already received from Jung-lu and others, members of the Board of National Administration, a memorial delivered in person, saying that this matter of reform is one of weighty importance and requesting Us to issue another warning Edict that the whole Empire may know that the Court is fixed in its purpose and determined to put these reforms into operation, as well as to direct the Board of National Administration, as occasion may arise, to urge those charged with the responsibility to use every endeavor to unite those in the Capital and those in the provinces in mind and effort, so that there may be hope of accomplishing the work.

We therefore promulgate this Edict in order to increase the sense of responsibility and to cause the officials in and out of the Capital to realize that, the State having come to the present pass, no more careless patching up will suffice to restore prosperity.The adoption or rejection of reforms that will make China independent will determine the fate of the Empire whether for peace or destruction and is a matter of critical importance to the welfare of the people. I and the Emperor bear in mind the Ancestral Temples; We consider the officials and the people, too, and, if this plan be abandoned, there is no other.

( Inclosure, No. in Despatch, No.

others the projects were so new that it has been difficult to decide upon the course to be pursued.

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( Inclosure, No. in Despatch, No. )

All you Ministers have received abundant favors from the State, and ought to redouble your energies to carry the needed reforms into execution, and without a thought of the trouble it may give you, you ought to diligently sweep away all the abuses that have accumulated, so that there may be hope of repairing the present calamities.

Yesterday We received a joint memorial from Liu K'un-i and Chang Chih-tung, suggesting that in the plans for the reorganization of the State the methods of the West should be adopted. Most of their suggestions may be acted upon, and We now command them in accordance with their report, as occasion may arise, to make their plans and put the most important into execution. The high authorities of the other provinces ought also to give the matter the same thorough and sincere consideration and act accordingly. Nearly all may be summed up in this: Restore truthfulness of speech and employ capable men.

I and the Emperor have deprived Ourselves of rest and harassed Ourselves with toil, mother and son being of one mind and united in effort to restore prosperity.

All officials, great and small, ought with real earnestness to give heed that Our purposes may be fulfilled.

Let this Edict be published abroad for general information.

Respect this.

( Inclosure, No. in Despatch, No. )

All you Ministers have received abundant favors from the State, and ought to redouble your energies to carry the needed reforms into execution, and without a thought of the trouble it may give you,you ought to diligently sweep away all the abuses that have accumulated, so that there may be hope of repairing the present calamities.

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All officials, great and small, ought with real earnestness to give heed that Our purposes may be fulfilled.

Let this Edict be published abroad for general information.

Respect this.

Inclosure, No. in Despatch, No.

## THE TEN BOARDS.

On the 29th. of the Eighth Moon ( Oct. IIth.) a telegram was received at the Board of War in Pekin from officials connected with the Court, reporting an Imperial Edict as about to appear, which will effect certain important changes in the constitution of the Government. A number of inferior yamens, it is said, will be abolished and their functions assigned to various Boards, while at the same time three new Boards are to be established, which will increase the number to ten. These Ten Boards will be as follows:-

I. The Board of Foreign Affairs, established on the demand of the Powers by an Edict of July 24th. I90I, to take the place of the Tsung-li Yamen. It takes precedence of the old "Six Boards".

2. The Board of Civil Office, one of the original "Six Boards", remains unchanged.

3. The Board of Revenue, one of the "Six Boards; is divided into four instead of fourteen departments, as formerly.

4. The Board of Rites, one of the "Six Boards", will add to its own the duties of the Court of Imperial Entertainments, those of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, the Court of State Ceremonies, and those of the Mongolian Superintendency, sometimes called the "Colonial Office".

5. The Board of War, one of the "Six Boards", will add the duties of the Court of the Imperial Stud, and those of the Department of Imperial Equipages.

CRANE'S

( The Ten Boards.)

6. The Board of Punishments, one of the original "Six Boards", which will now add to its own the duties of the Grand Court of Revision, which formerly exercised a general supervision over the administration of criminal law. There will also be added a Department of Monthly Assignments of Duty, controlling the distribution of the minor officials of the Board to the various departments in rotation.

7. The Board of Works, which is one of the original "Six Boards", but which will now incorporate within its jurisdiction the Department of the Imperial Household.

8. The Board of Education, an entirely new creation and of great significance.It is established in the stead of the Hanlin Academy, and to its care will be transferred the Imperial Board of Astronomy, the Imperial Academy of Learning and the Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction.

9. The Censorate, whose name is changed from "Tu-Ch'a-Yüan" to "Yü-Shi-T'ai". The important change is that it is given the rank of a Board.

IO. The Board of Internal Affairs. This is equivalent to the term applied to the Grand Secretariat, whose duties for a hundred years past have been merely nominal, since its functions were absorbed by the Grand Council.The posts of Grand Secretaries have been among the highest honors conferred by the Court. There are only four, of which the Senior is held by Li Hung-chang. Its rehabilitation under this name,

( The Ten Boards.)

6. The Board of Punishments, one of the original "Six Boards", which will now add to its own the duties of the Grand Court of Revision, which formerly exercised a general supervision over the administration of criminal law. There will also be added a Department of Monthly Assignments of Duty, controlling the distribution of the minor officials of the Board to the various departments in rotation.

7. The Board of Works, which is one of the original "Six Boards" but which will now incorporate within its jurisdiction the Department of the Imperial Household.

8. The Board of Education, an entirely new creation and of great significance. It is established in the stead of the Han-lin Academy, and to its care will be transferred the Imperial Board of Astronomy, the Imperial Academy of Learning and the Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction.

9. The Censorate, whose name is changed from "Tu-Ch'a-Yüan" to "Yü-Shi-T'ai". The important change is that it is given the rank of a Board.

10. The Board of Internal Affairs. This is equivalent to the term applied to the Grand Secretariat, whose duties for a hundred years past have been merely nominal, since its functions were monopolized by the Grand Council.The posts of Grand Secretaries have been among the highest honors conferred by the Court. There are only four, at which the Senior is held by Li Hung-chang. Its rehabilitation under this name

( The Ten Boards.)

if such be the purpose, will make it the Privy Council of the Emperor.

As yet there has been no announcement of the changes that are to be made in the personnel of these Boards.

( The Ten Boards.)

If such be the purpose, will make it the Privy Council of the Emperor.

As yet there has been no announcement of the changes that are to be made in the personnel of these Boards.

No. 779.

DIPLOMATIC, NOV 20 1901 BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE NOV 20 1901 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack, approving Mr. Conger's replies, Enclosures 3 & 4-J

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D NOV. 19 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

October, 16th, 1901.

Ansd Nov. 23

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1903.

Subject : Foreign merchants in Peking. Payment of octroi on merchandise.

No. 779.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

FOR RELS. 1903.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith translations of correspondence between the Foreign Office and this Legation upon the questions of the continued residence in Peking of Foreign merchants who located here during its occupation by the allied forces, and the payment of octroi upon goods imported by Foreigners. This octroi is a tax levied upon all merchandise, native or foreign, except for the use of Legations and Legation Guards, coming through the city gates. This, however, is not collected from goods accompanied by transit passes.

It would evidently be unfair to the Native merchants if the Foreign merchants were given the advantage of exemption from taxes which they are compelled to pay. I shall, therefore, at the proper time instruct any of the American merchants who may be here to pay the tax.

The treaties do not permit the residence of any Foreign merchants in the city of Peking, but several years ago per-

mission

mission was given for the opening of stores here by a Dane, a German and a Frenchman for the especial accommodation of the Legations, but their trade soon developed into a very large business with the Chinese. The Hongkong & Shanghai and the Russo-Chinese Banks have also been established here for several years, so that the city has, in fact, by precedent at least, been opened to special if not to general trade.

It is true that the banks and stores mentioned are located within the limits of the Legation Quarter, but their business extends throughout the city. I have, consequently, as have most of my Colleagues, thought best to keep the question open with the hope that its final settlement would result in opening the city generally to Foreign trade. Further action will be promptly reported.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li to Mr. Conger, Sept. 30, 1901.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 4th, 1901.
3. Mr. Conger to Foreign Office, October 10th, 1901.
4. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li, Oct. 15, 1901.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 779.

H. H. Prince Ch'ing and H. E. Li Hung-Chang

to

Mr. Conger.

---

F. O. No. 266.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and

Earl Li, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Secretary, Vicercy of Chihli, etc. send the despatch:-

On the 12th of the Eighth Moon (Sept. 24th, 1901) we received a communication from the Yamen for the collection of duties on merchandise at the Ch'ung-Wen Gate (Hata Men), saying:-

"Whereas our Customs Station was opened on the 11th of th Seventh Moon and has been levying and collecting duties on merchandise according to the usual rate, which is a matter of record, we find that heretofore all sorts of provisions, intended for the use of the Legations, when sent to the Capital, if accompanied by a certificate from the Tientsin Customs Tao-tai freeing them from duty, and stating clearly the number of packages, on examination being found to tally with the statement of the certificate, have been allowed to pass. Now each Legation

has

has a guard of soldiers, all the provisions for whose use ought also to be allowed to come in free of duty. But the port of Tientsin has not yet been turned over and the Tientsin Customs Taotai has not taken charge of the port, so that the various supplies of provisions intended for the use of the Legations and the Legation Guards are not accompanied by a duty-free certificate, and our office not having any way of making examination, fear that merchants who ought to pay duty on goods brought in, are taking advantage of the situation to bring in dutiable goods and it becomes impossible in the confused state of affairs to discriminate the one from the other, and thereby the Government is made to suffer loss. It becomes the duty of this office, therefore to acquaint Your Highness and Your Excellency with the facts and to request that you willsend a despatch to each Legationto the effect that hereafter, should any Legation or Legation guard have packages coming to the Capital, they should request the Minister of the Legation to issue a certificate, in order that the packages may be noted and passed, and further to request them each to send a despatch to the Board of Foreign Affairs asking said Board to instruct this office, that there may be record of the same, etc."

We, Prince and Minister, on receiving the above, have sent separate despatches to the various Ministers, and as in duty bound have the honor to send this to Your Excellency, request-

ing

has a guard of soldiers, all the provisions for whose use ought also to be allowed to come in free of duty. But the port of Tientsin has not yet been turned over and the Tientsin Customs Taotai has not taken charge of the port, so that the various supplies of provisions intended for the use of the Legations and the Legation Guards are not accompanied by a duty-free certificate, and our office not having any way of making examination, fear that merchants who ought to pay duty on goods brought in, are taking advantage of the situation to bring in dutiable goods and it becomes impossible in the confused state of affairs to discriminate the one from the other, and thereby the Government is made to suffer loss. It becomes the duty of this office, therefore to acquaint Your Highness and Your Excellency with the facts and to request that you will send a despatch to each Legation to the effect that hereafter, should any Legation or Legation Guard have packages coming to the Capital, they should request the Minister of the Legation to issue a certificate, in order that the packages may be noted and passed, and further to request them each to send a despatch to the Board of Foreign Affairs asking said Board to instruct this office, that there may be record of the same, etc."

We, Princes and Ministers, on receiving the above, have sent separate despatches to the various Ministers, and as in duty bound have the honor to send this to Your Excellency, request-

ing

ing that Your Excellency will be good enough to note the same and act accordingly.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 18th. Day.

(September 30th, 1901.)

ing that Your Excellency will be good enough to note the same and act accordingly.

Kuangsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 18th. Day.

(September 30th. 1901.)

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 779.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

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F. O. No. 269.

Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc. sends this despatch:-

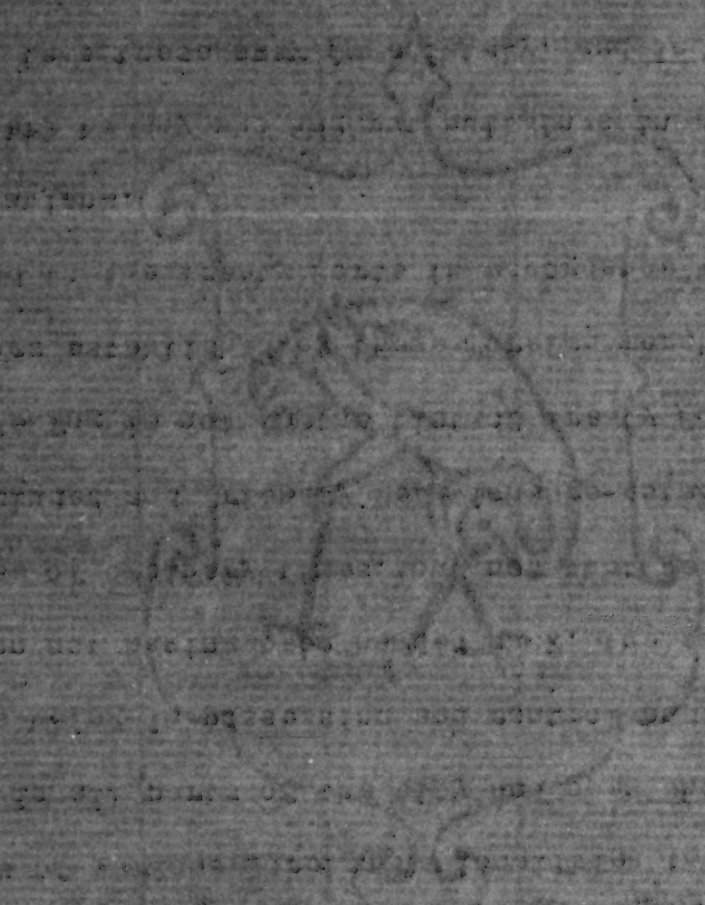
Last year after the military disasters it became comman for merchants of various foreign nationalities to rent or seize houses in all parts of the city and open shops. The allied forces being in possession and control and the local administration not having been handed back, the circumstances were not those of ordinary times, but now that peace negotiations are concluded and friendly relations re-established, seeing that Peking is not in the list of Treaty Ports, the shops and hongs established by these foreign merchants ought all be removed to the Treaty Ports in accordance with the treaty stipulations.

Should there be any who had put buildings in repair, they ought also to take these away immediately, and in order to avoid complications there ought to be no pretext of demanding compensation.

As in duty bound, I send this despatch to Your Excellency, that on examination you may issue orders accordingly.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 22d Day. (Oct. 4th, 1901).

# CRANE'S



# LINEN

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 779.

Mr. Conger to the President and Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, October 10th, 1901.

Your Highness, and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Highness and Your Excellencies, dated the 4th inst., in which you call attention to the fact that during the military occupation of Peking this past year many merchants of various nationalities seized or rented houses in different parts of the city and opened shops. You say that the conditions then were exceptional, but that now that the peace negotiations are concluded, these shops and hongs ought to remove to the Treaty Ports in accordance with the Treaty stipulations, etc.

In reply I beg to say that I am informed that merchants and other business men of various nationalities have already been given permission to carry on business in Peking.

If this information be correct, then of course citizens of the United States have the same right. But, if all foreign business is to be excluded from the city, then the United States merchants, if there are any, will be instructed to go out with the others.

I however take the liberty to incidentally suggest to Your Highness and Your Excellencies that the present is a most opportune time for the Chinese Government to voluntarily place the city on the basis of a Treaty Port.

Peking should be the great and convenient entrepot for the

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 777

Mr. Conger to the President and Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, October 10th, 1901.

Your Highness, and
Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Highness and Your Excellencies, dated the 11th inst., in which you call attention to the fact that during the military occupation of Peking this past year many merchants of various nationalities seized or rented houses in different parts of the city and opened shops. You say that the conditions then were exceptional, but that now that the peace negotiations are concluded, these shops and bonga ought to remove to the Treaty Ports in accordance with the Treaty stipulations, etc.

In reply I beg to say that I am informed that merchants and other business men of various nationalities have already been given permission to carry on business in Peking.

If this information be correct, then of course citizens of the United States have the same right. But, if all foreign business is to excluded from the city, then the United States merchants, if there are any, will be instructed to go out with the others.

I however take the liberty to incidentally suggest to Your Highness and Your Excellencies that the present is a most opportune time for the Chinese Government to voluntarily place the city on the basis of a Treaty Port.

Peking should be the great and convenient entrepot for the

vast and populous territory behind it; and, if so opened, Chinese revenue would be increased thereby, the recently re-established peace and friendly intercourse would be strengthened and mutual benefits result.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness and

Their Excellencies, President and Ministers of

the Board of Foreign Affairs.

vast and populous territory behind it; and, if so opened, Chinese revenue would be increased thereby, the recently re-established peace and friendly intercourse would be strengthened and mutual benefits result.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

To His Highness and the United States.

Their Excellencies, President and Ministers of

the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 779.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li.

Peking, October 15th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' and Your Excellency's despatch of the 30th ult. in which you inform me that you have received a communication from the Yamen for the collection of duties on merchandise at the Ch'ung Wen Gate, proposing that hereafter, should this Legation or the Legation Guard have any packages coming to the capital, they should secure a certificate from myself to that effect, in order that the packages may be noted and passed free of duty, etc.

I ought to have replied to this despatch of Your Highness and Your Excellency before this but in some way it has been unintentionally over-looked. I beg to assure Your Highness and Your Excellency that the contents of the despatch have been carefully noted.

I avail myself of this occasion to rehew to Your Highness and Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing and

His Excellency, Earl Li, Imperial Commissioners.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 777

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li.

Peking, October 15th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' and Your Excellency's despatch of the 30th ult. In which you inform me that you have received a communication from the Yamen for the collection of duties on merchandise at the Ch'ung Wen Gate, proposing that hereafter, should this Legation or the Legation Guard have any packages coming to the capital, they should secure a certificate from myself to that effect, in order that the packages may be noted and passed free of duty, etc.

I ought to have replied to this despatch of Your Highness and Your Excellency before this but in some way it has been unintentionally over-looked. I beg to assure Your Highness and Your Excellency that the contents of the despatch have been carefully noted.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing and

His Excellency, Earl Li, Imperial Commissioners.

No. ~

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 20 1901
BUREAU

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2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Grant.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV.
19
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 17th, 1901.

Answered
Min. Conger
informed
Nov. 23.
C.

Mr. Williams to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Requests leave of absence, with permission to visit the United States, during the year 1902.

No.~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Oct. 17th. 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:- I have the honor to request leave of absence to visit the United States at some time in the spring of 1902, as may be approved by the United States' Minister. I shall then have been in China nearly ten years without visiting my home and family matters require my attention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Approved
E. H. Conger

E. T. Williams
Chinese Secretary.

No. 282.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
OCT 22 1901
BUREAU.

RECEIVED
OCT
18
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

*From* PEKING,

October 18, 1901.

Received 9:34 A. M.

To Navy Oct 24
Confd. Oct. 23

Secretary of State,

Washington.

The Port of Santuao situated on largest island in Samsa inlet, opened as a mart 1899. See Customs report that year and my despatches 224 and 225, and Consul Gracey dated June 13, 1899.

C O N G E R.

*Deciphered by* Chief Clerk's Office,

October 18, 1901, *189* , 9:50 *M.*

DEPT OF STATE
DEC
3
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
To Secy of War, by way of explanation. So ack.

No. 780.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
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2
1901
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October 19th, 1901.

Ack & copy to Secy of War Dec 5 1901

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans as soon Jan 16 C.

Subject : Ruling of the Honorable the Secretary of War on purchase of commissary stores by members of the Legation. Situation here misunderstood.

(Department's instructions No. 352, June 6th, 1901)

No. 780.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 19th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I take the liberty of recalling attention to the letter of the Honorable Secretary of War enclosed in Department's Despatch No. 352, of June 6th, 1901, not for the purpose of asking the Secretary to change his ruling, but in order to correct an erroneous impression which he seems to have of the situation here. The Secretary says:

> "Morever, it would seem to me to be impolitic for the United States to compete with the local dealers at Peking in supplying the members of its Legation with subsistence stores, which presumably they had no difficulty of obtaining from those dealers prior to the arrival of the Legation Guards."

This city is not a treaty Port and has never been opened to foreign trade, and no Chinese store has ever kept foreign supplies for sale to foreigners. It is true that, by sufferance, or by special permission, a Dane, a Frenchman and a German had, for some years prior to the troubles of last year, been running small stores near the Legation, but they kept mostly

mostly European goods, and, with the exception of wines, goods which were largely suited to their Chinese trade. Only one of these stores has reopened since the siege.

We have always been compelled to send either to Shanghai or San Francisco for our supplies, and we generally, at great inconvenience and expense, sent to San Francisco. It will be seen, therefore, that sales to the members of the Legation Staff by the United States Commissary really competes with no one, unless it be with the San Francisco merchants.

I have the honor to be,

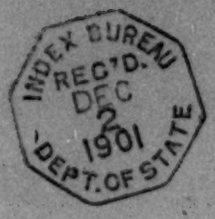
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 781.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 19th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of October 16th, 1901. Termination of mourning period for late President.

No. 781.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 19th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's telegram of the 16th instant and in reply to state that in accordance therewith telegraphic instructions have been sent to Consulates that official mourning for late President would cease on the 19th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received.

.....

Washington, October 16, 1901.

American Legation,

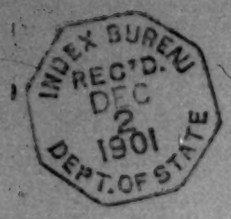
Peking.

Official mourning late President changed to thirty days ending nineteenth. Advise Consulates.

(Signed) Hill, Acting.

No. 782.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 19th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of October 17th

and Legation's reply of October 18th, 1901.

No. 782.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 19th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, Department's telegram of the 17th instant and my reply thereto of the 18th instant,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received.

.....

Washington, October 17,, 1901.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Is Sampsa a treaty port.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Telegram Sent. (Partly in Cipher).

Washington Peking, October 18, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

The port of San-tu-ao, situated on largest island in Samsa Inlet, opened as a trade mart 1899. See Customs Report that year and my despatches 224 and 225 and Consul Gracey dated June 13, 1899.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 783.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 21st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : First Meeting of Diplomatic Corps since signing of Final Protocol. Matters considered.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee:

I am delighted that the ~~[illegible]~~ Provisional Government of Tientsin is being restricted, and trust with all my heart that it may soon cease to exist. All the customs dues at Tientsin and various other Imperial taxes, more especially on salt, which the Provisional Government took upon itself to collect, should be at once made back to China. Every one of them is needed for the payment of the indemnities. [In this connection, I hope something will soon be done to secure the paying into the general funds of the customs of the sums collected now by Russia on account of import and export duties at Newchwang. These also belong to the service of the debt.]

not be affected by the present changes.

W. W. Rockhill

I trust Mr. Conger may be successful and bring about the placing of Peking on the footing of a treaty port. I think it would be highly beneficial, not so much to trade as to the cordiality of relations between the Chinese officials and foreigners. They would get a a much better and wider appreciation of them if Peking was opened to foreign trade.

As regards the question of the tariff of imports on goods imported into China by the land route, referred to in Mr. Conger's despatch, it was understood, after discussion in the Conference between the Russian, French and British Ministers, that in those cases where the tariff for land imports was based on the tariff of importations by sea, there would be a proportionate increase after the signing of the Protocol of September 7th; where, however, the land tariff was a specific one, it would, of course, not be affected by the present changes.

W. W. Rockhill

No. 783.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 12th instant the Diplomatic Corps held its first meeting since the signing of the Final Protocol.

Request had been made by Sir Robert Hart that certain taxes heretofore collected and transmitted by the Customs Tao-tai, and which, by the Protocol, are pledged to the payment of the Indemnities, but now being collected by the Provisional Government, should be henceforth turned over to the Imperial Maritime Customs. It was decided to notify the Provisional Government that it was the opinion of the Ministers that this should be done, and the Ministers of the Powers who are still taking part in the military occupation of this Province agreed to notify their respective Military Commanders of the necessity of a change in the Regulations of the Provisional Government which would permit this to be done.

The question of the collection of Octroi on importations

at

at the gates of Peking, and the withdrawal of the Foreign merchants from Peking, which are the subject matters of my despatch No. 779, of the 16th instant, and concerning which all the Ministers had received identic letters from the Foreign Office, were discussed, and it was concluded not to separate the two questions for the present, but to acknowledge receipt of the notes and have our Interpreters conveniently inform the Foreign Office verbally that we were disposed to agree to the payment of the Octroi, provided the question of the departure of the Foreign Merchants was not insisted upon. The general opinion is that out of this question we may bring about the placing of Peking on the basis of a Treaty Port. The Russian Minister did not express himself on this latter question, and it is believed that, like his predecessor, he will oppose it. We would have been able to have included this Concession in the demands made in our Joint Note of December 22nd, last, but for the persistent objections of Mr. de Giers, the Russian Minister.

Another letter of Sir Robert Hart was presented, asking for the Diplomatic Corps' interpretation of certain expressions in the Protocol. He asked whether or not all the Native Customs dues were pledged to the Indemnity, and whether or not

the

the Imperial Maritime Customs are expected to administer the collection of all of those paid in at the open ports. All were agreed to make affirmative replies to both of these inquiries. He also inquired whether or not the increase of the duties to five per cent effective applies to products imported by land as well as by sea. This matter was not definitely determined, and since the meeting the Russian Minister claims that it applies only to importation by sea. At any rate, he says that imports coming in by land, for instance from the Siberian or Tonkin frontier are not collected by the Maritime Customs, and hence do not concern Sir Robert; and the probability is that we will not construe this part of the Protocol for him. In fact I am of the opinion that the Diplomatic Corps should be very careful about construing the special terms of the Protocol which may afterwards possibly require the construction of other tribunals.

The evident reason of the Russian Minister's objection is that in 1869, Russia and China, by Treaty, provided that imports over the Siberian frontier, sent to Tientsin, should only pay 2/3 of the regular tariff, and he still expects these Russian products to enjoy this privilege. The recent Protocol, of course, cannot annul this Treaty, but I apprehend that since

Russia

Russia joined without reservation in the negotiating and signing of the Protocol, we may properly insist that goods imported under the Treaty of 1869 shall now pay 2/3 of the duties after being increased by the Protocol to five per cent effective. The importations over the route mentioned to Tientsin are very small. I apprehend for this reason no objection has heretofore been made by the other Powers, but should it be construed to apply to all Siberian frontier routes, including railways, and thus become general, it would seem that objection should be made. However, it is to be expected that all these matters will be adjusted with the proposed Treaty Revisions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,

DEC 3 1901

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.

No. 784.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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October 21st, 1901.

Rec'd Dec. 5/1901 R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Baron Czikann de Wahlborn, Minister for Austrio-Hungary, becomes Dean of the Diplomatic Corps vice Mr. B. J. de Cologan, Spanish Minister, absent on leave.

754.

No. 784.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report the departure from Peking today of His Excellency Mr. Bernardo J. de Cologan, the Spanish Minister, who has been Dean of the Diplomatic Corps here since the departure of Colonel Denby in 1898.

By this change His Excellency Baron Czikann de Wahlborn, Minister for Austrio-Hungary, becomes Dean.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 783.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 3 1901
BUREAU.

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1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 22nd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Missing enclosure Mr. Squiers' despatch No. 680 of July 29th, 1901.

(Department's instructions No. 379, September 11th 1901).

No. 785.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 379 of September 11th, 1901,- I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the enclosure No. 2, inadvertently omitted from Mr. Squiers' despatch No. 680 of July 29th last,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Squiers to Admiral Remey, July 29th, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 785.

.....

Mr. Squiers to Admiral Remey.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 29th, 1901.

George C. Remey,

Rear Admiral, United States Navy,

Commanding Asiatic Squadron,

Cavite, P. I.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a letter from the United States Consul at Newchwang. I quite concur with him in his suggestion that an American war vessel visit his port occasionally and hope that you may deem his request a proper and reasonable one. Newchwang and Tientsin are the two ports in which our trade interests are the largest and most important of any in China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 19, 1901.

No. 786

DIPLOMATIC,
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BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
3
1901
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU,
To Treasury for its information.
Copy to Mr. Wu, asking if he can inform of Tao's movements so that the Treasury can be advised of the time and manner of his expected arrival.
Did so Dec. 5

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC
2
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 22nd, 1901.

Acknowledged Dec 17, 1901

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject : Proposed visit of Tao Tsai-k'uan, Expectant Senior Secretary of a Board, to the United States.

No. 784.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 22nd, 1901.

To, the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of translation of a note received from the Foreign Office in regard to the proposed visit to the United States for the purpose of travel and observation of the Expectant Senior Secretary of a Board, Tao-Tsai-k'uan, whose journey was authorized by Imperial Edict in 1899, but was interrupted by the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 786.

Boardnof Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

No. 278.

Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Prince of First Rank, etc. sends this despatch:-

I am in receipt of a communication from Lu, Minister of the Grand Conncil, and President of the Board of Revenue, saying that in the XXV Year of Kuangsu, while Governor of Kuangtung, he presented a supplementary memorial, asking the appointment of the Expectant Senior Secretary of a Board, unassigned, Tao-Tsai-k'uan, to visit Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France and Russia, for purposes of travel, and received an Edict authorizing the same, of which there is record.

The said Senior Secretary in that year, ( 1899 ), in the Eleventh Moon (December) reported himself as starting upon his journey and was travelling in Japan in the XXVI Year of Kuangsu when the troubles between the Boxers and the Christians broke out and returned to China. Now that peace is re-established the said official ought to comply with the Edict formerly issued and visit the countries named for travel and observation he further requests me to send a despatch to the various Governments to receive him, etc.

On receiving this communication, as in duty bound, I send

this

this despatch to Your Excellency to transmit to the Foreign Office of your honorable country for its information.

Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Nineth Moon, Nineth Day, (Oct. 20, 1901).

this despatch to Your Excellency to transmit to the Foreign
Office of your honorable country for its information.

Kuangsu XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, Ninth Day, (Oct. 20, 1901).

JAN 6 1902
BUREAU,

No. 787.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DEC 4 1901

INDEX BUREAU
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DEPT. OF STATE

No. 118 Instruction Nov. 9, 1901.

October 23rd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Removal of foreign troops from Shanghai. Viceroy at Nanking repeats his request therefor.

(Despatch No. 742, September 21st, 1901).

Dec. 6th 1901.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

I have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the foreign troops at Shanghai (British, German, French and Japanese) should be withdrawn at once - They are not only useless but a menace.

I should think that we might inquire of the Powers having troops their intentions and urge our views - Mutual jealousy and mistrust are the only reasons for the prolonged occupation by these forces of Shanghai W.W.R.

No. 787.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 742 of September 21st last and in continuation thereof,- I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copy of a despatch from the United States Consul General at Shanghai, together with copy of the enclosure referred to therein.

I quite agree with the Consul General that Viceroy Liu's wishes are entitled to most careful consideration.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger, October 10th, 1901.

2. Viceroy Liu Kun-yi to Mr. Goodnow, October 2nd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 787.

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger.

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No. 354.

Consulate-General of the United States of America.

Shanghai, October 10th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P., U. S. A.,

Peking.

Sir:

I hand you herewith copy of a letter received from the Viceroy at Nanking asking again for the removal of troops from Shanghai.

It will be remembered that this Viceroy was our steadfast friend throughout 1900 and was the main man in keeping the Yangtze provinces quiet. His wishes are entitled to most careful consideration.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 787

H. E. Viceroy Liu to Mr. Goodnow.

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Consular Service, U. S. A.

U. S. Consulate-General,

Shanghai, China, October 2nd, 1901.

His Excellency Liu Kun-yi, Viceroy at Nanking,

to Senior Consul Goodnow.

re Evacuation of troops from Shanghai.

On the 6th of the 8th Moon, 27th year of Kuangsu (September 18th) was received your answer requesting the evacuation of Foreign troops from Shanghai, and you had informed the Consuls of the Treaty Powers who reported the matter to their respective Governments and were now waiting for instructions to act upon.

It is my conviction that the withdrawal of foreign troops will be to our mutual good and benefit both domestic and foreign trade.

As you, the Hon. Senior Consul have already communicated the subject to the Consular body, I trust that the several Governments will not withhold their consent.

Besides sending a communication on the subject to His Excellency Sheng and to the Customs Taotai at Shanghai to continue these negotiations, I write this to the Senior Consul hoping that you will still give your help to carry thro' these negotiations. A necessary despatch.

R. No. 788.

DEPT OF STATE
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DEPT. OF STATE

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October 24th, 1901.

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Dec. 6/1901
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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting, under separate cover, duplicate printed copies of Final Protocol in French and Chinese text.

( Despatch No. 731, September 10th, 1901.)

No. 788.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 731 of September 10th, 1901,- I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, duplicate copies of the Final Protocol with all Annexes, in the French and Chinese text,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

# PROTOCOLE FINAL

Les Plénipotentiaires

d'Allemagne :
Son Excellence M. A. MUMM VON SCHWARZENSTEIN ;
d'Autriche-Hongrie :
Son Excellence le BARON M. CZIKANN VON WAHLBORN ;
de Belgique :
Son Excellence M. JOOSTENS ;
d'Espagne :
Son Excellence M. B. J. DE COLOGAN ;
des Etats-Unis d'Amérique :
Son Excellence M. W. W. ROCKHILL ;
de France :
Son Excellence M. PAUL BEAU ;
de Grande-Bretagne :
Son Excellence SIR ERNEST SATOW ;
d'Italie :
Son Excellence le MARQUIS SALVAGO-RAGGI ;
du Japon :
Son Excellence M. JUTARO KOMURA ;
des Pays-Bas :
Son Excellence M. F. M. KNOBEL ;
de Russie :
Son Excellence M. M. DE GIERS ;

Et de Chine :

Son Altesse YI-K'OUANG, Prince du Premier Rang K'ING, Président du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ;

Et

Son Excellence LI HONG-TCHANG, Comte du Premier Rang SOU YI, Tuteur de l'Héritier Présomptif, Grand Secrétaire du Wen-Houa-Tien, Ministre du Commerce, Surintendant des ports du Nord, Gouverneur Général du Tcheli ;

se sont réunis pour constater que la Chine s'est conformée, à la satisfaction des Puissances, aux conditions énumérées dans la Note du 22 décembre 1900 et qui ont été acceptées, dans leur entier, par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine, par un décret en date du 27 décembre 1900 *(Annexe n° 1)*.

ART. I *(a)*. Par un Edit Impérial du 9 juin dernier *(Annexe n° 2)*, TSAI-FENG, Prince du Premier Rang TCH'OUN, a été nommé Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine et a été chargé, en cette qualité, de porter à Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne l'expression des regrets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine et du Gouvernement Chinois, au sujet de l'assassinat de feu Son Excellence le Baron VON KETTELER, Ministre d'Allemagne.

Le Prince TCH'OUN a quitté Pékin le 12 juillet dernier pour exécuter les ordres qui lui ont été donnés.

ART. I *(b)*. Le Gouvernement Chinois a déclaré qu'il érigera sur le lieu de l'assassinat de feu Son Excellence le Baron VON KETTELER un monument commémoratif, digne du rang du défunt, et portant une inscription en langues latine, allemande et chinoise, qui exprimera les regrets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine à propos du meurtre commis.

Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ont fait savoir à Son Excellence le Plénipotentiaire d'Allemagne, par une lettre en date du 22 juillet dernier *(annexe n° 3)*, qu'un portique de toute la largeur de la rue est érigé sur le dit lieu et que les travaux ont commencé le 25 juin dernier.

ART. II *(a)*. Des Edits Impériaux en date des 13 et 21 février 1901 *(annexes n°s 4, 5 et 6)*, ont infligé les peines suivantes aux principaux auteurs des attentats et des crimes commis contre les Gouvernements Etrangers et leurs nationaux :

TSAI-YI, Prince TOUAN, et TSAI-LAN, Duc FOU-KOUO, ont été traduits, pour être exécutés, devant la Cour d'assises d'Automne et il a été stipulé que si l'Empereur croit devoir leur faire grâce de la vie, ils seront exilés au Turkestan et y seront emprisonnés à perpétuité sans que cette peine puisse jamais être commuée.

TSAI-HIUN, Prince TCHOUANG, YING-NIEN, Président de la Cour des Censeurs, et TCHAO CHOU-KIAO, Président au Ministère de la Justice, ont été condamnés à se donner la mort.

YU-HIEN Gouverneur du Chan-Si, KI-SIEOU, Président au Ministère des Rites, et SIU TCH'ENG-YU, précédemment Directeur de gauche au Ministère de la Justice, ont été condamnés à la peine de mort.

La dégradation posthume a été prononcée contre KANG-YI, Sous-Grand Secrétaire d'Etat, Président au Ministère de l'Intérieur, SIU-T'ONG, Grand Secrétaire d'Etat et LI PING-HENG, ancien Gouverneur Général du Sze-Tch'ouan.

Un Edit Impérial du 13 février 1901 *(annexe n° 7)* a réhabilité la mémoire de SIU YONG-YI, Président au Ministère de la Guerre, LI-CHAN, Président au Ministère des Finances, HIU-KING-TCH'ENG, Directeur de gauche au Ministère de l'Intérieur, LIEN-YUAN, Vice-Chancelier au Grand Secrétariat, et YUAN-TCH'ANG, Directeur à la Cour des Sacrifices, qui avaient été mis à mort pour avoir protesté contre les abominables violations du droit international commises au cours de l'année dernière.

Le Prince TCHOUANG s'est donné la mort le 21 février 1901, YING-NIEN et TCHAO-CHOU-KIAO le 24 ; YU-HIEN a été exécuté le 22, enfin K'I-SIEOU et SIU-TCH'ENG-YU, le 26.

TONG-FOU-SIANG, Général au Kan-Sou, a été privé de ses fonctions par Edit Impérial du 13 février, en attendant qu'il soit statué sur la peine définitive à lui infliger.

Des Edits Impériaux des 29 avril et 19 août 1901 ont infligé des peines graduelles aux fonctionnaires des provinces reconnus coupables des crimes et attentats commis au cours de l'été dernier.

ART. II *(b)*. Un Edit Impérial, promulgué le 19 août 1901 *(annexe n° 8)*, a ordonné la suspension des examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans toutes les villes où des Etrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

ART. III. Afin d'accorder une réparation honorable pour l'assassinat de feu M. SOUGIYAMA, Chancelier de la Légation du Japon, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine a, par un Edit Impérial du 18 juin 1901 *(annexe n° 9)*, désigné le Vice-Président au Ministère des Finances, NA-T'ONG, comme Envoyé Extraordinaire, et l'a chargé spécialement de porter à Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon l'expression des regrets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine et de son Gouvernement au sujet de l'assassinat de feu M. SOUGIYAMA.

ART. IV. Le Gouvernement Chinois s'est engagé à ériger un monument expiatoire dans chacun des cimetières étrangers ou internationaux qui ont été profanés et dont les tombes ont été détruites.

D'accord avec les Représentants des Puissances, il a été convenu que les Légations intéressées donneront les indications pour l'érection de ces monuments, à charge par la Chine d'en couvrir tous les frais, évalués à dix mille taels pour les cimetières de Pékin et des environs, à cinq mille taels pour les cimetières des provinces. Ces sommes ont été versées, et la liste de ces cimetières est ci-jointe *(annexe n° 10)*.

ART. V. La Chine a accepté de prohiber sur son territoire l'importation des armes et des munitions, ainsi que du matériel destiné exclusivement à la fabrication des armes et des munitions.

Un Edit Impérial a été rendu le 25 août 1901 *(annexe n° 11)* pour interdire cette importation pendant une durée de deux années.

De nouveaux Edits pourront être rendus par la suite pour proroger ce terme de deux ans en deux ans, dans le cas de nécessité reconnue par les Puissances.

ART. VI. Par un Edit Impérial en date du 22 mai 1901 *(annexe n° 12)* Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine s'est engagé à payer aux Puissances une indemnité de quatre cent cinquante millions de Hai Kouan taels. Cette somme représente le total des indemnités pour les Etats, les sociétés, les particuliers et les Chinois visés à l'Article VI de la Note du 22 décembre 1901.

*(a)* Ces quatre cent cinquante millions constituent une dette en or, calculée aux cours du Hai Kouan tael par rapport à la monnaie d'or de chaque pays, tels qu'ils sont indiqués ci-après :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Un Hai Kouan tael | = Marks : . . . . | 3.055 |
| | = Couronnes austro-hongroises : . | 3.595 |
| | = Dollar or : . . . . | 0,742 |
| | = Francs : . . . . | 3,750 |
| | = Livre Sterling . . . | 0,3[illegible] |
| | = Yen : . . . . | 1,407 |
| | = Florin néerlandais : . . | 1,796 |
| | = Rouble or : . . . | 1,412 (au titre de dolias 17,424). |

Cette somme en or sera productive d'intérêts à quatre pour cent l'an, et le capital en sera remboursé par la Chine en trente neuf années, dans les conditions indiquées au plan d'amortissement ci-joint *(annexe n° 13)*.

Le capital et les intérêts seront payables en or ou au taux de change correspondant aux dates des diverses échéances. Le fonctionnement de l'amortissement commencera le 1er janvier 1902 pour finir à l'expiration de l'année 1940. Les amortissements seront payables annuellement, la première échéance étant fixée au 1er janvier 1903. Les intérêts seront comptés à partir du 1er juillet 1901, mais le Gouvernement Chinois aura la faculté de se libérer, dans un délai de trois ans, commençant le 1er janvier 1902, des arrérages du premier semestre finissant le 31 décembre 1901, à la condition toutefois de payer des intérêts composés à quatre pour cent l'an sur les sommes dont le versement aura ainsi été différé.

Les intérêts seront payables semestriellement, la première échéance étant fixée au 1er juillet 1902.

*(b)* Le service de la dette sera effectué à Shanghai et de la manière suivante :

Chaque Puissance se fera représenter par un délégué dans une Commission de banquiers qui sera chargée d'encaisser le montant des intérêts et des amortissements qui lui sera versé par des autorités chinoises désignées à cet effet, de le répartir entre les intéressés et d'en donner quittance.

*(c)* Le Gouvernement Chinois remettra au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique à Pékin, un bon global qui sera transformé ultérieurement en coupures revêtues de la signature des délégués du Gouvernement Chinois désignés à cet effet. Cette opération et toutes celles se rapportant à l'établissement des titres seront effectuées par la Commission précitée conformément aux instructions que les Puissances enverront à leurs délégués.

*(d)* Le produit des ressources affectées au paiement des bons sera versé mensuellement entre les mains de la Commission.

*(e)* Les ressources affectées à la garantie des bons sont énumérées ci-après :

1° Le reliquat des revenus de la Douane Maritime Impériale après paiement de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement des emprunts antérieurs gagés sur ces revenus, augmentés du produit de l'élévation à cinq pour cent effectifs du tarif actuel sur les importations maritimes, y compris les articles qui jusqu'à présent entraient en franchise, à l'exception du riz, des céréales et des farines de provenance étrangère, ainsi que de l'or et de l'argent monnayés ou non monnayés.

2° Les revenus des Douanes indigènes administrées, dans les ports ouverts, pour la Douane maritime Impériale.

3° L'ensemble des revenus de la gabelle, sous réserve de la fraction affectée précédemment à d'autres emprunts étrangers.

L'élévation du tarif actuel sur les importations à cinq pour cent effectifs est consentie aux conditions ci-après.

La mise en vigueur de cette élévation commencera deux mois après la date de la signature du présent protocole, et il ne sera fait d'exception que pour les marchandises en cours de route, au plus tard dix jours après cette date.

1° Tous les droits sur les importations perçus *ad valorem* seront convertis en droits spécifiques, autant qu'il sera possible de le faire, et dans le plus bref délai.

Cette conversion sera établie comme suit :

On prendra comme base d'évaluation la valeur moyenne des marchandises au moment de leur débarquement, pendant les trois années 1897, 1898 et 1899, c'est-à-dire la valeur de marché déduction faite du montant des droits d'entrée et des frais accessoires.

En attendant le résultat de cette conversion, les droits seront perçus *ad valorem*.

2° Le cours du Pei-ho et celui du Whangpou seront améliorés avec la participation financière de la Chine.

ART. VII. — Le Gouvernement Chinois a accepté que le quartier occupé par les Légations fût considéré comme un quartier spécialement réservé à leur usage et placé sous leur police exclusive, où les Chinois n'auraient pas le droit de résider, et qui pourrait être mis en état de défense.

Les limites de ce quartier ont été ainsi fixées sur le plan ci-joint *(annexe n° 14.)*

A l'ouest, la ligne 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ;

Au nord, la ligne 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ;

A l'est, la rue Ketteler : 10, 11, 12 ;

Au sud, la ligne 12, 1, tirée le long du pied extérieur de la muraille tartare en suivant les bastions.

Par le protocole annexé à la lettre du 16 janvier 1901, la Chine a reconnu à chaque Puissance le droit d'entretenir une garde permanente dans le dit quartier pour la défense de sa Légation.

ART. VIII. — Le Gouvernement Chinois a consenti à faire raser les forts de Takou et ceux qui pourraient empêcher les libres communications entre Pékin et la mer.

Des dispositions ont été prises à cet effet.

ART. IX. — Le Gouvernement Chinois a reconnu aux Puissances, par le protocole annexé à la lettre du 16 janvier 1901, le droit d'occuper certains points, à déterminer par un accord entre Elles, pour maintenir les communications libres entre la capitale et la mer.

Les points occupés par les Puissances sont : Houang-ts'oun, Lang-fang, Yang-ts'oun, Tien-tsin, Kiun-léang-tchang, T'ang-kou, Lou-tai, T'ang-chan, Louan-tchéou, Tchang-li, Ts'in-wang-tao, Chan-hai Kouan.

ART. X. — Le Gouvernement Chinois s'est engagé à afficher et à publier pendant deux ans dans toutes les villes de district les Edits Impériaux suivants :

*(a)* Edit du 1er février 1901 *(annexe n° 15)* portant défense perpétuelle sous peine de mort, de faire partie d'une société anti-étrangère ;

*(b)* Edits des 13 et 21 février, 29 avril et 19 août 1901 contenant l'énumération des peines qui ont été infligées aux coupables ;

*(c)* Edit du 19 août 1901 supprimant les examens dans toutes les villes où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels ;

*(d)* Edit du 1er février 1901 *(annexe n° 16)* déclarant que tous les Gouverneurs généraux, Gouverneurs et fonctionnaires provinciaux ou locaux, sont responsables de l'ordre dans leurs circonscriptions et, qu'en cas de nouveaux troubles anti-étrangers ou encore d'autres infractions aux traités qui n'auraient pas été immédiatement réprimées, et dont les coupables n'auraient pas été punis, ces fonctionnaires seront immédiatement révoqués sans pouvoir être appelés à de nouvelles fonctions ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

L'affichage de ces Edits se poursuit progressivement dans tout l'Empire.

ART. XI. — Le Gouvernement Chinois s'est engagé à négocier les amendements jugés utiles par les Gouvernements Etrangers aux traités de commerce et de navigation, et les autres sujets touchant aux relations commerciales dans le but de les faciliter.

Dès maintenant et par suite des stipulations inscrites à l'article VI au sujet de l'indemnité, le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage à concourir à l'amélioration du cours des rivières Peiho et Whangpou comme il est dit ci-dessous :

*(a)* Les travaux d'amélioration de la navigabilité du Peiho, commencés en 1898 avec la coopération du Gouvernement Chinois, ont été repris sous la direction d'une Commission internationale.

Aussitôt après que l'administration de Tien-tsin aura été remise au Gouvernement Chinois, celui-ci pourra se faire représenter dans cette Commission, et versera chaque année une somme de soixante mille Hai Kouan taels pour l'entretien des travaux.

*(b)* Il est créé un Conseil fluvial chargé de la direction et du contrôle des travaux de rectification du Whangpou et d'amélioration du cours de cette rivière.

Ce Conseil est composé de membres représentant les intérêts du Gouvernement Chinois et ceux des étrangers dans le commerce maritime de Shanghai.

Les frais nécessités par les travaux et l'administration générale de l'entreprise sont évaluées à la somme annuelle de quatre cent soixante mille Hai Kouan taels pendant les vingt premières années.

Cette somme sera fournie par moitiés par le Gouvernement Chinois et par les intéressés étrangers.

Le détail des stipulations se rapportant à la composition, aux attributions et aux revenus du Conseil fluvial, fait l'objet de l'*annexe n° 17.*

ART. XII. — Un Edit Impérial du 24 juillet 1901 (*annexe n° 18*), a réformé l'Office des Affaires Etrangères (Tsong-li-yamen) dans le sens indiqué par les Puissances, c'est-à-dire l'a transformé en un Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (Wai-wou-pou) qui prend rang avant les six autres Ministères d'Etat.

Le même Edit a nommé les principaux membres de ce Ministère.

Un accord s'est établi également au sujet de la modification du cérémonial de Cour relatif à la réception des Représentants Etrangers, et a fait l'objet de plusieurs notes des Plénipotentiaires Chinois résumées dans un mémorandum ci-joint (*annexe n° 19*).

Enfin, il est expressément entendu que, pour les déclarations sus-énoncées et les documents annexés émanant des Plénipotentiaires Etrangers, le texte français fait seul foi.

Le Gouvernement Chinois s'étant ainsi conformé, à la satisfaction des Puissances, aux conditions énumérées dans la Note précitée du 22 décembre 1900, les Puissances ont accédé au désir de la Chine de voir cesser la situation créée par les désordres de l'été 1900.

En conséquence les Plénipotentiaires Etrangers sont autorisés à déclarer au nom de leurs Gouvernements que, à l'exception des gardes des Légations mentionnées à l'article VII, les troupes internationales évacueront complètement la ville de Pékin le 17 septembre 1901 et, à l'exception des endroits mentionnés à l'article IX, se retireront de la province du Tcheli le 22 septembre 1901.

Le présent Protocole final a été établi en douze exemplaires identiques et signés par tous les Plénipotentiaires des Pays Contractants. Un exemplaire sera remis à chacun des Plénipotentiaires Etrangers et un exemplaire sera remis aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

Pékin le 7 septembre 1901.

*Signé :* A. VON MUMM.
M. CZIKANN.
JOOSTENS.
B. J. DE COLOGAN.
W. W. ROCKHILL.
BEAU.
ERNEST SATOW.
SALVAGO RAGGI.
JUTARO KOMURA.
F. M. KNOBEL.
M. DE GIERS.

YI-K'OUANG.
LI HONG-TCHANG.

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXES AU PROTOCOLE FINAL

## TEXTES FRANCAIS

Nos 1. Édit Impérial du 27 décembre 1900. (Traduction).
2. Édit Impérial du 9 juin 1901. (Traduction).
3. Lettre des Plénipotentiaires Chinois du 22 juillet 1901. (Traduction).
4. Édit Impérial du 13 février 1901. (Traduction).
5. Édit Impérial du 13 février 1901. (Traduction).
6. Édit Impérial du 21 février 1901. (Traduction).
7. Édit Impérial du 13 février 1901. (Traduction).
8. Édit Impérial du 25 août 1901. (Traduction).
9. Édit Impérial du 18 juin 1901. (Traduction).
10. Liste des Cimetières profanés.
11. Édit Impérial du 1901. (Traduction).
12. Édit Impérial du 29 Mai 1901. (Traduction).
13. Tableau d'amortissement.
14. Plan du Quartier diplomatique et Notice.
15. Édit Impérial du 1er février 1901. (Traduction).
16. Édit Impérial du 1er février 1901. (Traduction).
17. Réglement pour l'amélioration du Whangpou.
18. Édit Impérial du 24 juillet 1901. (Traduction).
19. Memorandum relatif au cérémonial de Cour.

# ANNEXE N° 1

*ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 27 décembre 1900. (Traduction).*
*(Sceau de l'Empereur.)*

Le 6e jour de la 11e lune de la 26e année de Kouang-Siu (27 décembre 1900), l'édit suivant a été rendu.

« Nous avons pris connaissance de tout le télégramme de Yi-K'ouang et de Li Hong-tchang. Il con-« vient que Nous acceptions dans leur entier les douze articles qu'ils Nous ont soumis. »

« Respect à ceci ! »

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. d'Anthouard
B. Kroupensky
Reginald Tower
G. v. Bohlen u. Halbach

# ANNEXE N° 2

*ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 9 Juin 1901. (Traduction).*

« Nous conférons à Tsai-feng, Prince du premier rang Tch'oun, le titre d'Ambassadeur extraordinaire et le chargeons de se rendre en Allemagne pour s'acquitter respectueusement de la mission que Nous lui confions.

Tchang Yi, Lecteur à la Grande Chancellerie, et Yin-tch'ang, Lieutenant-Gouverneur militaire, l'accompagneront en qualité de secrétaires.

« Respect à ceci! »

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. d'Anthouard
B. Kroupensky
Reginald Tower
G. v. Bohlen u. Halbach

# ANNEXE N° 3

*Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang, du 22 juillet 1901, à son Excellence M. de Mumm, Plénipotentiaire d'Allemagne. (Traduction).*

Réponse officielle :

Le 3e jour de la 5e lune de la présente année, (le 18 juin 1901), Nous avons reçu de Votre Excellence la communication officielle ci-après :

« Messieurs Jouei-léang, secrétaire, et Lien-fang, taotai en expectative, délégués chargés de l'exécu-« tion de l'article I de la Note Collective stipulant l'érection d'un monument commémoratif sur le lieu de « l'assassinat du Baron von Ketteler, ci-devant Ministre d'Allemagne, sont entrés il y a quelque temps en « pourparlers avec ma Légation, et ont abordé la question du mode d'exécution de ce monument.

« Au cours de nombreux entretiens, ils ont déclaré que si l'on tenait à ce qu'un portique commémo-« ratif en marbre de Ta-li et s'étendant sur toute la largeur de l'avenue de Tch'ong-wen-men, fut érigé sur « le lieu de l'assassinat, le travail serait très long, en raison des difficultés de transport des matériaux ; mais « que, pour ce qui était de trouver quelque autre moyen consistant soit à transférer sur le lieu de l'assas-« sinat un portique placé actuellement ailleurs, soit à dresser un portique neuf, soit à faire usage d'un por-« tique ancien que l'on transporterait, ils s'en remettaient à la décision de mon Gouvernement.

« J'ai aussitôt demandé par le télégraphe à mon Gouvernement de me faire connaître ses vues.

« La réponse qui vient de me parvenir me fait savoir que Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne a décidé « lui même qu'il devait être érigé un portique neuf tenant toute la largeur de la rue.

« Je dois en conséquence vous prier instamment de prendre de promptes mesures pour que les travaux « puissent commencer immédiatement. »

Nous, Prince et Ministre, avons aussitôt prescrit aux dits secrétaire et taotai d'agir de conformité. Suivant le rapport qu'ils nous ont adressé, « les travaux ont été commencés le 10e jour de la 5e lune (25 juin) « par les fondations. Mais un certain temps est nécessaire pour l'extraction des pierres, leur taille et le trans« port des matériaux; et on ne peut que veiller à ce que les ouvriers fassent tous leurs efforts pour mener « activement le travail. »

Outre que Nous avons prescrit de Nous tenir au courant de l'achèvement des travaux, Nous croyons devoir adresser la présente réponse officielle à Votre Excellence en La priant d'en prendre note.

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD
B. KROUPENSKY
REGINALD TOWER
G. v. BOHLEN u. HALBACH

# ANNEXE N° 4.

*EDIT IMPÉRIAL du 13 Février 1901. (Traduction).*

Depuis la 5e lune (fin mai), les Boxeurs ont soulevé des troubles dans la Capitale, et ont ouvert les hostilités contre des pays amis. Yi-K'ouang et Li Hong-tchang négocient la paix à Pékin avec les Représentants des Puissances et tout un arrangement préliminaire a déjà été signé.

(Si) Nous Nous reportons au début de ces événements, (nous trouvons qu'ils sont dûs) à plusieurs Princes et Ministres stupides, fous, complètement ignorants, turbulents, qui ont foulé aux pieds les lois. Ils ont eu la plus grande confiance dans des moyens pervers et ont entraîné la Cour. Non seulement ils ont refusé d'obéir à Nos ordres pour anéantir les Boxeurs, mais ils ont été jusqu'à les croire et, sottement, ils se sont mis à attaquer (les Légations). Aussi ce mauvais feu prit une grande extension et les circonstances ne permirent pas de l'arrêter, plusieurs dizaines de millions de malfaiteurs s'étant rassemblés au bas du coude et de l'aisselle (c'est-à-dire un point très important). De plus les meneurs forcèrent des généraux et des soldats ignorants à attaquer les Légations, et c'est ainsi que des maux incroyables ont sévi durant plusieurs mois.

Les dieux tutélaires de l'Empire ont été en danger, les tombes Impériales et les temples des Ancêtres ont tremblé, le pays a été dévasté, les habitants sont plongés dans la misère. Aucune parole ne saurait exprimer les dangers que Nous et S. M. l'Impératrice Douairière avons courus. Notre cœur et notre tête en souffrent encore maintenant; nos pleurs et nos ressentiments se confondent. C'est vous, Princes et Ministres, qui en ajoutant foi aux paroles perverses et en laissant agir les malfaiteurs, avez mis en danger, au Ciel, nos Ancêtres et nos dieux et qui, ici-bas, avez fait endurer au peuple ces calamités. Demandez-vous quel est le châtiment que vous méritez?

Nous avons déjà rendu deux décrets. Mais comprenant que des peines si légères pour des fautes si grandes ne pouvaient suffire à vous faire expier vos crimes, Nous devons vous infliger de nouveaux châtiments plus sévères, selon votre degré de culpabilité.

TSAI-HIUN, PRINCE TCHOUANG, déjà dégradé, a laissé les Boxeurs attaquer les Légations. Il a, de sa propre autorité, publié des proclamations contraires aux traités; il a ajouté foi légèrement aux dires des malfaiteurs; il a fait décapiter illégalement un grand nombre de personnes; il s'est montré, en vérité, grossier, et inintelligent. Nous l'invitons, par faveur, à se suicider. Nous chargeons Ko pao-houa, président par intérim de la Cour des Censeurs, d'aller constater (le suicide).

TSAI-YI, PRINCE TOUAN, déjà dégradé, a entraîné avec lui plusieurs Princes et Pei lo (Princes du 3e rang). Il a écouté légèrement les Boxeurs et sottement il a conseillé de se battre. C'est ainsi que tous ces troubles ont éclaté: ses fautes, en vérité, ne peuvent être écartées. TSAI-LAN, DUC FOU-KOUO, rétrogradé, a, de concert avec TSAI-HIUN, sottement publié des proclamations contraires aux traités. Il doit également être puni pour ses fautes. Nous les privons de leurs titres de noblesse, mais, considérant qu'ils font partie de notre famille, Nous ordonnons, par une faveur spéciale que Nous leur accordons, qu'ils soient envoyés dans le Sin-Kiang (Ili), où ils seront condamnés à perpétuité à la prison. On enverra d'abord des délégués pour les surveiller.

YU-HIEN, gouverneur dégradé, a cru sottement, lorsqu'il exerçait précédemment les fonctions de gouverneur au Chantong, aux philtres des Boxeurs. Arrivé à Pékin, il en a vanté les louanges, si bien que plusieurs Princes et Ministres ont subi sa mauvaise influence. Etant gouverneur du Chansi, il a massacré un grand nombre de missionnaires et de chrétiens. C'est plus qu'un imbécile, qu'un fou, qu'un assassin, c'est le plus grand coupable et l'auteur de toutes ces calamités. Il a déjà été envoyé au Sin Kiang et, pen-

sant qu'il est arrivé au Kan-Sou, Nous ordonnons que, sur l'ordre que nous envoyons, il soit immédiatement décapité. Nous chargeons le juge provincial Ho Fou-koueun, de constater l'application de la peine.

KANG-YI, Sous-Grand Secrétaire d'Etat, Président au Ministère de l'Intérieur, ayant prêté son appui aux Boxeurs, des troubles graves éclatèrent. Il contribua à publier des proclamations contraires aux traités. Un châtiment sévère devait à l'origine lui être infligé, mais il est mort de maladie. Nous ordonnons que les grades qu'il possédait primitivement lui soient retirés et qu'il soit aussitôt dégradé.

TONG FOU-SIANG, général au Kan-sou, dégradé et laissé en fonctions, est entré (dans Pékin) pour défendre (la ville) avec les troupes placées sous ses ordres ; il n'a pas su exercer une discipline sévère. Ignorant de plus les questions internationales, il suivait ses idées et agissait d'une façon inconsidérée. Bien que les attaques contre les Légations lui fussent ordonnées par les susdits Princes dégradés, il est difficile cependant de l'absoudre de toutes fautes. Nous devions d'abord le punir sévèrement, mais, songeant aux services signalés qu'il a rendus au Kan-sou et aux sympathies qu'il a acquises parmi les Musulmans et les Chinois, par un acte de clémence extraordinaire, Nous ordonnons qu'il soit immédiatement dégradé.

YING-NIEN, Président de la Cour des Censeurs, rétrogradé et déplacé, s'est opposé à ce que TSAI-HIUN publie de sa propre autorité des proclamations contraires aux traités. Nous pouvons tenir compte de cette circonstance, mais comme il n'a pas su vaincre (cette résistance) par la force, il est en somme difficile de l'absoudre de ses fautes. Nous ordonnons, par une marque de grande bienveillance, qu'il soit dégradé. Nous le condamnons à mort et il attendra en prison qu'il soit statué sur son cas.

TCHAO CHOU-KIAO, Président au Ministère de la Justice, dégradé et laissé en fonctions, n'avait jamais montré jusqu'alors aucun sentiment d'animosité dans les relations avec les Puissances Etrangères. Ayant fait une enquête sur les Boxeurs il ne tint aucun propos en leur faveur, mais par sa négligence des fautes furent commises. Nous ordonnons, par une marque de grande bienveillance, qu'il soit dégradé. Nous le condamnons à mort et il attendra en prison qu'il soit statué sur son cas.

Nous ordonnons qu'YING-NIEN et TCHAO CHOU-KIAO soient d'abord enfermés dans la prison de la capitale du Chen Si.

SIU TONG, Grand Secrétaire d'Etat, et LI PING-HENG, ancien Gouverneur Général du Szet-chouen, rétrogradé et déplacé, sont morts pour la patrie, mais tout le monde reconnait leurs fautes. Nous ordonnons de les dégrader et Nous leur retirons les honneurs posthumes que Nous leur avions conférés.

Après la promulgation de ce décret, tous nos pays amis devront considérer que les événements causés par les Boxeurs ne sont dûs en vérité qu'aux principaux fauteurs de désordre et nullement aux désirs de la Cour.

Nous, Empereur, ne punissant pas à la légère plusieurs des principaux fauteurs de désordre, les mandarins et les populations de l'Empire comprendront aussitôt que les conséquences de telles affaires sont des plus graves.

Respect à ceci ! »

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOÜARD
B. KROUPENSKY
REGINALD TOWER
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH

## ANNEXE N° 5

*ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 13 février 1901. (Traduction).*

« K'I-SIEOU, Président au Ministère des Rites et SIU TCH'ENG-YU, précédemment Directeur de gauche au Ministère de la Justice, seront d'abord dégradés.

Nous ordonnons à YI-K'ouang et à Li Hong-tchang de rechercher les preuves exactes de leur culpabilité et de Nous adresser aussitôt un rapport. Ils seront punis avec la plus grande sévérité.

« Respect à ceci ! »

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOÜARD
B. KROUPENSKY
REGINALD TOWER
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH

# ANNEXE N° 6

## *ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 21 Février 1901. (Traduction).*

Edit rendu et transmis télégraphiquement le 3e jour de la 1re lune (21 février 1901), et reçu le 4 par la Grande Chancellerie.

Par un Edit antérieur, Nous avions déjà sévèrement puni, suivant leur cas, tous les hauts fonctionnaires auteurs principaux des maux présents. Mais Nous avons reçu, il y a quelques temps, un rapport télégraphique de Y-K'ouang et de Li Hong-tchang, Nous disant que, d'après une dépêche officielle des Ministres Plénipotentiaires des diverses Puissances, de nouvelles aggravations de peines étaient nécessaires, et Nous suppliant de prendre une décision.

Outre Tsai-Hiun, auquel il a été prescrit de se suicider, et Yu-Hien, contre lequel la peine de la décapitation immédiate a été prononcée et pour chacun desquels des délégués seront chargés d'aller vérifier l'exécution des sentences), Nous décidons que la peine applicable à Tsai-Yi (Prince Touan) et à Tsai-Lan (Duc Lan) est la décapitation avec sursis ; toutefois, en considération des liens de parenté qui les unissent à Nous, Nous leur faisons la faveur toute spéciale de les envoyer sur les confins de l'Empire, au Turkestan, où ils seront emprisonnés à perpétuité. Un délégué chargé de les conduire sous escorte sera désigné et partira au premier jour.

Pour Kang-Yi, dont les crime étaient plus graves, la peine à appliquer aurait été la décapitation sans délai; mais comme il est déjà mort de maladie, il lui sera fait grâce d'un nouvel examen de son cas.

Pour Ying-Nien et Tchao Chou-K'iao, dont la peine, suivant Nos précédentes décisions, devait être la décapitation avec sursis, Nous ordonnons qu'ils soient invités à se suicider et Nous chargeons Ts'eu-Tch'oun-Hiuan, Gouverneur du Chan-si, d'aller contrôler (leur mort).

Pour K'i-Sieou et Siu Tc'heng-Yu que les Puissances désignent comme les protecteurs acharnés des bandits Boxeurs et, comme ayant tout particulièrement fait du mal aux étrangers, Nous avions précédemment édicté leur destitution ; Nous ordonnons (aujourd'hui) à Yi-K'ouang et à Li Hong-tchang de demander aux Puissances, par dépêche, leur remise, et de les faire aussitôt exécuter. L'un des Présidents du Ministère de la Justice sera chargé de contrôler (leur exécution).

Quant à Siu T'ong, qui a compromis les grands intérêts généraux en accordant à la légère confiance aux Boxeurs, et à Li Ping-Heng dont les habitudes de vantardise ont délibérement engendré ces malheurs, la peine à leur appliquer aurait été la décapitation avec sursis; mais prenant en considération qu'ils se sont suicidé en voyant approcher le désastre, qu'ils ont déjà été dégradés, et que les honneurs posthumes qui leur avaient été décernés ont été annulés et retirés, il convient de ne pas revenir sur leur cas.

La nature des crimes commis par tous les auteurs principaux du mal a été exposée, d'une façon claire et détaillée dans de précédents décrets.

Respect à ceci !

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. d'Anthouard.
B. Kroupensky.
Reginald Tower.
G. v. Bohlen u. Halbach.

# ANNEXE N° 7

## *ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 13 février 1901. (Traduction).*

« Les troubles suscités par les Boxeurs dans le courant de la 5e lune (mai-juin) ayant augmenté de jour en jour, la Cour avait deux partis difficiles à prendre, soit de prendre des mesures coercitives, soit de les apaiser. Dans l'espoir qu'une voie nous serait indiquée les Ministres furent appelés plusieurs fois en audience.

Nous avons maintes fois interrogé Siu Yong-yi, Président au Ministère de la Guerre, Li-chan, Président au Ministère des Finances, Hiu King-tcheng, Directeur de gauche au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Lien-Yuan, Vice-Chancelier du Grand Secrétariat, Yuan-tchang, Directeur à la Cour des Sacrifices.

Dans leurs discours et dans leurs pensées, tous admirent que les deux méthodes étaient possibles. Plusieurs Ministres fauteurs de désordre profitant aussitôt de cette circonstance, les accusèrent injustement, remirent des mémoires dans lesquels ils les dénonçaient. C'est ainsi qu'il furent punis sévèrement dans leur personne.

Mais songeant que Siu Yong-yi et autres ont fait preuve d'un grand zèle pendant plusieurs années et qu'ils se sont toujours occupés de questions internationales, qu'ils pouvaient être fidèles et qu'ils se sont montrés laborieux, nous devons leur accorder une faveur.

Nous ordonnons que Siu Yong-yi, Li-chan, Hiu King-Tcheng, Lien-Yuan et Yuan tchang soient intégrés dans leurs anciens grades.

Que le Ministère que l'affaire concerne en soit informé.

Respect à ceci ! »

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. d'Anthouard.
B. Kroupensky,
Reginald Tower.
G. v. Bohlen u. Halbach.

# ANNEXE N° 8

« *IMPÉRIAL du 19 Août 1901 (Traduction).*

... reçu par la Grande Chancellerie le 6e jour de la 7e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (le 19 août 1901).

« Vu le rapport de ce jour par lequel Yi-K'ouang et Li Hong-tchang Nous font savoir que les Puissances Etrangères ont décidé la suspension pendant cinq années des examens civils et militaires dans les localités qui ont été le théâtre de troubles ;

« Considérant qu'il est déclaré que cette suspension devra rester applicable aux examens locaux de licence de Choun-t'ien et de T'ai-yuan ;

« Vu la liste comprenant les localités de :

« Province du Chan-Si : T'ai-yuan-fou, Hin-tcheou, T'ai-kou-hien, Ta-t'ong-fou, Fen-tcheou-fou, Hiao-yi-hien, K'iu-wo-hien, Ta-ning-hien, Ho-tsin-hien, Yo-Yang-hien, So-p'ing-fou, Wen-chouei-hien, Cheou-yang-hien, P'ing-yang-fou, Tch'ang-tze-hien, Kao-p'ing-hien, Tse-tcheou-fou, Si-tcheou, P'ou-hien, Kiang-tcheou, Kouei-houa-tch'eng, Souei-yuan-tch'eng ;

« Province du Ho-nan ; Nan-yang-fou, Kouang-tcheou ;

« Province du Tché-kiang : K'iu-tcheou-fou ;

« Province du Tché-li : Pékin, Choun-t'ien-fou, Pao-ting-fou, Yong-ts'ing-hien, T'ien-tsin-fou, Choun-te-fou, Wang-tou-hien, Houai-lou-hien, Sin-ngan-hien, T'ong-tcheou, Wou-yi-hien, King-tcheou, Louan-p'ing-hien.

« Trois provinces de Mandchourie : Cheng-king (= Moukden), Kia-tze-tch'ang, Lien-chan, Yu-k'ing-kié, Pei-lin-tze, Hou-lan-tch'eng ;

« Province du Chén-Si : Ning-kiang-tcheou ;

« Province du Hou-nan : Heng-tcheou-fou ;

« Nous ordonnons que, dans toutes ces localités, les examens civils et militaires seront suspendus pendant une durée de cinq années, et Nous prescrivons à tous les Gouverneurs généraux, Gouverneurs et Examinateurs des provinces visées, d'agir de conformité et de faire publier des proclamations. »

Respect à ceci !

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. d'Anthouard.
B. Kroupensky.
Reginald Tower.
G. v. Bohlen u. Halbach.

## ANNEXE N° 9

### *ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 18 Juin 1901.* (Traduction.)

Edit reçu par télégraphe de Si-ngan-fou le 3e jour de la 5e lune (18 juin 1901.)

Nous conférons à M. NA-T'ONG, second Vice-Président du Ministère des Finances, le bouton mandarinal du premier rang, et le désignons comme Envoyé spécial pour se rendre au Japon et s'y acquitter respectueusement de la mission dont Nous le chargeons.

Respect à ceci !

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY,
REGINALD TOWER.
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

## ANNEXE N° 10

*Liste des cimetières situés aux environs de Pékin, et qui ont été profanés.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cimetière anglais . . . . . | un |
| Cimetières français . . . . . | cinq |
| Cimetière russe . . . . . | un |
| Total | sept |

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

## ANNEXE N° 11.

### *EDIT IMPÉRIAL du 25 Août 1901.* (Traduction.)

Nous ordonnons à tous les Maréchaux tartares, Gouverneurs généraux et Gouverneurs des provinces, ainsi qu'aux taotais des Douanes d'interdire, d'abord pour une durée de deux ans, l'importation des engins de guerre ainsi que du matériel servant exclusivement à leur fabrication de provenance étrangère. — Aviser le Ministère que cela concerne.

Respect à ceci !

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXE N° 12.

*Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-Tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique (29 mai 1901).*
*(Traduction).*

Le 12e jour de la 4e lune de la 27e année de Kouang-Siu (le 29 Mai 1901).

Réponse Officielle.

Le 7e jour de la 4e lune de la présente année (le 24 Mai 1901), nous avons reçu de Votre Excellence la communication officielle ci-après :

« J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à Votre Altesse et à Votre Excellence de la lettre qu'Elles ont bien voulu m'adresser en réponse à ma communication en date du 7 Mai au sujet des indemnités. Dans la lettre à laquelle Votre Altesse et Votre Excellence viennent de répondre nous leur faisions connaître que le chiffre des dépenses effectuées et des pertes subies par les Puissances s'élevait à la somme approximative de quatre cent cinquante millions de taels calculée jusqu'au 1er juillet.

En réponse à cette communication, Votre Altesse et Votre Excellence m'ont fait connaître que le Gouvernement Chinois proposait de s'acquitter de cette somme envers les Puissances au moyen de versements mensuels de 1.250.000 taels pendant 30 années.

Les Représentants des Puissances n'ont pas manqué de transmettre cette proposition à leurs Gouvernements. Mais ils doivent appeler l'attention de Votre Altesse et celle de Votre Excellence sur le fait, que le total des versements proposés par le Gouvernement Chinois ne représente que le capital de la somme indiquée, sans qu'il ait été tenu compte du calcul des intérêts.

Je prie en conséquence Votre Altesse et Votre Excellence de vouloir bien nous faire connaître le plus tôt possible les intentions du Gouvernement Chinois à cet égard. »

En traitant dans une précédente dépêche la question des indemnités, nous avons exposé à Votre Excellence l'état de pénurie du Trésor chinois. Dans sa dernière communication Votre Excellence veut bien nous faire observer que les versements annuels de 15 millions de taels que nous avons proposés ne représentent que le capital, et vous appelez maintenant notre attention sur la question des intérêts.

Estimant nous-mêmes, qu'outre le capital, il y avait lieu de tenir compte d'intérêts annuels à quatre pour cent, nous avions déjà, par télégramme, soumis au Trône des propositions à ce sujet; et, en réponse, nous avons reçu un Edit Impérial portant que « le chiffre des indemnités à payer aux Puissances de quatre « cent cinquante millions avec intérêts à quatre pour cent est approuvé, et nous commandant de prendre les « mesures nécessaires pour donner suite à cette décision. »

Nous n'avons donc plus qu'à nous conformer aux ordres du Trône.

Tou e'ois ceci nous oblige à rappeler à Votre Excellence que les ressources financières de la Chine sont tellement limitées qu'aucun prélèvement n'est possible en dehors des 15 millions de taels que nous avons déjà proposé à Votre Excellence d'affecter spécialement au paiement des indemnités. Or puisqu'ils doivent faire face non seulement au payement du capital, mais aussi au service des intérêts, nous n'avons d'autre alternative à proposer que de prolonger le terme des payements que nous avions fixé d'abord à 30 années, de telle manière que les versements effectués pendant la première période de ce terme ainsi prolongé soient considérés comme destinés à éteindre le capital, pendant que ceux opérés au cours de la seconde période serviraient à liquider le compte des intérêts : tout paiement cesserait alors par suite de l'extinction de la dette. La Douane Impériale Maritime déjà chargée, comme nous le proposions, des versements du capital, serait également chargée du versement des intérêts. Quand au chiffre des intérêts annuels il serait entendu qu'il diminuerait proportionnellement d'année en année à mesure de l'extinction progressive du capital.

Nous avons l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien nous faire connaître ce qu'elle pense du mode de procédure que nous lui proposons ci-dessus pour acquitter le capital et les intérêts, ou, si à son avis il ne vaudrait pas mieux considérer une partie des 15 millions versés annuellement comme un à compte sur les intérêts à servir. Ces détails demandent un examen attentif et exigent une entente préalable et complète.

La Chine ayant ainsi montré tout son bon vouloir en accédant aux demandes des Puissances sur la question des indemnités, et prenant toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour en assurer le payement intégral, nous espérons avoir bientôt la satisfaction d'apprendre que les Puissances se trouvent à même de fixer une date prochaine à l'évacuation.

Nous avons l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien porter cette communication à la connaissance des Représentants des Puissances.

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. v. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXE N° 14

## *Description des limites du quartier des Légations à Pékin.*

*Le point 1* est situé sur la muraille sud de la ville tartare à cent pieds à l'est du côté est de la superstructure de Tsien Men. De ce point la limite court, sur une longueur de deux cent seize pieds, suivant une ligne presque directement nord, jusqu'au

*point 2*, au coin sud-est de la balustrade en pierres blanches qui entoure l'espace ouvert, pavé, devant l'entrée principale de la Cité Impériale.

De ce point la limite court, sur une longueur de trois cents pieds, le long du côté est de cette balustrade, presque directement au nord jusqu'au

*point 3* situé sur le côté nord de la route qui fait suite à la rue des Légations, et qui est à l'intersection de la limite venant de 2 et d'une ligne tirée en prolongement du côté nord de la rue des Légations.

De ce point, la ligne court, sur une longueur de six cent quarante et un pieds et demi (mesurés autour et dans les coins du mur), le long du côté nord de la rue des Légations jusqu'au

*point 4*, à cent quarante-six pieds à l'ouest du coin (sud-ouest) de Gazelee Road, mesurés le long du nord de la rue des Légations.

Depuis ce point, la limite court, sur une longueur de deux mille cent cinquante-deux pieds (mesurés autour et dans les coins des constructions), dans la direction générale du nord, mais en cotoyant les constructions actuellement existantes, et dans les espaces ouverts entre les constructions, le long d'une ligne parallèle à l'alignement général du côté gauche de Gazelee Road et à cent cinquante-sept pieds à l'ouest du coté ouest de la porte qui mène de Gazelee Road à la cour extérieure de la Cité Impériale, jusqu'au

*point 5*, sur la face sud du mur sud de la cour extérieure de la Cité Impériale, et à cent cinquante-sept pieds depuis le côté ouest de la porte au bout de Gazelee Road.

Depuis ce point, la ligne court sur une distance de mille deux cent quatre-vingt-huit pieds presque directement dans l'est, le long du mur jusqu'au

*point 6*, coin sud-est de la cour extérieure de la Cité Impériale.

De là, la ligne court presque directement au nord, le long du mur, sur une distance de deux cent dix-huit pieds mesurés en droite ligne jusqu'au

*point 7*, coin nord-est de la cour extérieure.

De là, la ligne court presque droite dans l'est, sur une distance de six cent quatre vingt-un pieds jusqu'au

*point 8*, coin sud-est de la muraille de la Cité Impériale.

De ce point, la limite court presque directement au nord, sur une distance de soixante cinq pieds, le long du mur jusqu'au

*point 9*, à soixante-cinq pieds du coin sud-est du mur de la Cité Impériale.

De là, la limite court directement à l'est sur une longueur de trois mille dix pieds jusqu'au

*point 10*, sur le côté ouest de la Ketteler Strasse et à trois cents pieds du coin d'intersection de la Ketteler Strasse et de la Viale Italia.

De ce point, la limite court presque directement au sud, de la face ouest de la Ketteler Strasse jusqu'au

*point 11*, coin nord-ouest de la porte voutée de Hatamen, sur la muraille sud de la ville tartare.

De là, la limite court le long du mur et comprend la rampe ouest de Hatamen jusqu'au

*point 12*, sur le mur, à cent pieds à l'ouest de la superstructure de Hatamen.

A partir de 12, la limite suit la face Sud de la muraille, comme le montre le plan, y compris les bastions et va rejoindre 1.

Les points du plan dont les relèvements sont pris sont les suivants :

A. — Point à cent sept pieds de la superstructure de Tsien Men, mesuré à l'est le long du bord nord du faite du mur de la ville tartare. —

B. — Point sur le sommet du bord nord du mur de la ville tartare, juste au-dessus du milieu du canal d'écoulement des eaux. —

C. — Coin nord-ouest de la superstructure de Hatamen.

Pour copie conforme :

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOÜARD
B. KROUPENSKY
REGINALD TOWER
G. v. BOHLEN u. HALBACH

ERRATA

2e ligne, lisez superstructure de *la* Tsien Men.
4e — — point 2, coin sud-est.
6e — — trois cent *dix*.
12e, 17e, 18e 20e — — de *la* Gazelee Road.
36e — — *le long* de la face.
37e — — de la voute de *la* Hatamen.
38e, 39e, 47e — — de *la* Hatamen.

# ANNEXE N° 13

*EDIT IMPERIAL du 1er Février 1901.*

Dans toutes les provinces, des bandits ont appelé des adhérents et fondé des sociétés anti-étrangères. Divers édits l'ont interdit formellement. Nous l'avons répété maintes fois et cependant, dans ces dernières années, il y a encore eu, dans tous les districts du Chan-tong des sectes du nom de Ta-tao-houei (Société des Grands Couteaux) et Y-Ho-Kieu (Boxeurs) qui se sont propagées partout pour tuer et voler sciemment. Elles ont gagné peu à peu le territoire du Tche-li et ont pénétré brusquement dans la capitale où les établissements étrangers ont été incendiés et les Légations attaquées. Des crimes ont été ainsi commis contre des pays voisins et des fautes ont été faites contre l'intérêt général. Pour ne pas avoir assuré la protection, nous avons encouru des responsabilités considérables.

Vous, peuple, qui en temps ordinaire vous nourrissez et vivez des produits de cette terre, qui tous avez été comblés des bienfaits de l'Empire, vous avez osé cependant inciter ces bandits à désirer se battre, à enseigner des méthodes pour jeter des sorts et à s'adonner à de fausses pratiques. Vous avez résisté témérairement à vos mandarins, vous les avez massacrés, vous avez assassiné des étrangers, et puis vous avez été cause de ces calamités inouïes qui par dessus tout ont plongé dans la douleur votre Souverain et vos pères.

Nous ne pouvons penser à ce qui a été fait, sans éprouver un ressentiment plus profond encore. Nous avons déjà prescrit formellement aux Commandants en chef de toutes les régions de faire leurs efforts les plus sincères pour détruire ces sociétés. Il importe de supprimer le mal jusque dans sa racine, aussi les Princes et les Ministres, qui ont prêté leur appui aux Boxeurs, subiront-ils les peines les plus sévères conformes à leurs crimes, et, afin d'inspirer la crainte, tous les examens civils et militaires seront supprimés pendant cinq ans dans toutes les villes où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

Craignant que les populations ignorantes des campagnes n'aient pas connaissance (de ces punitions), de nouvelles interdictions sévères seront faites spécialement afin d'éviter que l'on n'exécute des gens qui n'auraient pas été avisés.

Vous, soldats et peuple, vous devez savoir qu'il est formellement défendu par la loi de former des sociétés secrètes ou d'en faire partie. Nos ancêtres n'ont jamais montré la moindre indulgence dans la répression contre des sociétés de malfaiteurs.

D'ailleurs, les Puissances étrangères sont toutes des pays amis, les chrétiens sont des enfants de notre sang que la Cour regarde avec la même bienveillance, et Elle ne saurait admettre d'avoir pour eux des sentiments différents. Tous les Chinois, chrétiens ou non, qui seraient maltraités devront se plaindre auprès des autorités et attendre qu'un jugement juste et équitable soit rendu. Comment pouvez-vous croire à la légère toutes les rumeurs que l'on répand ? Comment pouvez-vous ne plus tenir compte des lois pénales ?

Ensuite, lorsque tout est perdu, ceux qui sont habiles se sauvent au loin et les naïfs sont mis à mort. La loi pardonne difficilement et tout ceci est vraiment fort triste. A partir de la publication du présent édit, chacun devra s'amender et se repentir des enseignements qu'il a reçus.

Si des malfaiteurs endurcis et incorrigibles venaient encore à former clandestinement des sociétés anti-étrangères, ils seraient punis de mort ainsi que quiconque ferait partie de ces sociétés. On ne pourra avoir pour eux la moindre indulgence.

Les Maréchaux tartares, les Gouverneurs généraux, Gouverneurs et Hautes Autorités provinciales qui ont le devoir de diriger les populations, devront donner des instructions très précises à leurs subordonnés de publier des proclamations sévères et de faire imprimer sur papier jaune le présent décret qui sera affiché partout. Il importe que toutes les familles soient avisées, qu'on les exhorte toutes au bien et que nul n'ignore que la volonté de la Cour est que tous sachent bien que l'on punira afin d'éviter d'infliger d'autres punitions.

Que cet édit soit porté dans tout l'Empire à la connaissance de tous.

Respect à ceci !

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. v. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXE N° 16

*DÉCRET IMPÉRIAL du 24 décembre 1900.*

Il a été stipulé dans les traités passés entre la Chine et les Puissances Étrangères que les nationaux de ces Puissances auront la faculté de pénétrer dans l'intérieur.

La Cour, pour assurer et maintenir les relations avec les autres pays, a déjà rendu des décrets prescrivant que l'on fasse les efforts les plus sincères dans les provinces pour assurer la Protection. Cependant les autorités locales s'étant relâchées peu à peu (dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions), des troubles ont été causés par les malfaiteurs et des attaques ont été dirigées contre les étrangers. On a vu de semblables incidents se renouveler plusieurs fois.

Nous comprenons que nos qualités ont été trop faibles pour amener le peuple ignorant à se réformer se ce qui nous a conduit à commettre des fautes immenses. Pas un seul mandarin local n'a su, en temps ordinaire, faire connaître les affaires européennes et aucun n'a compris l'importance des relations étrangères. Aussi la conflagration s'est elle étendue partout menaçant l'Empire, et s'ils s'interrogent en eux-mêmes ils ne se sentiront pas tranquilles.

Dorénavant chacun d'entre vous devra s'appliquer à repousser ses ressentiments et à dépouiller ses préjugés. Vous devez savoir que, de tous temps, l'entretien de relations amicales avec les pays étrangers a été une règle fondamentale. Les gens qui arrivent en Chine venant de loin, soit comme marchands pour y échanger leurs produits, soit comme voyageurs pour augmenter leurs connaissances scientifiques, ou encore comme missionnaires pour prêcher la religion dans le but d'exhorter les gens à faire le bien, ont franchi les montagnes et traversé les mers au prix des plus grandes fatigues.

Puisque la Chine passe pour un pays civilisé, elle doit pratiquer les devoirs d'un hôte envers ses invités. D'ailleurs, les Chinois qui, dans ces dernières années, se sont rendus à l'étranger sont au moins plusieurs centaines de mille. Leurs personnes et leurs biens dépendent de la garantie que leur assurent les Puissances qui leur ont donné leur protection. Comment pourrions nous continuer de traiter différemment leurs nationnaux ?

Nous ordonnons de nouveau à toutes les Hautes Autorités civiles et militaires responsables de toutes les provinces de prescrire à leurs subordonnés de protéger, de la façon la plus efficace, les agents et nationaux des Puissances étrangères qui viendraient dans leurs circonscriptions. Dans le cas ou des malfaiteurs audacieux pousseraient à maltraiter et massacrer des étrangers, on devra sur le champ aller rétablir l'ordre, arrêter les coupables et les châtier. Aucun retard ne devra y être apporté. Si par suite d'indifférence, ou plus, de tolérance volontaire de grandes calamités venaient à se produire, ou si des infractions aux traités venaient à se produire et n'étaient pas immédiatement réprimées et punies, les Gouverneurs Généraux, Gouverneurs et Fonctionnaires provinciaux ou locaux responsables seront révoqués sans pouvoir être appelés à de nouvelles fonctions, dans d'autres provinces ou espérer être réintégré, ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

Le présent décret devra être imprimé et publié afin de prévenir les mandarins et le peuple et mettre fin à toutes ces habitudes indignes.

Respect à ceci !

*Pour copie conforme* :

*Signé* : A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXE N° 17

## *Règlement pour l'amélioration du cours du Whangpou.*

I. — Il est établi à Shanghai un Conseil fluvial (River Conservancy Board) pour la rivière Whangpou.

II. — Le Conseil aura le double devoir d'agir comme organe de rectification et d'amélioration de la voie fluviale, et comme organe de contrôle.

III. — La juridiction du Conseil s'étendra depuis une ligne tirée de la limite inférieure de l'arsenal de Kiang-nan vers l'embouchure de la crique dite « de l'Arsenal », jusqu'à la bouée rouge dans le Yangtze.

IV. — Le Conseil sera constitué comme suit :

(a) le Taotai ;

(b) le Commissaire des Douanes ;

(c) deux Membres élus par le Corps Consulaire ;

(d) deux Membres de la Chambre générale de Commerce de Shanghai, élus par le comité de cette Chambre ;

(e) deux Membres représentant les intérêts de la navigation, élus par les sociétés de navigation, les maisons de commerce et les négociants dont le trafic maritime, pour le total des entrées et sorties à Shanghai, à Wousong ou dans tout autre port sur le Whangpou, excède cinquante mille tonnes par an ;

(f) un Membre du Conseil municipal de la Concession Internationale (" International Settlement ") ;

(g) un Membre du Conseil municipal de la Concession Française ;

(h) un Représentant de chacun des Pays dont le trafic maritime, pour le total des entrées et sorties à Shanghai, à Wousong, ou dans tout autre port sur le Whangpou, excède deux cent mille tonneaux de jauge par an. Ces Représentants seront désignés par les Gouvernements des Pays en question.

V. — Les Membres de droit rempliront leur mandat tant qu'ils occuperont le poste en vertu duquel ils font partie du Conseil.

VI. — Les Représentants des Conseils municipaux et de la Chambre de Commerce seront élus pour la période d'un an. Ils seront immédiatement rééligibles.

Seront également désignés pour la période d'un an, les Représentants des Gouvernements prévus au § h de l'article IV.

Le mandat des autres Membres sera de trois ans ; ils seront immédiatement rééligibles.

VII. — En cas de vacance au cours d'un mandat, le successeur du membre sortant sera désigné pour un an ou pour trois ans selon la catégorie à laquelle il appartient.

VIII. — Le Conseil nommera pour un an son Président et son Vice-Président, choisis parmi ses Membres. S'il n'y a pas de majorité pour l'élection du Président, le Doyen du Corps Consulaire sera prié de former une majorité par son vote.

IX. — En cas d'absence du Président, celui-ci sera remplacé par le Vice-Président. Si tous deux sont absents, les Membres présents désigneront parmi eux un Président *ad hoc*.

X. — Dans toutes les séances du Conseil, s'il y a partage égal de voix, celle du Président sera décisive.

XI. — Le Conseil ne pourra délibérer que lorsque quatre de ses Membres au moins seront présents.

XII. — Le Conseil nommera les fonctionnaires et employés qu'il jugera nécessaires à l'exécution des travaux et à l'application des règlements, fixera leurs appointements, salaires et gratifications, qu'il paiera sur les fonds mis à sa disposition. Il pourra édicter des règlements, prendre toutes les dispositions applicables à son personnel, et congédier celui-ci à volonté.

XIII. — Le Conseil arrêtera les dispositions nécessaires à la réglementation du trafic, y compris l'installation des appareils de mouillage en rivière et la réglementation des mouillages eux-mêmes, dans les limites indiquées à l'article III, ainsi que sur toutes les voies d'eau telles que les criques de Sou-Tchéou et autres traversant la Concession Française ou la Concession Internationale (" International Settlement ") à Shanghai et dans le quartier étranger de Wousong, de même que sur toutes les autres criques débouchant dans la rivière, jusqu'à une distance de deux milles anglais en amont de leur embouchure.

XIV. — Le Conseil aura le droit d'exproprier les appareils de mouillage fixes appartenant à des particuliers, et d'établir un système d'appareils de mouillage publics dans la rivière.

XV. — L'autorisation du Conseil sera nécessaire pour l'exécution de tous travaux de dragage, de construction de quais et de jetées, ainsi que pour l'établissement de tous pontons ou maisons flottantes, dans la section de la rivière mentionnée à l'article XIII. Le Conseil pourra refuser à discrétion cette autorisation.

XVI. — Le Conseil aura pleins pouvoirs pour faire enlever tous obstacles dans la rivière ou dans les criques sus-mentionnées, et pour recouvrer, si cela est nécessaire, sur les personnes qui seraient responsables, les dépenses qui en résulteraient.

XVII. — Le Conseil aura la disposition de tous feux flottants, bouées, balises, amers et signaux lumineux, dans la section de la rivière et dans les criques mentionnées à l'article XIII, ainsi que de tous appareils établis à terre et nécessaires à la sûreté de la navigation fluviale, à l'exception des phares, auxquels reste applicable l'article XXXII du traité de 1858 entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Chine.

XVIII. — Les travaux d'amélioration et de conservation du Whangpou seront dans leur entier sous la direction technique du Conseil, même si leur exécution nécessitait des travaux en dehors des limites de sa juridiction. Dans ce cas, les ordres nécessaires seraient transmis par l'autorité chinoise, et exécutés de son consentement.

XIX. — Le Conseil encaissera et déboursera tous les fonds qui seront prélevés pour les travaux, et il prendra, d'accord avec l'autorité compétente, toutes les mesures propres à assurer le recouvrement des taxes et l'application des règlements.

XX. — Le Conseil nommera le Capitaine de Port et son personnel. Ce service de port exercera son action dans les limites des pouvoirs attribués au Conseil, dans la partie de la rivière indiquee à l'article XIII.

XXI. — Le Conseil aura le pouvoir d'organiser un service de police et de surveillance destiné à assurer l'exécution de ses règlements et de ses ordres.

XXII. — Le Conseil aura la direction et la réglementation du service de pilotage de Shanghai ("Lower Yangtze pilots"). Les brevets de pilotes patentés pour les navires se rendant à Shanghai, ne pourront être délivrés que par le Conseil, qui en disposera à son gré.

XXIII. — En cas de contravention à ses règlements, le Conseil poursuivra les contrevenants de la façon suivante :

Les étrangers, devant leurs Consuls respectifs ou devant les autorités judiciaires compétentes: les Chinois ou les étrangers dont le Gouvernement n'est pas représenté en Chine, devant la Cour mixte, en présence d'un assesseur de nationalité non chinoise.

XXIV. — Tout procès intenté au Conseil sera porté devant la Cour Consulaire ("Court of Consuls") de Shanghai. Le Conseil sera représenté dans les procès par son secrétaire.

XXV. — Les Membres du Conseil et les personnes employées par lui, ne pourront encourir aucune responsabilité personnelle du fait des votes et des actes du Conseil, des contrats passés ou des dépenses engagées par cette assemblée, lorsque les dits votes, actes, contrats et dépenses se rapporteront soit à l'élaboration, soit à l'application, sous l'autorité ou d'après les ordres du Conseil ou de l'un des services qui en dépendent, des règlements émanant de l'assemblée en question.

XXVI. — En dehors des dispositions mentionnées à l'article XIII de la présente Annexe, le Conseil aura le pouvoir de promulguer, dans les limites de sa compétence, toutes ordonnances et tous règlements nécessaires, et de fixer des amendes pour les cas de contravention.

XXVII. — Les ordonnances et règlements indiqués à l'article XXVI, seront soumis à l'approbation du Corps Consulaire. Si, deux mois après la présentation du projet, le Corps Consulaire n'y a pas mis d'opposition ou suggéré de modifications, le projet sera considéré comme approuvé et exécutable.

XXVIII. — Le Conseil aura le droit d'acquérir tous terrains nécessaires à l'exécution des travaux d'amélioration et de conservation du Whangpou, et de disposer des dits terrains. Si, dans cet ordre d'idées, il était jugé utile d'exproprier des terrains, on suivra les règles établies à l'article VI-a des "Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, North of the Yang-King-pang". Dans ce cas, le prix sera fixé par une Commission composée de : 1° une personne choisie par l'autorité dont le propriétaire est ressortissant; 2° une autre, choisie par le Conseil; 3° une troisième, choisie par le Doyen du Corps Consulaire.

XXIX. — Les propriétaires riverains auront un droit de préférence pour l'achat de tout terrain créé en avant de leurs propriétés par les assèchements effectués pour l'amélioration des voies fluviales en question. Les prix d'acquisition de ces terrains seront fixés par une Commission constituée de la même manière qu'à l'article XXVIII.

XXX. — Les revenus du Conseil se composeront de :

(a) Une taxe annuelle d'un dixième pour cent (0,1%) sur la valeur imposable de la propriété foncière bâtie et non bâtie dans la Concession Française et dans la Concession Internationale ("International Settlement").

(b) Une taxe égale sur toute propriété située sur les rives du Whangpou, à partir d'une ligne tirée de la limite inférieure de l'arsenal de Kiang-nan vers l'embouchure de la crique dite "de l'Arsenal", jusqu'à l'endroit où le Whangpou se jette dans le Yangtze. La valeur imposable de ces propriétés sera fixée par la Commission mentionnée à l'article XXVIII.

(c) Une taxe de cinq candarins par tonne sur tout navire de type non chinois et d'un tonnage supérieur à cent cinquante tonneaux, entrant dans les ports de Shanghai, de Wousong, ou dans tout autre port sur le Whangpou, ou en sortant.

Les navires de type non chinois de cent cinquante tonneaux ou au-dessous paieront le quart de la taxe indiquée ci-dessus. Ces taxes ne seront applicables à chaque navire, qu'une seule fois en quatre mois, quel que soit le nombre des entrées et sorties effectuées.

Les navires de type non chinois qui font la navigation du Yangtze et relâchent à Wousong uniquement pour y prendre leurs papiers de rivière, seront exempts des taxes sus-mentionnées, à la condition que ces navires ne se livrent à Wousong, tant à l'aller qu'au retour, à aucune opération commerciale. Ils auront cependant la faculté de se ravitailler à Wousong en eau et en vivres.

(d) Une taxe d'un dixième pour cent (0,1%) sur toute marchandise déclarée aux douanes à Shanghai, à Wousong, ou dans tout autre port sur le Whangpou.

(e) Une contribution annuelle du Gouvernement Chinois, egale à la contribution fournie par les divers intéressés étrangers.

XXXI. — La perception des taxes énumérées à l'article XXX sera effectuée par l'intermédiaire des des autorités suivantes :

la taxe (a) par les Municipalités respectives;

la taxe (b), à percevoir sur les ressortissants des Gouvernements représentés en Chine, par leurs Consuls respectifs; les taxes à percevoir sur les Chinois ou sur les personnes dont le Gouvernement n'est pas représenté en Chine, par le Taotai.

Les taxes (c) et (d), par la Douane Maritime Impériale.

XXXII. — Si le total des revenus annuels du Conseil ne suffisait pas au paiement de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement du capital à emprunter pour l'exécution des travaux, à l'entretien des travaux achevés et au service en général, le Conseil aura la faculté d'augmenter dans la même proportion les diverses taxes sur la navigation, la propriété foncière bâtie et non bâtie, et le commerce, jusqu'à un chiffre suffisant pour faire face aux nécessités reconnues. Cette augmentation éventuelle sera appliquée dans les mêmes proportions à la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois dont il est question au §e de l'article XXX.

XXXIII. — Le Conseil devra informer à l'avance le Haut-Commissaire des Ports du Sud et le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai, de la nécessité des augmentations prévues à l'article XXXII. Ces augmentations ne seront applicables que lorsque le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai les aura approuvées.

XXXIV. — Le Conseil soumettra au Haut-Commissaire des Ports du Sud et au Corps Consulaire de Shanghai, dans un délai de six mois après la clôture de ses comptes annuels, un rapport détaillé sur la direction générale et sur les recettes et dépenses pendant les douze mois précédents. Ce rapport sera publié.

XXXV. — Si les comptes de recettes et de dépenses, exactement tenus et publiés, démontrent qu'il y a un excédent des recettes sur les dépenses, les taxes mentionnées à l'article XXX seront réduites proportionnellement et d'un commun accord entre le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai et le Conseil fluvial. Cette réduction éventuelle s'appliquera dans les mêmes proportions à la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois dont il est question au §e de l'article XXX.

XXXVI. — Après l'expiration d'un premier terme de trois ans, les signataires examineront d'un commun accord celles des dispositions contenues dans la présente Annexe qu'il y aurait lieu de réviser. Une nouvelle révision pourra avoir lieu dans les mêmes conditions, de trois ans en trois ans.

XXXVII. — Dans les limites indiquées à l'article XIII, et sous réserve de leur approbation par le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai, les ordonnances du Conseil auront force de loi pour tous les Etrangers.

*Pékin, le 7 Septembre 1901.*

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. V. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXE N° 18.

*ÉDIT IMPÉRIAL du 24 juillet 1901. (Traduction)*

Le 9e jour de la 6e lune, la Grande Chancellerie a reçu l'édit ci-après :

« La création de fonctionnaires et la détermination de leurs attributions ont jusqu'ici été réglées d'après « les nécessités des temps. Or, en ce moment où un nouveau traité de paix est conclu, les relations interna- « tionales vont au premier rang des affaires importantes, et il est plus que jamais nécessaire de recourir à « des hommes capables pour s'occuper de tout ce qui a rapport à l'établissement de l'amitié dans les rela- « tions et de la confiance dans le langage.

« L'office des Affaires étrangères créé autrefois pour traiter les questions internationales, existe bien « depuis des années, mais étant donné que les Princes et Ministres qui le composaient n'exerçaient pour la « plupart ces fonctions qu'accessoirement à d'autres, ils ne pouvaient s'y consacrer exclusivement. Il con- « vient donc naturellement de créer des fonctions spéciales afin que chacun ait son attribution propre.

« Nous ordonnons en conséquence que l'Office des Affaires Étrangères (Tsong li ko kouo che-wou ya- « men) soit changé en Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Wai Wou pou) et prenne rang avant les six Mi- « nistères. Et Nous désignons YI-KOUANG, Prince du premier rang K'ING, comme Président du Ministère « des Affaires Étrangères.

« M. WANG WEN CHAO Grand Secrétaire d'État du Ti-jen Ko est nommé Président-adjoint au Minis- « tère des Affaires Étrangères; M. K'IN HONG KI Président du Ministère des Travaux Publics passe avec le « même titre au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères où il est nommé Président-adjoint; M. SIN CHÉOU P'ENG, « Directeur de la Cour des Haras et M. LIEN-FANG Expectant Sous-directeur Métropolitain de 3me ou 4me « rang, sont nommés premier et second Directeurs (ou Sous-Secrétaires.)

« En ce qui regarde la fixation du personnel, les règlements qui devront présider à son choix, les émo- « luments à attribuer aux Ministres, Directeurs et autres Agents, Nous prescrivons aux Conseillers de Gou- « vernement, de se concerter avec le Ministère du Personnel, et de Nous adresser promptement leurs conclu- « sions par voie de rapport. »

« Respect à ceci. »

*Pour copie conforme:*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOUARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. v. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

# ANNEXE N° 19

***MEMORANDUM sur le cérémonial à observer dans les audiences solennelles.***

1°. — Les audiences solennelles données par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine au Corps Diplomatique ou aux Représentants des Puissances séparément auront lieu dans la salle du Palais appelée « K'ien-ts'ing Kong ».

2°. — En allant à ces audiences solennelles ou en en revenant les Représentants des Puissances seront portés dans leur chaise jusqu'à l'extérieur de la porte King-yun. A la porte King-yun ils devront descendre de la chaise dans laquelle ils seront venus et être portés dans une petite chaise (i chiao) jusqu'au pied des marches de la porte K'ien-ts'ing.

En arrivant à la porte K'ien-ts'ing les Représentants des Puissances devront descendre de chaise et s'avancer à pied jusqu'en présence de Sa Majesté dans la salle K'ien-ts'ing Kong.

En partant, les Représentants des Puissances devront retourner à leur résidence de la même manière qu'ils seront venus.

3°. — Quand un Représentant d'une Puissance aura à présenter à Sa Majesté l'Empereur ses lettres de créance ou une communication du Chef de l'Etat par lequel il est accrédité, l'Empereur fera envoyer à la résidence du dit Représentant pour le porter au Palais une chaise à porteurs avec des garnitures et des glands jaunes, telles que celles qui sont à l'usage des Princes de la famille Impériale. Le dit Représentant sera reconduit chez lui de la même manière. Une escorte de troupes sera également envoyée à la résidence du dit Représentant pour l'accompagner à l'aller et au retour.

4°. — En présentant ses lettres de créance ou une communication du Chef de l'État par lequel il est accrédité, l'Agent Diplomatique, pendant qu'il portera les dites lettres ou communications, passera par les ouvertures centrales des portes du Palais jusqu'à ce qu'il soit parvenu en présence de Sa Majesté. En revenant de ces audiences il se conformera, en ce qui concerne les portes par lesquelles il pourra avoir à passer, aux usages déjà établis à la Cour de Pékin pour les audiences données aux Représentants Étrangers.

5°. — L'Empereur recevra directement entre ses mains les lettres et communications ci-dessus mentionnées que les Représentants Étrangers pourront avoir à lui remettre.

6°. — Si Sa Majesté décidait d'inviter à un banquet les Représentants des Puissances il est bien entendu que ce banquet devra avoir lieu dans une des salles du Palais Impérial et que Sa Majesté devra y assister en personne.

7°. — En un mot, le cérémonial adopté par la Chine à l'égard des Représentants Étrangers ne pourra être, en aucun cas, différent de celui qui résulte d'une parfaite égalité entre les Pays concernés et la Chine, sans aucune perte de prestige de part et d'autre.

*Pour copie conforme :*

*Signé :* A. D'ANTHOÜARD.
B. KROUPENSKY.
REGINALD TOWER.
G. v. BOHLEN U. HALBACH.

覲前禮成後即由已定諸國使臣觀　見禮節所議各門而同

五使臣所遞　勅書或　國書

皇帝必親手接收

六如

皇帝願款宴諸國使臣現已議明應在大內之殿廷設備

皇帝亦躬親入座

七總之無論如何中國優禮諸國使臣斷不至與彼此兩國平行體制有所不同

# ANNEXE N° 19

*Memorandum*
*sur le Cérémonial à observer dans les audiences solennelles.*

## TRADUCTION CHINOISE

觀見禮節說帖

一諸國使臣會同或單行觀見
大清國大皇帝時即在大內之　乾清宮正殿

二諸國使臣
觀見時來往乘轎至　景運門外在　景運門換乘椅轎至　乾清門階前
降輿步行至　乾清宮

大皇帝前禮成後諸國大臣一體回館

三每值使臣呈遞　勅書或　國書時
大皇帝必遣加用黃襯如親王所乘之綠轎到館將使臣迎入大內禮成後
仍一體送回來往之時必派兵隊前往使館迎送

四每值呈遞　勅書或　國書時其書在使臣手內必由大內之各中
門走進直到

# ANNEXE N° 18

*Édit Impérial du 24 juillet 1901.*

## TRADUCTION CHINOISE

六月初九日

上諭從來設官分職惟在因時制宜現當重定和約之時首以邦交爲重一切講信修睦尤賴得人而理從前設立總理各國事務衙門辦理交涉雖歷有年所惟所派王大臣等多係兼差未能殫心職守自應特設員缺以專責成總理各國事務衙門著改爲外務部班列六部之前簡派和碩慶親王奕劻總理外務部事務體仁閣大學士王文韶著授爲會辦外務部大臣工部尚書瞿鴻禨著調補外務部尚書授爲會辦大臣太僕寺卿徐壽朋候補三四品京堂聯芳著補授外務部左右侍郎所有該部應設司員額缺選補章程各堂司各官應如何優給俸糈之處著政務處大臣會同吏部妥速覈議具奏欽此

來每屆三年仍可照此會查更改

第三十七條　在第十三條所述各界限內該局所行之章如各國駐滬領事允准則各國人民皆應遵行

中國駐有　欽差領事之國民由各該領事征收中國人民及在中國無　欽差領事之國民由上海道征收丙丁兩字鈔課由新海關征收

第三十二條　該局每年進款總數付還興工借欵本利及養已竣之工並辦理一切事務諸費有所不敷則可將船鈔地產無論有無房間及商貨各餉課一律均勻比增以至足抵需用之數其第三十條戊字中國

國家津貼亦一律比增

第三十三條　凡應按照第三十二條有加增之情當由該局先行知照駐滬各國領事此項加增應俟駐滬各國領事允准方能施行

第三十四條　每年帳目算結後六個月內應由該局將前十二個月內經管各事及進出各欵詳細呈報各國駐滬領事所報各節即應印發通行

第三十五條　所印發詳算之帳查如進欵有溢出欵則將第三十條所述各鈔課均由各國駐滬領事會同河道局均勻比減其第三十條戊字中國

國家津貼亦一律比減

第三十六條　第一次三年期滿之後各列名畫押之大臣即會查此附件內應行更改之處更改將

即按上海洋涇浜北公共租界地產章程第六條a字辦理地價即由業主本國之官及該局並領衙領事各舉一人斷定

第二十九條　河岸地段前如因改善河道之工增加淤灘應先由各該地主願否買用地價按第二十八條所述由舉派人斷定

第三十條　該局進款開列於後甲法國租界及公共租界各地產無論有無房間按估價每年值千抽一乙黃浦兩岸自江南製造總局之下界向港口共名爲彙華港作一直綫自該綫起至黃浦入揚子江處爲止之各地產亦按甲字征抽此地估價亦按第二十八條所述由舉派人斷定丙非中國式樣船隻數逾一百五十噸者進出上海吳淞及黃浦之各他口岸均按每噸抽鈔銀五分非中國式樣船隻自一百五十噸以下者抽以上所言之鈔銀四分之一每船無論進出若干次均每四個月抽收一次非中國式樣之船在揚子江中行駛專爲領取江照行至吳淞者免抽以上所言之鈔課催來往之時不得在吳淞有商買之行僅能取水購食而已丁凡在上海吳淞及黃浦之各他口岸報海關之貨均按估價值千抽一戊中國

第三十一條　第三十條所述之各鈔課應由後列之員轉征甲字課由各該工部局征收乙字課在國家每年津貼該局之款應與外國干涉者每年所付該局各款總數相同

第二十一條　該局有整頓巡查一切事務之權以期確照章程及飭令而行

第二十二條　上海引水一切事務 即下揚子江引水 由該局經管前往上海船隻所用引水人之執照祇能由該局任便發給

第二十三條　凡違章者如係外國人民該局即向該國領事或應管之律法官員控告中國人民及無欽差領事駐中國之人在會審衙門控告審訊時必須外國官員在旁觀審

第二十四條　凡控該局者即向上海各國領事公堂投告凡涉訟之事均係該局總辦代爲就審

第二十五條　該局各員及所用之人因投名議定之事及所辦事件並已定合同或議定之出欵等事其係按照該局或所屬各司之權柄號令而行及有關詳辦施行該局所發章程者各該本人並不擔責

第二十六條　除第十三條所述行船應置各節外應定章程及違章罰欵如在權力之內均可由該局宣布

第二十七條　第二十六條所述之章程應呈請各國領事官允准如章程稿底呈交兩個月後各國領事並無阻止或擬改之處其稿即當作准亦可照辦

第二十八條　凡改善保全黃浦各工所應用之地該局有取捨之權如照此議酌有地段益於採用

第十四條　凡人於河內所設停船器具該局皆有取獲之權另設公共停船器具之法

第十五條　第十三條所述河內所有挖河修築馬頭等工以及各浮馬頭浮房應由該局允准方能修建該局亦可隨意不允

第十六條　凡除去河內及以上所述各港阻隔之事並去阻各費隨事向責成之人索取該局皆有全權

第十七條　第十三條所述之河港內所有浮燈浮標標記標燈以及地上設立保護船隻安行河道之具除燈樓之外均由該局任便安置燈樓仍按一千八百五十八年中英天津條約第三十二款辦理

第十八條　所有改善及保全黃浦各工統由該局工程司管理如因其工應在轄界之外興作亦一律辦理惟應飭行之處當由中國官員轉布所飭之事亦當由中國官員允准方可照辦

第十九條　興工所籌之款全由該局出入追課及施行章程各事亦由該局會同應管之官設法辦理

第二十條　海口理船長及其所用之人均由該局揀派理船長事務於第十三條內所述之河亦在該局所有權柄之內舉辦

舉續充按第四條辛字各該國所派之員在局亦期限一年其餘各員期限均係三年限滿者亦可立即公舉續充

第七條　期限之內如有開缺接任者即照其班供職一年或三年

第八條　由該局員中公舉督辦一員及幫辦一員期限皆係一年公舉督辦之時如投名無較多之數即請各國領事中之領銜者入名以成較多之數

第九條　凡督辦不在座幫辦即代之若均不在座由各在座之員公推一位作爲此次督辦

第十條　凡該局會議時如值投名適均則任由督辦列名以成其事

第十一條　至少非有四員該局不能會議事件

第十二條　該局應用之員差均可隨意聘請以爲修辦工築及施行一切章程其薪水工資貼費均由該局指定數目由進款內給發章程及員差一切事務均由該局自行辦理員差亦由該局任便辭退

第十三條　所有經理行船應置各節由該局立定河內所設停泊船隻器具並整理停船在第三條所述限內以及各水道如吳淞江並過上海法國租界或公共租界或吳淞洋界各港此外入河之各他港自港口往上二英邁勒之遠均在應置各節之內

# ANNEXE N° 17

*Règlement pour l'amélioration du Wangpou.*

## TRADUCTION CHINOISE

附件

第一條　現於上海設立修治黃浦河道局

第二條　該局責任有二一係舉辦整理改善河道之工一係經管河道

第三條　該局管轄之境自江南製造總局之下界向港口其名爲淞滬港作一直

綫自該綫起至楊子江中紅色浮標處爲止

第四條　該局應任之員開列於後甲上海道乙海關稅務司丙各國領事中公舉二員丁上海通商總局中由董事公舉二員戊由各行船公司及在上海吳淞或黃浦之各他口岸所有每年進出口船隻噸數逾五萬之各行商公舉二員以保行船行商利益己公共租界工部局一員庚法國租界工部局一員辛各國在滬及吳淞並黃浦之各他口岸如每年進出船隻噸數逾五十萬噸者由該國

國家特派一員

第五條　所有因居官職應任之當員按照居此官職之時即供該局之任

第六條　各工部局及通商總局所舉之員在局期限一年期滿者亦可立即公

立即馳往彈壓獲犯懲辦不得稍涉玩延如或漫無覺察甚至有意縱容釀成巨案或另有違約之行不即立時彈壓犯事之人不立行懲辦各該管督撫文武大吏及地方有司各官一概革職永不敘用不准投効他省希圖開復亦不得別給獎敘並將此次諭旨一併刊布出示曉諭以期官民交警永革澆風欽此

此件內第四條辛字下五十萬噸句五字改二字

第三十三條先行知照句下加南洋大臣四字

第三十四條詳細呈報句下加南洋大臣四字

計改一字加八字

# ANNEXE N° 16

*Décret Impérial du 24 décembre 1901*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

上諭中外訂約以來各國人民准入內地載在條約朝廷愼固邦交迭經諭飭各省寔力保護乃地方官漫不經心以致匪徒肆行滋擾傷害各國人民之案屢見迭出朕維薄德無以化導愚民罪深引疚而地方各官平日於洋務不知講求於交涉罔知大體以至燎原引火貽害君國撫心自問當亦難安自今以往其各振刷精神捐除成見須知修好睦鄰右今通義遠人來華或通商以懋遷有無或游歷以增長學識即傳教之士亦以勸人行善爲本梯山航海備極艱辛我中國既稱禮義之邦宜盡賓主之誼況近年華民出洋者不下數十萬人身家財產悉賴各國保全即以報施而論亦豈得稍存歧視著再責成各直省文武大吏通飭所屬遇有各國官民入境務須切實照料保護倘有不逞之徒凌虐戕害各國人民此次嚴諭之後各宜悔悟自新痛改舊習如再有怙惡不悛之徒私立壇入仇視各國人民各會持械格鬥公然刼掠將首從各犯嚴密查拿盡法懲治决不寬貸各省將軍督撫大吏均有牧民之責務各嚴飭所屬剴切曉諭並將此次諭旨刊刻謄黃徧行張貼務使家喻戶曉勉爲善良以無負朝廷諄諄誥誡辟以止辟之至意將此通諭知之欽此

# ANNEXE N° 15

*Édit Impérial du 1er février 1901*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

諭旨二道

上諭各省匪徒藉滅洋爲名糾衆立會攻擊各國人民迭經降旨嚴禁不啻三令五申乃近年山東各屬竟有大刀會義和拳等名目到處傳習肆行殺掠蔓延直境闌入京師以致焚燬教堂各國人民各項房產等業圍攻使館開罪鄰邦貽悞大局朕以保護未至負疚滋深爾百姓平日食毛踐土具受國恩乃敢逞其好勇鬥狠之私習爲符咒邪妄之術拒捕戕官殺害各國人民肆無忌憚遂爾肇此奇禍上貽君父之憂追念之餘尤深痛恨業經嚴飭各路統兵大臣實力剿辦務淨根株並將縱庇義和拳之王大臣各照應得之罪分別輕重盡法嚴懲殺害凌虐各國人民之城鎮概停文武各項考試五年以示懲儆惟恐鄉僻愚民尚未周知特再嚴行申禁以免不教而誅爾軍民人等須知結黨入會例禁綦嚴

列朝辦理會匪之案從未稍寬況各國皆屬友邦教民亦係赤子朝廷一視同仁毫無歧視無論民教即或果有被欺情事亦應呈報官司聽候持平判斷何得輕聽謠傳藐視刑章逮事敗之後黠者遠颺懦者受戮法所難容情實可憫自

4字處在兵部街西一百四十六英尺係隨東交民巷北邊而量自此界綫往北或循房式凸凹而畫無房處或取直而畫計長二千一百五十二英尺其綫與兵部街並列北首距皇城外墻對兵部街柵欄門西一百五十七英尺至5字處

5字處在皇城外墻南面距對兵部街柵欄門西一百五十七英尺自此界線順皇墻往東一千二百八十八英尺至6字處

6字處在皇城外墻東南角自此界線循皇城往北二百十八英尺至7字處

7字處在皇城外墻與皇城相交處自此界線順皇城往東六百八十一英尺至8字處

8字處在皇城東南角自此界綫順皇城往北六十五英尺至9字處

9字處在距皇城東南角北六十五英尺自此界綫直往正東四千零十英尺至10字處

10字處在崇文門大街路西距與長安街相交處北三百英尺自此界綫往南順大街西至11字處

11字處在城墻上即係崇文門西北角自此界綫順城墻往西門西馬道在內至12字處

12字處在城墻上距崇文門樓西一百英尺自此界綫按圖上所畫之綫順城墻南面城垛亦在內至1字處

貴大臣迅速轉知
諸國全權大臣查照須至照復者

右照會

大日國欽差領銜全權大臣葛

光緒二十七年四月　十二　日

# ANNEXE N° 14

*Plan du quartier diplomatique et Notice*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

使館界綫說帖

1字處在城墻上正陽門樓東一百英尺自此處界綫往北稍偏二百十六英尺至2字處

2字處在大清門前周碁盤街白石欄東南角自此界綫順石欄東面往北稍偏三百十英尺至3字處

3字處在東交民巷北界綫相交處自此界綫循東交民巷北墻根六百四十一英尺半至4字處

政府查照矣惟中國

國家所擬按月攤還之總數不過僅足賠款之本而已並未算及利息是以應請貴王大臣再行酌核

本領銜大臣相應文請貴王大臣將中國

國家於此事主見從速示復可也等因准此查賠款一事業於前次照會中將中國艱窘情形佈達茲

准

來文以所擬每年付銀一千五百萬兩三十年攤完僅足賠款之本詢及利息一節如何主見本王

大臣擬按週年四厘加息已經電奏奉

旨各國償款四百五十兆四厘息應准照辦欽此謹應欽遵知照惟中國財力過於短絀所能籌撥者仍只每年一千五百萬兩之專款既於本銀外須付利息只得將三十年之限寬展其期上半期每年所付之一千五百萬兩作爲還本下半期每年所付之一千五百萬兩作爲付利俟付足日停止付欵之事仍由稅務司經理其付利一層應按照上年還本若干次年減利若干核算可否如此分期還本付利抑或於每年一千五百萬兩內將若干分爲還本若干分爲付利一切詳細辦法尚須妥議商定再中國既允如數歸本復允加利則賠欵一事可謂已經實在各國撤兵之期務望早日

示知不勝企望之至理合備文照復

ANNEXE N° 13. — PLAN D

# 附件十三

| 年 | A 字類 | B 字類 | C 字類 | D 字類 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 十年止千九百四十兩分零一千九百年還清本息欵按年還百分之一零六自一千九百零二年起三十年至一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之一零一千九百十年止四十年止一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之一零七千八百九十年起三十年至一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之一零一千九百十年止四十年止一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之二零一千九百十年起二千五百六十年至一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之二零四千九百十年止四十年止一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之二零六千九百十年起八十年至一千九百四十年還清本息欵按年還百分之二零 | |
| | 兩 | 兩 | 兩 | 兩 |
| 一千九百零二年 | 利 本 三兆八十二萬九千五百 | 利 二兆四十萬 | 利 六兆 | 利 二兆 |
| 一千九百零三年 | | | | |
| 一千九百零四年 | | | | |
| 一千九百零五年 | | | | |
| 一千九百零六年 | | | | |
| 一千九百零七年 | | | | |
| 一千九百零八年 | | | | |
| 一千九百零九年 | | 利本 三兆四十六萬九千八百 | | |
| 一千九百十年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十一年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十二年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十三年 | | | 利本 九兆三十八萬四千 | |
| 一千九百十四年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十五年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十六年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十七年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十八年 | | | | |
| 一千九百十九年 | | | | 利本 三兆二十四百五零 |
| 一千九百二十年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十一年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十二年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十三年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十四年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十五年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十六年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十七年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十八年 | | | | |
| 一千九百二十九年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十一年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十二年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十三年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十四年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十五年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十六年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十七年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十八年 | | | | |
| 一千九百三十九年 | | | | |
| 一千九百四十年 | | | | |
| | 起即四百兩總數百分之四零一百四十兆 | 起即四百兩總數百分之四零二三年加上A字B字之數即四零六自一千九百一年起 | 起即五百兩總數百分之四零七七或加上A字B字之數即四零七五自一千九百十年起 | 起即四百兩總數百分之四零二六加七七或C字之數即四零八千九百十年起 |

N D'AMORTISSEMENT.

# 還本息表

| 類字E | | |

# 基本設計

# ANNEXE Nº 10

*Liste des Cimetières*
*situés aux environs de Pékin et qui ont été profanés.*

## TRADUCTION CHINOISE.

京都左近被汚瀆之諸國墳塋清單

英國墳塋一處

法國墳塋五處

俄國墳塋一處

共計七處

# ANNEXE N° 10

Loi sur l'asile

Mesures concernant la mise en œuvre de la Convention

## TRADUCTION CHINOISE

# ANNEXE N° 11

*Édit Impérial du 25 Août 1901*

**TEXTE CHINOIS**

七月十二日奉

上諭各省將軍督撫暨各關監督先於兩年內將所有外洋軍火及專爲製造軍火器料一概不准販運進口該部知道欽此

# ANNEXE N° 12

*Édit Impérial du 29 Mai 1901*

**TEXTE CHINOIS**

爲照復事四月初七日准貴大臣照會內開西歷本年五月初七日即中歷三月十九日照會貴王大臣以賠款一事各國所出款項及公私各虧結至西歷本年七月初一日即中歷五月十六日共約計銀數在四百五十兆兩上下等語在案旋准復文內稱中國國家擬按月攤還一百二十五萬兩將此四百五十兆之數歸清等因諸國全權大臣已將此節詳達各本國

# ANNEXE N° 9

*Édit Impérial du 18 juin 1901*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

都縣獲鹿縣新安縣通州武邑縣景州欒平縣東三省之盛京甲子厥連山餘慶街北林子呼蘭城陝西省之寧羌州湖南省之衡州府等地方均應停止文武考試五年著各該省督撫學政遵照辦理出示曉諭欽此

五月初三日接准西安軍機處東電內開奉

旨戶部右侍郎那桐著賞給頭品頂戴授爲專使大臣前往大日本國敬謹將命欽此應照會貴大臣請煩查照須至照會者

光緒二十七年五月初四日

爲

## ANNEXE N° 7

*Édit Impérial du 13 février*

**TEXTE CHINOIS**

十二月二十五日

上諭本年五月間拳匪倡亂勢日鴟張朝廷以勦撫兩難叠次召見臣工以期折衷一是乃兵部尚書徐用儀戶部尚書立山吏部左侍郎許景澄內閣學士聯元太常寺卿袁昶經朕一再垂詢詞意均涉兩可而首禍諸臣遂乘機誣陷交章參劾以致身罹重辟惟念徐用儀等宣力有年平日辦理交涉事件亦能和衷尚著勞勛應即加恩徐用儀立山許景澄聯元袁昶均著開復原官該部知道欽此

## ANNEXE N° 8

*Édit Impérial du 19 Août 1901*

**TEXTE CHINOIS**

光緒二十七年七月初六日內閣奉

上諭本日奕劻李鴻章具奏各國議定滋事地方停止文武考試各五年一摺據稱順天大原地方鄉試仍應停止其單開山西省之太原府忻州太谷縣大同府汾州府孝義縣曲沃縣大寧縣河津縣岳陽縣朔平府文水縣壽陽縣平陽府長子縣高平縣澤州府隰州蒲縣絳州歸化城綏遠城河南省之南陽府光州浙江省之衢州府直隸省之北京順天府保定府永清縣天津府順德府望

# ANNEXE N° 6

*Édit Impérial du 21 février 1901*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

光緒二十七年正月初三日內閣奉

上諭此案首禍諸臣昨已降旨分別嚴行懲辦茲據奕劻李鴻章電奏按照各國全權大臣照會尙須加重懇請酌奪等語除載勛已賜令自盡毓賢已飭即行正法均各派員前往監視外載漪載瀾均定爲斬監候罪名惟念誼屬懿親特予加恩發往極邊新疆永遠監禁即日派員押解起程剛毅情罪較重應定爲斬立決業經病故免其置議英年趙舒翹昨已定爲斬監候著即賜令自盡派陝西巡撫岑春煊前往監視啟秀徐承煜各國指稱力庇拳匪專與洋人爲難昨已革職著奕劻李鴻章照會各國交回即行正法派刑部堂官監視徐桐輕信拳匪貽誤大局李秉衡好爲高論固執釀禍均應定爲斬監候惟念臨難自盡業經革職撤銷郵典應免再議至首禍諸人所犯罪狀已於前旨內逐一明白聲敘矣欽此

ANNEXE N° 5

*Édit Impérial du 13 février 1901*

TEXTE CHINOIS

在山西巡撫任內復戕害教士教民多命尤屬昏謬兇殘罪魁禍首前已遣發新疆計行抵甘肅著傳旨即行正法並派按察使何福堃監視行刑前協辦大學士吏部尚書剛毅袒庇拳匪釀成巨禍並會出違約告示本應置之重典惟現已病故著追奪原官即行革職革職留任甘肅提督董福祥統兵入衛紀律不嚴又不諳交涉率意鹵莽雖圍攻使館係由該革王等指使究難辭咎本應重懲姑念在甘肅素著勞績回漢悅服格外從寬著即行革職降調都察院左都御史英年於載勛擅出違約告示曾經阻止情尚可原惟未能力爭究難辭咎著加恩革職定爲斬監候罪名革職留任刑部尚書趙舒翹平日尚無嫉視外交之意前查辦拳匪亦無庇縱之詞惟究屬草率貽誤著加恩革職定爲斬監候罪名英年趙舒翹均著先在陝西省監監禁大學士徐桐降調前四川總督李秉衡均已殉難身故惟貽人口實均著革職並將卹典撤銷經此次降旨以後凡我友邦當共諒拳匪肇禍實由禍首激迫而成決非朝廷本意朕懲辦禍首諸人並無輕縱即天下臣民亦曉然於此案之關係重大也欽此

十二月二十五日

上諭禮部尚書啟秀前刑部左侍郎徐承煜均著先行革職著奕劻李鴻章查明所犯確據即行奏明從嚴懲辦欽此

# ANNEXE N° 4

*Edit Impérial du 13 février 1901*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

十二月二十五日

上諭京師自五月以來拳匪倡亂開衅友邦現經奕劻李鴻章與各國使臣在京議和大綱草約業已畫押追思肇禍之始實由諸王大臣等昏謬無知囂張跋扈深信邪術挾制朝廷於剿辦拳匪之諭抗不遵行反縱信拳匪妄行攻戰以致邪燄大張聚數萬匪徒於肘腋之下勢不可遏復主令卤莽將卒圍攻使館竟至數月之間釀成奇禍社稷阽危陵廟震驚地方蹂躪生民塗炭朕與

皇太后危險情形不堪言狀至今痛心疾首悲憤交深是諸王大臣信邪縱匪上危

宗社下禍黎元自問當得何罪前經兩降諭旨尚覺法輕情重不足蔽辜應再分別等差加以懲處已革莊親王載勛縱容拳匪圍攻使館擅出違約告示又輕信匪言枉殺多命寔屬愚暴冥頑著賜令自盡派署左都御史葛寶華前往監視已革端郡王載漪倡率諸王貝勒輕信拳匪妄言主戰致肇衅端罪實難辭降調輔國公載瀾隨同載勛妄出違約告示咎亦應得著革去爵職惟念俱屬懿親特予加恩均著發往新疆永遠監禁先行派員看管已革巡撫毓賢前在山東巡撫任內妄信拳匪邪術至京爲之揄揚以致諸王大臣受其煽惑及

# ANNEXE N° 3

*Lettre des Plénipotentiaires Chinois du 22 juillet 1901*

## TEXTE CHINOIS

照覆事本年五月初三日接准
貴大臣照稱和議總綱第一欵載明原任德國克大臣被害處所樹立銘誌之碑一節章京瑞良候選道聯芳奉派辦理該章京等早經向本署開商議及此碑應如何做法屢商議間又稱願在被害處所用大理石樹立牌坊一座東西寬滿崇文門大街因材料難於轉運做工多需時日又設別法將他處現有之牌樓移至被害處所樹立或立一新牌樓或挪用舊有者均應聽候本國裁奪本大臣當經電詢本國
國家意向茲奉回
諭德國
大皇帝意旨親裁仍應新設牌坊一座足滿街衢等因自應剴切請迅速妥辦以便立刻興工等因前來本王大臣當即札飭該章京等遵照辦理擬報已於五月初十日開工先築地基其開山鑿石轉運料件在在均須時日惟有督飭工人儘力妥速辦理等語除飭將全工體時稟商外相應照復
貴大臣查照可也須至照會者
光緒二十七年六月初七日

# ANNEXE N° 1

*Édit Impérial du 27 décembre 1900*

**TEXTE CHINOIS**

上諭

國賓

光緒二十六年十一月初六日奉

旨奕劻李鴻章電悉覽所奏十二條大綱應即照允欽此

光緒二十六年十一月二十四日

# ANNEXE N° 2

*Édit Impérial du 9 juin 1901*

**TEXTE CHINOIS**

諭旨醇親王載灃著授爲頭等專使大臣前赴

大德國敬謹將命前內閣侍讀學士張翼副都統蔭昌均著隨同前往

參贊一切欽此

DIPLOMATIC, DEC 5 1901, BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE DEC 4 1901 ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU Ack & file.

No. 789.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 3 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

October 24th, 1901.

Dec. 6/1901 R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting duplicate copies of further meetings of the Diplomatic Corps.

(Despatch No. 749, September 26th, 1901).

No. 789.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my Despatch No. 749 of September 26th last, I have the honor to enclose duplicate copies of minutes of meetings of Diplomatic Corps of July 26, 27; August 12, 15, 18, and of September 6th, and of the Commission on Indemnities of September 12th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Minutes of meeting of July 26th, 1901.
2. " " " " " 27th, 1901.
3. " " " " August 12th, 1901.
4. " " " " " 15th, 1901.
5. " " " " " 18th, 1901.
6. " " " " September 6th, 1901.
7. " " " " Commission on Indemnities, September 12th, 1901.

Enclosure No 1 in Despatch No. 789.

## SOIXANTIÈME SEANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 26 Juillet 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

**M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture des rectifications faites par **MM. de Giers, Joostens, Rockhill, de Mumm** et **Sir Ernest Satow** au procès-verbal de la 59e séance, qui est adopté.

**M. de Mumm** a dressé une liste des questions en suspens et des communications dont pourrait s'occuper le Corps Diplomatique.

1° Il y a à écrire au général Voyron qui a fait connaître l'opinion des généraux relativement aux desiderata des Représentants des Puissances et demande leur approbation à cet égard. Il y aura également à préparer une lettre aux Plénipotentiaires au sujet de la destruction des ouvrages fortifiés dont ils avaient déclaré vouloir se charger, leur proposition ayant été agréée par les généraux.

2° Le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang ont exprimé le désir de reprendre possession du Yamen des Censeurs. Cet édifice étant situé dans le secteur allemand, le **Doyen** pourrait répondre que la rétrocession en sera négociée par le Ministre d'Allemagne qui avisera directement les Plénipotentiaires Chinois. — Approuvé.

3° La Commission du Whampou est prête à soumettre à la réunion les modifications faites au projet primitif, d'après les suggestions de divers Ministres.

4° **MM. Komura, Joostens et le Baron Czikann** ayant prévenu leurs Collègues qu'ils adhéraient à la fixation au chiffre de 450 millions de taels de l'indemnité, on pourrait aviser les Chinois que les réclamations ont été arrêtées à cette somme et leur soumettre en même temps le plan d'amortissement n° 5.

5° On pourrait également leur écrire au sujet de la concession de Kulangsou.

6° Il y a à répondre à une lettre du Comte de Montgelas qui a demandé que le cercle international soit autorisé par le Gouvernement Chinois à occuper son local actuel.

7° Qu'est-il advenu du projet de proclamation soumis par **Sir Ernest Satow** au Corps Diplomatique et annonçant le rétablissement de la paix et la remise du pays aux autorités locales ?

**Sir Ernest Satow** répond qu'apres que ce projet a été approuvé par ses Collègues, il l'a fait traduire et imprimer à mille exemplaires. On pourrait en remettre cent exemplaires aux Légations qui ont encore des secteurs à Pékin, et en envoyer au Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin, aux administrations de chemin de fer etc. qui se chargeraient de l'affichage.

**M. de Mumm** pense qu'il serait bon que les affiches fussent toutes apposées en même temps.

8° Il y a la question de l'affichage dans les provinces des édits prévus par les articles II et X de la Note Collective. Des rapports fournis à **Sir Ernest Satow** par les agents anglais, il résulte que l'affichage auratt été fait régulièrement dans presque toutes les provinces. Il ne sait rien en ce qui concerne la Mandchourie, la Mongolie et le Chansi Nord d'où il n'a recueilli aucun renseignement. A Tientsin l'affichage n'a n'a pas été fait mais on ne peut incriminer les Chinois puisque c'est le Gouvernement Provisoire qui administre.

Les renseignements qu'à reçus **M. Joostens** lui permettent de dire que l'affichage des édits n'a été fait nulle part en Mongolie.

**M. de Mumm** propose que le **Doyen** envoie au Gouvernement Provisoire une copie des deux édits, relatifs *à la suspension des examens* et à la défense d'appartenir aux Sociétés anti-étrangères, à la responsabilité des fonctionnaires de province en cas de mouvements anti-étrangers et antres infractions aux traités. Il les ferait graver et apposer. — Adopté. 9°. 10°. 11°. Enfin il reste à s'occuper des réponses à faire concernant les cimetières, les punitions dans les provinces, le sel, le cérémonial etc.

**Le Baron Czikann** dit que, par avance, la Commission de Rédaction, a préparé des lettres relatives aux questions indiquées par **M. de Mumm**.

Il donne lecture du projet de réponse au général Voyron. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

**M. de Giers** fait des réserves au sujet de la phrase relative à l'ajournement de l'entrée des troupes chinoises à Pékin. Empêcher l'entrée de ces troupes, est assumer une grave responsabilité. Il y a des troubles dans les environs de la capitale et en ville même. Le Ministre de Russie ne croit pas pouvoir approuver le passage ci-dessus visé.

**M. Beau** déclare qu'il a fait les mêmes réserves que **M. de Giers**, au moment de la rédaction de la lettre et qu'il croit devoir encore les renouveler ici.

**M. de Giers** croit qu'on pourrait ne pas répondre encore sur ce point particulier, car une réponse vague aurait l'inconvénient de lier les mains à la fois aux généraux et aux chinois. Il est préférable de s'abstenir d'émettre un principe pour les deux ou trois semaines que durera encore l'occupation. De plus il y a à craindre l'anarchie dans la ville pendant le temps nécessaire à la substitution des réguliers aux troupes alliées.

**M. Beau** émet un avis conforme. Il ajoute qu'il sera d'autant plus nécessaire de s'entendre avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois au sujet de la rentrée des troupes Impériales que certaines Puissances, comme la France et l'Autriche-Hongrie, dont les casernements ne sont pas encore prêts, devront conserver des cantonnements en ville après l'évacuation des effectifs étrangers, et que des arrangements spéciaux devront être conclus à cet égard avec les Plénipotentiaires.

**M. de Giers** dit que les Ministres ou les commandants des troupes pourraient s'entendre avec M. Hou yu Fen.

**Sir Ernest Satow** objecte que le Corps Diplomatique était d'accord pour autoriser 3000 réguliers à s'approcher jusqu'à Tsing ho au nord du Palais d'Eté et que le général Gaselee en avait avisé M. Hou yu Fen. Des troubles s'étant produits dans le sud du Tchely, à Ky Tchéou, Li Hong-tchang y a envoyé 2000 réguliers. Quant à ceux qui restaient, ils ne sont pas encore arrivés à Lou-kou-kiao, mais sont restés quelque part sur la ligne du Lou Han. Une partie de ces soldats pourraient être chargés de la répression du brigandage dans les environs de la ville, où on était d'accord de les admettre vers le 1er août.

**M. de Mumm** fait remarquer que si les réguliers chinois ne sont plus disponibles, ils n'entreront pas à Pékin, mais que ce n'est pas une raison pour dire en principe aux chinois qu'ils n'entreront pas. Il est d'avis de répondre au général Voyron dans les termes indiqués par **MM. Beau et de Giers**. Il a fait dans le temps opposition à l'entrée des réguliers, en conformité de vues avec les autorités militaires allemandes, mais celles-ci se sont depuis rangées à l'avis contraire comme le général Voyron.

**Sir Ernest Satow** propose d'envoyer des interprètes avec les commandants étrangers pour régler la question de concert avec les Chinois.

**M. de Giers** accepterait le mode de procéder indiqué par **Sir Ernest Satow**, comme il admettrait aussi que les militaires indiquassent leur desiderata et que les Ministres se chargeassent des négociations.

**M. Beau** est d'avis qu'on demande aux militaires les emplacements qu'ils occuperont en ville et aux Plénipotentiaires ceux qui seront assignés à leurs troupes. Il propose la rédaction suivante qui est adoptée comme fin de la lettre au général Voyron.

« En ce qui concerne l'entrée des réguliers à Pékin, les Représentants Etrangers se proposent d'examiner cette question d'accord avec leurs autorités militaires respectives et avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois. »

**M. Komura** dit que les généraux ont fixé le 15 août comme date de l'évacuation générale de Pékin.

**M. de Mumm** objecte que cette date ne peut être impérative et qu'il est préférable de ne pas la mentionner.

Sur l'avis de **Sir Ernest Satow**, on ajoute qu'on s'en referera aux généraux du soin de se prononcer sur la date d'évacuation de Pékin.

**M. Komura**. « Tout ce que nous avons à dire c'est que nous acceptons la date fixée par les généraux qui ont pris la décision, bien que sachant que certains corps évacueraient Pékin avant ou après la date du 15 août. »

Cette opinion est acceptée et le texte ainsi libellé. « Les Représentants Etrangers acceptent la proposition qui leur est faite par les commandants en chef des troupes alliées. »

**Le Baron Czikann** dit que la Commission de Rédaction n'a pas eu le temps d'écrire aux Plénipotentiaires relativement à la destruction des ouvrages fortifiés. Elle voulait avoir l'opinion du Corps Diplomatique, qui se prononce d'ailleurs en faveur de la formule de la communication du général Voyron. La lettre sera envoyée dans ces termes.

**Le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie** donne lecture du projet de note aux Plénipotentiaires au sujet des indemnités. Aux mots « 450 millions de taels en or » on substitue ceux de « 450 millions payables en or au cours du 1er avril 1901. » C'est le taux choisi pour l'évaluation des indemnités et il est en outre plus élevé que le taux actuel.

A propos des indemnités, **M. de Giers** dit qu'il a reçu de nouvelles instructions de son Gouvernement. Trouvant que dans l'intérêt général, il est désirable d'accélérer la solution de la question de l'indemnité, le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie est prêt à ne pas insister sur la nécessité de considérer dès à présent l'augmentation éventuelle des droits d'importation maritime au-dessus de 5 0/0 comme une garantie de réserve, mais à condition que, dans le cas où les ressources affectées au service des obligations se trouveraient être insuffisantes, les Puissances d'un commun accord, procéderaient immédiatement à l'étude et à la fixation des mesures nécessaires pour combler le déficit.

Le Gouvernement Impérial entend que la possibilité d'étendre cette étude à la question de l'augmentation des droits d'importation ne doit pas être exclue et qu'en n'insistant pas actuellement sur la garantie de réserve qu'il avait proposée il n'exprime pas par là son acceptation de la déclaration faite par Son Excellence le Ministre d'Angleterre qui précise qu'une augmentation éventuelle des droits d'importation au dessus de 5 °/o devrait être utilisée en entier pour les réformes indiquées par Sir Ernest Satow.

**Le Ministre d'Angleterre** répond : « Je suis prêt à accepter au nom de mon Gouvernement la condition jointe à la déclaration que vient de faire Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie. Que son Gouvernement n'insiste pas dès à présent sur une augmentation éventuelle des droits d'importation au delà de 5 °/o comme garantie de réserve, d'autant plus qu'elle est conforme à la proposition que j'ai soumise à mes Collègues dans notre dernière séance.

Quant à la déclaration que vient d'y ajouter Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie, je suis obligé de dire que je la regarde comme une déclaration émanant seulement du Gouvernement qui la fait et que je ne suis pas autorisé à rien changer à ce que j'ai déjà dit au sujet de la garantie de réserve. »

**M. de Giers** observe que cette déclaration peut s'appliquer non seulement à son Gouvernement mais à ceux qui partagent ses vues.

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'il semble résulter des paroles que viennent de prononcer MM. de Giers et Sir Ernest Satow que la difficulté que présentait la question des indemnités est heureusement aplanie et il en félicite le Corps Diplomatique.

**M. Rockhill** ajoute qu'on pourrait dès à présent renvoyer à la Commission des indemnités le projet de protocole relatif à la question des indemnités afin qu'elle s'en serve comme canevas pour la préparation du protocole final.

La majorité des Ministres se prononcent pour l'élaboration d'un protocole général. Mais M. de Mumm fait observer que la partie relative à l'indemnité en constituera la base la plus importante et il appuie la motion de M. Rockhill qui est adoptée.

**M. le Baron Czikann** donne lecture du projet de réponse aux Plénipotentiaires relativement à la concession de Kulangsou.

Adopté.

**M. Beau** lit le projet de lettre concernant les cimetières. — Adopté également.

On décide que le Comité de rédaction répondra au comte de Mongelas dans le sens suivant : « Le cercle international est installé dans la partie nord de la Via d'Italia, qui a été laissée aux Chinois, et qui doit « constituer l'espace découvert faisant face au glacis. On ne pourrait sans contradiction demander le maintien « de cette construction et son affectation à l'usage des officiers étrangers qui trouveront d'ailleurs au Club « de Pékin l'accueil qu'il sont en droit d'attendre et jouiront des avantages qu'il procure à ses Membres. »

**M. le Marquis Salvago** voudrait savoir si, comme le lui a écrit M. Hou yu Fen, les différentes puissances, ont, en rendant la police de leurs secteurs aux Autorités Chinoises, permis aux agents le port de fusils à répétition. (Fusils à 6 coups ?)

**MM. Komura et Beau** disent que seuls les revolvers ont été autorisés sur les secteurs Japonnais et Français.

**M. de Mumm** dit que les officiers allemands se sont opposés à l'emploi de fusils se chargeant par la culasse.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit que, sollicité d'autoriser l'importation de 400 revolvers de fabrication bolge, entreposés à Hongkong, il a dû s'y refuser.

**M. de Mumm** annonce que la commission du Whangpou a modifié son projet d'après les indications du Corps Diplomatique. Elle fera circuler le texte nouveau en même temps que l'ancien. Le texte définitif ne pourra d'ailleurs être établi que quand tous les Ministres auront reçu des instructions, notamment M. Beau qui a demandé que les Puissances dont le tonnage est de 200.000 tonnes et au dessus (Contre proposition de l'amendement Komura) soient représentées au Conseil du Wangpou, ce qui ferait entrer en plus dans ce Conseil un Représentant de la France et des Etats-Unis.

Au sujet d'une plainte des Chinois de Tientsin, à propos de l'application du droit sur le sel, on demandera l'avis du Gouvernement provisoire. Il résulte d'ailleurs d'une indication fournie à M. de Mumm par le délégué allemand du Gouvernement provisoire, que la plainte sus-visée n'était pas fondée.

**Sir Ernest Satow** rappelle que M. de Giers avait demandé quels étaient les Gouvernements qui acceptaient le terme de 5 ans, quels étaient ceux qui acceptaient le terme de 2 ans pour l'interdiction de l'importation des armes. (Exécution de l'article V de la Note Collective.)

En ce qui le concerne, le Ministre d'Angleterre a répondu que son Gouvernement accepterait le terme de 2 ans, s'il était agréé par les autres Puissances ; qu'il était prêt en outre à abandonner le projet de règlement soumis à l'approbation des Cabinets étrangers, car il est d'une application difficile et impliquerait une intervention de la législation des différentes Puissances, difficile à obtenir. La Douane Maritime pourrait être chargée de la répression de la contrebande de guerre.

**M. de Mumm** déclare que son Gouvernement préférerait le terme de 2 ans, renouvelable, si l'expérience montre l'efficacité de la répression de la contrebande, car la contrebande est difficile à exclure et le trafic légitime serait atteint.

**M. de Giers** voit des inconvénients à laisser la repression de la contrebande aux chinois. Un navire de guerre devra-t-il assister impassible devant un débarquement clandestin d'armes, et n'avoir d'autre recours que de s'adresser au Commissaire des Douanes le plus voisin ?

**M. le Marquis Salvago** dit que le Gouvernement italien se ralliera au terme de 2 ans, avec faculté de prolongation.

**M. le Baron Czikann** fait une déclaration identique, en ce qui concerne l'Autriche-Hongrie.

**M. Rockhill** a reçu des instructions. Son Gouvernement acceptera un projet pratique et un terme raisonnable pour l'interdiction de l'importation des armes et munitions, si les autres Puissances y donnent leur assentiment. Pour la répression de la contrebande, on devra demander de nouvelles lois au Congrès, si la législation actuelle est insuffisante, mais on ne peut encore préjuger des décisions du Congrès.

**M. Komura** se prononce pour une prohibition n'excédant pas deux ans, contre la défense d'exportation et pour la défense d'importation. Il voudrait que l'autorisation fût donnée d'importer les armes et munitions nécessaires à la police intérieure de la Chine. L'autorisation serait éventuellement accordée par le Corps Diplomatique et par l'intermédiaire de son Doyen.

**Sir Ernest Satow** et **M. Rockhill** remarquent que ce desideratum a été exprimé par les Chinois dans le memorandum concernant la Note collective.

Plusieurs Ministres proposent que la Commission de payement des Indemnités entreprenne dores et déjà la préparation d'un protocole final pour la conclusion des négociations. **M. de Mumm** est d'avis qu'on pourrait le signer dans une quinzaine de jours. Il dit que la Commission recevra de toutes les Commissions spéciales les informations qui lui seront nécessaires pour son travail.

**Le Ministre d'Allemagne** demande à ses Collègues qui ont l'occasion de rencontrer les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ou leurs délégués de hâter la solution des questions non résolues, celles des limites du quartier Diplomatique près de Hatamen, de la réforme du Tsongli-yamen, du cérémonial, des punitions des provinces etc.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'il retire ses objections contre le maintien du mur du Palais en face du « carriage Park », on pourra en aviser les Chinois.

La séance est levée à midi et demie.

Le Secrétaire,
A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 789.

## SOIXANTE-ET-UNIÈME SEANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 27 Juillet 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 2 heures de l'après-midi à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

**M. de Mumm**, comme Président de la Commission du Payement des Indemnités a cru devoir convoquer la présente réunion.

Dans la lettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois concernant les indemnités, dont le texte a été arrêté hier, on n'a pas tenu compte de ce que le plan d'amortissement, joint à cette communication, avait été établi seulement pour les calculs, et que les intérêts pour la période allant du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 1901 n'y avaient pas été portés. Or, plusieurs Puissances, la Russie et l'Allemagne entre autres, ont demandé que les intérêts commencent à courir à partir du 1er juillet. L'omission sus-meutionnée causerait une perte de 9 millions de taels. Aussi la Commission a-t-elle cru pouvoir retenir la Note afin d'y faire, après approbation du Corps Diplomatique, les modifications nécessaires. Elle a été aussi d'avis de profiter du remaniement de la Note pour y mentionner les résolutions prises le 11 juin dernier à l'égard des ressources de garantie de l'indemnité.

En ce qui concerne le payement des intérêts courant à partir du 1er juillet 1901, la Chine aura une certaine difficulté à s'acquitter, car les nouvelles ressources ne pourront être appliquées au plus tôt qu'en septembre ou octobre. Il y avait une proposition de commencer le service de la dette au 1er octobre. Cela cependant ferait perdre les intérêts de trois mois c'est-à-dire les intérêts pour les mois du 1er juillet au 1er octobre 1901. D'ailleurs **Sir Robert Hart** qu'a vu M. de Mumm, demande au Corps Diplomatique de ne faire commencer le nouveau service qu'à partir du 1er janvier prochain et de permettre que le payement des intérêts courant a partir du 1er juillet 1901 soit réparti sur une période de trois ans. M. de Mumm a observé et Sir Robert Hart a admis qu'il y aurait lieu alors de tenir compte des intérêts composés.

**Le Ministre d'Allemagne** relit le projet de Note aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois avec les modifications. *(Voir copie de la correspondance.)*

**M. de Giers** déclare qu'il a rendu compte à son Gouvernement des observations faites par Sir Robert Hart que si la question des indemnités n'était pas réglée avant la fin du mois de juillet, l'intérêt du semestre de l'année courante ne pourrait être payé eu janvier 1902. Il n'a pas reçu de réponse et est assez embarrassé pour se prononcer car de l'observation de Sir Robert Hart son Gouvernement devait conclure qu'il y avait encore possibilité de payer les intérêts en janvier 1902. Il se rangera néanmoins à la décision de ses Collègues, si elle est unanime.

**Le Doyen** met aux voix. « Accepte-t-on que le service de l'amortissement commence au 1er janvier 1902 avec liberté aux Chinois d'acquitter en 3 ans l'arriéré des intérêts du 1er juillet 1901 au 1er janvier 1902.

Oui à l'unanimité.

**M. de Mumm** lit l'addition à la Note concernant les ressources unanimement indiquées par les Puissances.

**M. de Giers** demande qu'on ajoute aux mots « droits d'importation..... » le mot « maritime. »

**Sir Ernest Satow**. — Y a-t-il donc un tarif special pour les droits sur les frontières terrestres ?

**M. de Giers**. — Il y a un tarif spécifique sur certains articles et sur d'autres un tarif spécial, basé sur le tarif maritime, représentant les 2/3 des droits de ce tarif. Avec la rédaction que propose M. de Giers, le tarif basé sur le tarif maritime sera naturellement augmenté, tandis qu'aucune modification ne sera faite au tarif spécifique.

La modification proposée par le Ministre de Russie est adoptée et sur la demande du **Doyen**, on approuve à l'unanimité la désignation des ressources.

**M. de Giers** demande si les paiements des arrérages de la dette se feront tous les trois mois ou tous les six mois. Plus le terme sera court, mieux cela vaudra.

**Sir Ernest Satow** croit qu'on stipulera que les versements à la Commission de Shanghai seront mensuels mais que le payement des intérêts aux Puissances sera semestriel. On l'indiquera dans le protocole. Dans plusieurs pays les rentes de l'État sont payables tous les trois mois, mais les intérêts sur d'autres obligations par semestres.

Il ajoute qu'on devrait décider à quelle date commencera la perception des droits ramenés à 5 0/0 effectifs. Le plus tôt sera le mieux, à son avis, bien que les opinions du commerce soient partagées ; il y a à craindre l'accumulation des marchandises pendant la période précédant le relèvement des droits. L'intérêt commence à courir le premier juillet. Les Chinois pourront disposer immédiatement des ressources de la Douane indigène et de la gabelle. Il serait juste qu'ils profitassent également de l'augmentation du tarif.

**M. Rockhill** objecte qu'il y a des contrats commerciaux à longue échéance et que les négociants souffriront s'ils n'ont pas le temps « d'ajuster leurs opérations commerciales aux exigences du nouveau tarif. »

**Sir Ernest Satow** répond que, dans la pratique, sauf engagements spéciaux, les Gouvernements notifient les augmentations de droits du jour au lendemain.

**M. de Giers** se rangera à l'avis de la majorité mais voudrait que les marchandises en cours de route bénéficiassent de l'ancien tarif.

**M. de Mumm**, bien que sans instructions, se prononce sauf l'approbation de son Gouvernement pour l'application immédiate du relèvement des droits. Cela fera une médiocre différence et d'autre part, en reculant le terme, on pourrait favoriser une accumulation des marchandises, qui troublerait les marchés.

**M. Beau** est du même avis et redoute que l'encombrement des stocks ne tarisse les ressources qu'on attend du relèvement de droits,

**Le Doyen** met aux voix la proposition de **Sir Ernest Satow** ainsi libellée : « l'élévation des droits d'importation maritime suivra immédiatement la signature du protocole, sous réserve des cargaisons en cours de route. »

**M. Komura** préférerait qu'au lieu de dire suivra « immédiatement la signature du protocole » on indiquât un certain délai, par exemple le 1er novembre. Le délai sera sans importance puisque le paiement de l'intérêt est reporté à une date ultérieure.

**Sir Ernest Satow** répond que, lors de la signature du protocole, il faudra indiquer la date de l'élévation à 5 0/0 effectifs des droits d'importation ad valorem.

La formule proposée par **Sir Ernest Satow** est mise aux voix et acceptée par tous les Ministres à l'exception de **MM. Komura, Rockhill et Joostens**, qui demanderont des instructions.

La séance est levée à 4 heures.

Le Secrétaire,
A. D'ANTHOUARD,

Le Doyen,
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 787.

## SOIXANTE-DEUXIÈME SÉANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 10 Août 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Lecture est faite des rectifications au procès-verbal de la 61e séance, qui est adopté.

**Le Doyen** rappelle que la séance a été convoquée à la demande de M. de Mumm, Président de la Commission du Whampou, pour examiner une proposition de M. Beau, tendant à faire représenter dans la Commission d'amélioration du Whampou, les nations dont le tonnage à Shanghai est de 200,000 tonneaux.

**M. de Mumm** ajoute, qu'après avoir traité cette question, le Corps Diplomatique pourra discuter le projet de protocole final, élaboré par la Commission de paiement des Indemnités.

Dans des séances antérieures, le Ministre de France avait insisté pour faire représenter dans la Commission d'amélioration du Whampou les Puissances dont le tonnage à l'entrée et à la sortie de Shanghai s'élève à 200,000 tonnes, mais il n'avait pas encore reçu d'instructions.

D'autre part, la Commission Diplomatique du Whampou s'était crue autorisée, en vue de gagner du temps, à envoyer aux Chinois le projet de règlement et l'annexe, car il était nécessaire que les Plénipotentiaires obtinssent l'approbation du Gouvernement avant de signer la convention et d'accepter le protocole final. Il est nécessaire également d'avoir l'appui du Vice-Roi Lieou Kouen Y qui est très puissant. Le Consul général d'Allemagne à Shanghai qui l'a vu n'a pas retiré de son entretien une impression très favorable. Le Vice-Roi a déclaré qu'en équité, les étrangers devraient payer tous les frais pour l'amélioration de la rivière et laisser la direction des travaux aux Douanes Maritimes. **M. de Mumm** serait heureux que ses Collègues prescrivissent à leurs agents à Shanghai d'intervenir activement auprès de Lieou Kouen Y pour l'amener à accueillir nos desiderata. Li Hong-tchang, que **M. de Mumm** a vu samedi dernier, a déclaré qu'en ce qui concernait les travaux d'amélioration du Peiho, son concours, comme Vice-Roi du Tcheli, était tout acquis ; il ne voyait pas d'objection pour le Whampou, mais il pensait que la contribution financière chinoise serait malaisée à obtenir. Le Ministre d'Allemagne a profité de sa visite à Li Hong-tchang pour lui indiquer les édits nécessaires qui n'avaient pas encore été publiés ; ce dernier a répondu qu'il n'y aurait aucune difficulté à cet égard. Pour ce qui est des forts à raser, Li a dit qu'il était difficile de répondre à la note des Représentants et même d'en accuser réception. Le Gouvernement Chinois consent à raser les forts mais il ne voudrait pas écrire qu'il y consent. Le Vice-Roi a ajouté qu'il était prêt à signer le protocole final avec une phrase conçue approximativement dans le sens indiqué par nous et une annexe portant la nomenclature des forts.

Revenant à la question du Whampou, **M. de Mumm** constate que l'accord s'est fait sur l'ensemble du projet. Reste à faire l'entente sur la question des 200,000 ou 500,000 tonnes, **M. Beau** ayant déclaré, qu'en maintenant le chiffre de 500,000 tonnes, il serait pendant longtemps peut-être encore difficile à la France d'être représentée dans la Commission d'amélioration de la rivière. **M. de Mumm** tient, pour bien préciser les choses à ce que, l'opinion du Corps Diplomatique soit demandée sur un premier point :

Accepte-t-on le projet du Whampou, à l'exception de la question du tonnage.

Oui, à l'unanimité.

Sur la question du tonnage, **le Doyen** consulte les Représentants.

**M. Komura** demande que le paragraphe h soit maintenu en principe et que le chiffre du tonnage ne soit pas mentionné. Il eût préféré les 500,000 tonnes, mais n'a pas d'objection au chiffre de 200,000.

**M. de Giers** et **le Baron Czikann** acceptent ce chiffre.

**MM. Joostens, le Marquis Salvago, Knobel** se rallieront à la majorité.

**Sir Ernest Satow** préfère le chiffre de 500,000 tonnes. Le tonnage total anglais pour 1899 a été de 4.900.000 tonnes, le tonnage chinois d'1 million, le tonnage japonais de 900.000 le tonnage allemand de 505,000 tonnes. La France et les Etats-Unis ont eu un peu au-dessus de 200,000 tonnes. La représentation qu'on demande n'est pas une représentation proportionnelle. Le Ministre d'Angleterre bien que peu partisan des représentants officiels, préfère le chiffre primitivement indiqué de 500.000 tonneaux.

**M. Rockhill**, bien qu'il doive faire profiter son Gouvernement de l'adoption de la proposition de M. Beau, se ralliera à la majorité.

**M. de Mumm** quoique sans instructions précises à ce sujet, se croit pourtant autorisé à accepter le chiffre demandé par son Collègue de France. Il est vrai que pour l'Allemagne, avec son commerce annuel au-dessus de 500,000 tonnes à Shanghai déjà les chiffres proposés par Sir Ernest Satow auraient assuré un Représentant, mais **M. de Mumm** ne voit pas d'objection d'étendre ce privilège aussi à d'autres nations si elles le désirent.

**M. Beau** fait remarquer qu'il ne s'agit pas de la représentation proportionnelle des intérêts, mais de la représentation légitime des divers intérêts ; il importe que tous les états qui ont une navigation importante soient représentés dans la Commission.

Un tonnage annuel de 200,000 tonnes comme celui de la France, des Etats-Unis, et de la Russie mérite certainement d'être pris en considération.

**M. de Mumm.** En résumé, Sir Ernest Satow s'en tient aux 500,000 tonnes, MM. de Giers, Beau, et le Baron Czikann se prononcent pour 200,000 tonnes. Les autres Ministres sont prêts à voter avec la majorité. Il est nécessaire de demander des instructions aux Gouvernements. Il propose en attendant d'envoyer aux Chinois le règlement et l'annexe du Woosung en omettant dans l'un et l'autre texte le chiffre du tonnage.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

**M. de Mumm** donne lecture du projet de protocole final. La Commission a d'ailleurs fait au texte un certain nombre de changements depuis qu'il a été mis en circulation.

Article I. Pas d'observations.

Article II. A propos du Duc Lan, **M. de Giers** dit que le Consul de Russie à Ouroumji lui a annoncé l'arrivée de ce personnage dans la ville. —

La Commission veillera à ce que les princes et mandarins coupables soient désignés dans le protocole final comme dans les Décrets. —

Au sujet de Tong-fou-siang, la Commission s'est exprimée ainsi : « Tong-fou-siang a été privé de ses fonctions par édit impérial du 13 février en attendant qu'il soit statué sur la peine définitive à lui infliger. » Il a été jugé préférable de ne pas mentionner la peine de mort que la Cour avait prononcée par un édit secret, pour ne pas créer d'embarras possible au Gouvernement de Singan.

Article III. Pas d'observations.

Article IV. V. Pas d'observations.

**M. de Giers** cependant désire qu'on n'annexe pas au protocole les édits impériaux relatifs aux punitions des provinces. Dans un but de conciliation il n'a pas fait d'objection aux allusions concernant le châtiment des coupables, mais il ne peut confirmer la justice d'une répression qu'il n'a pas demandée.

**Sir Ernest Satow** répond qu'à son avis les crimes contre l'humanité étaient aussi graves que ceux contre le droit des gens, et que puisqu'on avait annexé au protocole les édits sur les punitions des coupables de Pékin, on aurait dû faire de même pour les coupables des provinces.

Sur une observation de **M. de Mumm**, qui déclare que la Commission a cru devoir tenir compte des considérations présentées par M. de Giers, **Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'il se rangera à la majorité.

**Le Doyen** met aux voix les articles de I à V inclusivement qui sont adoptés à l'unanimité.

**M. de Mumm** réserve pour la fin la lecture de l'article VI qui donnera lieu à des objections et passe à celle des articles de VII à XII.

Article VII. **Sir Ernest Satow**, au sujet du quartier Diplomatique, dit qu'il a prié le commandant du génie anglais de s'entendre avec ses Collègues étrangers pour la pose des bornes limites.

Article VIII. La liste des forts à raser sera annexée au protocole.

Articles IX, X, XI, approuvés.

Article XII. **M. Rockhill** observe que, en ce qui concerne la réforme du cérémonial de Cour, un mémorandum annexé au protocole pourrait suffire : un édit impérial n'a pas été demandé aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

**Le Doyen** met aux voix les articles VII et suivants qui sont adoptés à l'unanimité avec les modifications faites au cours de la séance.

On passe à l'étude de l'article VI.

**Sir Ernest Satow** veut préciser que le montant de l'indemnité de 450 millions est une dette en or, et que tous les six mois, l'intérêt et l'amortissement seront payés en or.

**M. de Mumm** demande que la Commission soit chargée d'arrêter le texte définitif. Accepté.

**M. de Giers** insiste pour qu'on insère le nom de la monnaie, et le poids relatif d'or dans chaque monnaie. Cela se fait pour tous les emprunts.

La Commission se conformera aux indications de M. de Giers.

**M. de Mumm** dit que Sir Ernest Satow a demandé que le tael fut calculé à 3 sh. or, 3 sh. ne représentent pas le cours du Hai Kouan tael au 1er avril.

**Le Ministre d'Angleterre** répond qu'il a voulu choisir un chiffre rond pour faciliter les calculs. D'ailleurs le taux que M. Hillier lui avait indiqué comme taux du tael au 1er avril diffère de celui qu'il a donné à M. von Bohlen et qui a servi de base aux calculs de la Commission des Indemnités. On tâchera, de toutes façons, de s'arranger.

**M. Komura** remarque qu'on a spécifié le taux du 1er avril et qu'on ne peut plus rien y changer.

**M. de Giers** ajoute que les bons émis porteront peut-être leur valeur mentionnée en plusieurs monnaies et que par conséquent, il faut établir une concordance entre elles.

A la fin du § *a* de l'article VI, la Commission des Indemnités a supprimé de son projet le paragraphe suivant :

« La Chine s'interdit la faculté de convertir ou rembourser tout ou partie de cette dette autrement que par le jeu de l'amortissement indiqué ci-dessus dont le montant ne pourra être accru ou diminué sans le consentement des Puissances.-

**Sir Ernest Satow** lit la déclaration suivante : « Ce paragraphe fut rayé par une majorité de la Commission, mais, d'après mon avis, il est à regretter qu'il n'ait pas été retenu.

Je ne désire nullement entraver la liberté de la Chine de se débarrasser de ses dettes par ses propres moyens. Elle préférerait peut-être amortir le capital à une date plus rapprochée que celle du plan d'amortissement.

A mon avis, une période d'amortissement plus éloignée aurait été avantageuse pour elle.

Je ne désire pas, je le répète, entraver sa liberté d'action dans les questions économiques pourvu qu'elle accorde le même traitement à tous ses créanciers, et n'en favorise pas un ou plusieurs dans des négociations basées sur les arrangements financiers auxquels les autres Puissances n'auraient pas pris part.

J'ai donc l'honneur d'inviter mes honorables Collègues à rétablir le paragraphe ci-dessus mentionné. »

**M. de Giers** répond que le paragraphe a été biffé à sa demande, le Gouvernement russe étant d'opinion qu'on ne peut empêcher la Chine de se libérer quand elle le jugera convenable et possible.

**M. de Mumm** ajoute qu'il a souscrit à la demande de M. de Giers parce qu'en envoyant la Note aux Chinois et en y joignant le plan d'amortissement qu'on leur impose, la Chine se trouve liée. Le paragraphe dont parle Sir Ernest Satow n'ajouterait rien à la question. Il est clair que la Chine quand elle voudra se débarrasser de la dette pourra le faire en rachetant ses bons, mais elle ne pourra empêcher les obligataires de profiter des chances du plan d'amortissement.

**M. Beau** fait remarquer qu'on ne peut empêcher la Chine de racheter ses bons si l'occasion lui en est offerte, si les Puissances voulaient l'en empêcher, elles devraient se lier les mains à elles-mêmes.

Dans la pratique, conclut **M. de Giers**, la suppression du paragraphe visé par Sir Ernest Satow n'a aucune importance.

§ *d*. **Sir Ernest Satow** dit que si les Gouvernements étaient obligés d'accepter à chaque échéance, le taux du tael établi d'après le cours du trimestre précédent, ils risqueraient de perdre.

**M. de Mumm** répond que la Commission s'était laissée guider par un sentiment d'équité à l'égard des Chinois, pensant qu'à la suite des diverses échéances, l'équilibre s'établirait dans le cours des taels.

**M. de Giers** objecte que le Corps Diplomatique a fixé le taux du tael au 1er avril pour le montant de l'indemnité. Il s'agissait du capital. Pour le paiement des échéances, il serait plus clair de dire que la Commission des banquiers indiquerait au Gouvernement Chinois la quantité de taels à fournir pour l'achat de l'or.

Sur la demande de plusieurs Ministres, **le Ministre de Russie** libelle ainsi sa proposition :

« Avant chaque échéance, la dite Commission indiquera au Gouvernement Chinois la quantité de Hai Kouan taels qu'il devra fournir pour l'achat de l'or necessaire au service de la dette.»

Cette rédaction est adoptée à l'unanimité.

§ *e*. 1° « Les ressources affectées à la garantie des bons sont énumérées ci-après. —

1° « Le reliquat des Douanes Maritimes » la Commission a ajouté « le reliquat des revenus de la Douane Maritime après payement de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement des emprunts antérieurs gagés sur ces revenus.»

A propos de la phrase « importations maritimes ». **Sir Ernest Satow** lit la déclaration suivante : « Ces mots "importations maritimes" ont été insérés à la demande de Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie. Je dois faire remarquer que des stipulations en faveur du commerce par voie de terre entre pays limitrophes sont accordées ordinairement pour les marchandises d'origine locale. Si les diminutions des droits d'importation et d'exportation étaient appliquées de manière à en faire profiter les marchandises en général, ayant pour résultat d'accorder aux marchandises transportées par voie de terre un avantage quelconque sur les mêmes marchandises transportées par mer, ce ne serait pas conforme aux obligations que la Chine a contractées de par ses traités.

Je dois en conséquence réserver les droits de la Grande-Bretagne et insister sur l'exécution de ces obligations, si dans l'avenir, il se trouvait que les réductions actuelles de tarif en faveur des importations par terre s'opérassent au détriment des importations maritimes.»

**M. de Giers** répond qu'il tient à déclarer que les conditions dans lesquelles se fait l'importation par voie de terre sont stipulées dans des traités et conventions qui ne contiennent pas l'indication que ces conditions se rapportent seulement aux marchandises d'origine locale et que la Russie ne pourrait admettre que la Chine cherchât à se soustraire à ses engagements relatifs à l'importation par voie de terre.»

**M. Beau** fait une observation analogue, à l'égard des conventions franco-chinoises de 1886 qui règlent les conditions de trafic entre le Tonkin et la frontière chinoise.

Au sujet des exceptions à faire dans le tarif des droits d'importation. **M. Beau** déclare que son Gouvernement a toujours entendu que faire maintenir l'exemption de droit sur le riz.

**Sir Ernest Satow** a des instructions analogues pour le riz et les céréales étrangères.

**M. Rockhill** dit qu'il serait préférable de traiter plus tard la question; mais **Sir Ernest Satow** voudrait que ces indications fussent données le plus rapidement possible, avant la mise en vigueur des droits de 5 0/0 *ad valorem*.

**M. Beau** insiste dans le même sens et exprime le désir qu'il soit bien entendu entre les Plénipotentiaires qu'il n'y a aucun doute sur l'exemption du riz.

Je propose d'ajouter comme sanction de ces observations les mots « par les Représentants des Puissances » à la fin du paragraphe 1. Adopté.

2° « Les revenus des Douanes indigènes, administrées par la Douane Impériale Maritime.»

**M. de Giers** dit qu'on a toujours précisé qu'il s'agissait des revenus des Douanes indigènes, « dans les ports ouverts » administrées par la Douane Impériale Maritime.

**M. de Mumm**, en principe, ne veut pas renoncer à la possibilité d'affecter au service de l'emprunt tous les revenus des Douanes indigènes mais il se rend compte qu'ils ne peuvent pour le moment au moins être administrés par les Douanes Maritimes que dans les ports ouverts.

**Sir Ernest Satow.** — Il est nécessaire d'avoir tout le revenu de la Douane indigène, qu'il soit perçu par la Douane Maritime ou par les Chinois. Sur le Yangtze, par exemple, il y a des ports d'escale importants où les revenus pourraient être uniformément perçus par la Douane Maritime.

**M. de Mumm** propose la formule qui d'après lui a l'avantage de ne rien changer pour le moment au *statu quo* : « les revenus des Douanes indigènes, administrées dans les ports ouverts, par les Douanes Impériales Maritimes.»

Cette formule est acceptée à l'unanimité à l'exception de Sir Ernest Satow qui dit qu'il lui est nécessaire de réserver son vote, puisqu'il préfère la rédaction primitive.

A propos de l'entrée en vigueur du nouveau tarif **M. de Mumm** dit qu'à la demande du Ministre de Belgique la Commission propose d'étendre le bénéfice de l'exemption pour les marchandises en route à une période de dix jours au plus après la date de la signature du protocole final. Quant à la date du 1er octobre pour l'élévation des droits, **Sir Ernest Satow** dit que le commerce demande le 1er janvier. Il désire connaître l'opinion de ses honorables Collègues.

**M. Joostens** est disposé à appuyer la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow.

**M. Rockhill** acceptera le 1er octobre.

**M. de Mumm**. Il est plus équitable de donner aux chinois la jouissance de leurs revenus quand nous leur demandons des intérêts. Cependant la date doit dépendre de celle de la signatur du protocole.

**Le Doyen** propose de la fixer un mois et demi après la signature du protocole.

**M. Rockhill** demande qu'on ne fixe pas de date pour la signature du protocole, mais qu'on indique seulement pour celle de l'élévation des droits le terme de deux mois après la signature du protocole.

**M. de Giers** s'associe à cette proposition qui est adoptée à l'unanimité.

En ce qui concerne la révision des droits, **Sir Ernest Satow** observe que dans l'ancien tarif, il y avait des marchandises payant des droits spécifiques, mais que, depuis 1858, une quantité considérable de marchandises non énumérées au tarif ont été introduites et paient 5 0/0. Le Ministre d'Angleterre ne sait pas si son Gouvernement est contraire à l'idée de la constitution d'une Commission internationale de révision mais il ne peut accepter une Commission constituée d'après les termes du paragraphe qui en traite. Il préférerait une rédaction qui ferait mention seulement de la conversion. Il y a actuellemet en Chine 1250 articles importés. Il y en a auxquels un délégué anglais de la Commission ne saurait s'intéresser, tels le tabac, le vin, etc. Il faudra que les délégués qui n'auront pas d'intérêt dans la détermination du tarif s'abstiennent de discuter ou de voter et il faudrait l'unanimité pour constituer une décision. Mais, à ce compte, la révision pourrait demander encore plus de temps que les négociations.

**M. de Mumm** dit que la constitution d'une Commission internationale de révision du tarif a été acceptée le 11 juin, qu'on a de nouveau voté dans le même sens le 27 juillet, que le 30 juillet, dans une Note aux Chinois on a fait mention de cette Commission internationale. On ne peut revenir sur une décision. Si les délégués s'occupent seulement de ce qui les regarde, ils pourront aboutir. La modification des tarifs se fait en exécution d'une décision prise en commun.

**Sir Ernest Satow**. La constitution de la Commission de conversion des droits actuellement perçus *ad valorem*, a été discutée dans la Commission des indemnités, mais plus tard le mot « actuellement » avait été rayé, ce qui donnait une extension aux nouveaux droits *ad valorem*, contrairement à la formule primitive.

**M. de Mumm**. Nous sommes obligés d'arriver à un résultat. Il est difficile de laisser certains Gouvernements se décharger de leurs obligations de participer aux travaux de révision sous prétexte qu'ils en bénéficieront par la clause de la Nation la plus favorisée.

**Sir Ernest Satow** voudrait arriver à une entente sur le protocole et, pour cela, réserver la question de la Commission internationale de conversion. On pourrait dire « une Commission internationale etc, sera nommée » sans indiquer comment elle sera composée.

**M. de Mumm** observe que le protocole final est une compilation des résultats obtenus et qu'on ne saurait revenir en arrière. Il demande que le Doyen consulte le Corps Diplomatique au sujet de la Commission internationale.

Sur la proposition de **M. de Giers**, on disjoint la question, Sir Ernest Satow ayant dit qu'il pourrait accepter, *ad referendum* la phrase « une Commission internationale sera nommée à cet effet. » Mais qu'il objecte à celle-ci « Les Puissances ayant un traité avec la Chine ainsi que le Gouvernement Chinois pourront s'y faire représenter par un ou plusieurs délégués, mais ne disposeront chacune que d'un seul vote. »

Le premier paragraphe est accepté à l'unanimité, Sir Ernest Satow réserve l'approbation de son Gouvernement.

Le second paragraphe est rejeté par Sir Ernest Satow, accepté par tous les Représentants, M. Rockhill mentionnant qu'il n'insiste pas.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'étant donné le second vote où il cherchait un terrain d'entente et la presque unanimité qui s'est prononcée contre lui, il retire son adhésion au premier paragraphe.

Sur le terme des travaux de révision du tarif, Sir Ernest Satow avait proposé 4 mois, mais il a su depuis que selon l'opinion des experts six mois seront à peine suffisants à la tâche.

**M. de Mumm** partage cet avis.

Avant que la réunion ne se sépare, **M. de Giers** voudrait faire encore une communication. Son Gouvernement lui a demandé de préciser le plus tôt possible la part qui reviendra à chaque Etat dans la somme de 450 millions de taels. Le Corps Diplomatique devra faire le partage. Il y a plus ou moins d'impossibilité d'indiquer en ce moment le chiffre de la répartition des indemnités, puisque les demandes excèdent le total de 450 millions.

Mais peut-être est on déjà assez avancé dans le travail de réduction des demandes exagérées ou injustifiées des sociétés et des particuliers pour pouvoir fixer un chiffre approximatif qui serait très près du chiffre exact. Car s'il fallait attendre que toutes les questions concernant ces dernières demandes soient tranchées, cela mènerait trop loin.

**Sir Ernest Satow** demande sur quel tableau on se basera pour calculer, l'un s'élève à 459 millions, l'autre à 463. De plus, le chiffre calculé en taels pour l'indemnité d'Etat anglaise n'est pas exact. Il faudrait faire un tableau définitif. C'est à la Commission des indemnités qu'incombe ce soin.

Le Gouvernement Britannique tient à déclarer que si la somme reçue par lui pour sa réclamation totale est supérieure à celle qui est nécessaire pour faire face à toutes les réclamations anglaises réclamations d'état ou de particuliers, exactement calculées, le surplus sera rendu à la Commission de Banquiers afin qu'elle en dispose d'après une décision ultérieure des Puissances.

**M. Beau** dit qu'il est disposé à faire la même déclaration.

**Sir Ernest Satow** demande que chaque Légation remette à la Commission des indemnités le chiffre *approximatif définitif* de ses réclamations, c'est-à-dire un chiffre qu'on pourra encore diminuer mais qu'on ne pourra plus augmenter.

**Le Doyen** a reçu de M. de Mumm une lettre où il lui demande ce qu'il faudra faire en l'honneur de la fête de l'Empereur qui est célébrée après demain.

On enverra des cartes.

La séance est levée à 2 heures moins un quart.

Le Secrétaire,
A. D'ANTHOUARD,

Le Doyen,
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No 43 in Despatch No. 784

## SOIXANTE-TROIXIÈME SEANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 12 Août 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

La Commission de Paiement des Indemnités s'est réunie la veille pour modifier l'article VI du projet de protocole final, conformément aux indications données par le Corps Diplomatique.

Avant que **M. de Mumm** donne lecture des changements introduits dans le texte, **Sir Ernest Satow** demande à dire quelques mots concernant les autres articles du Protocole.

A l'égard de Tong-fou-siang, le Gouvernement Britannique désire toujours que l'exécution de ce personnage ait lieu, elle a été promise confidentiellement ; un décret du 27 janvier annonce une punition ultérieure pour le général chinois, les Plénipotentiaires interrogés ont déclaré que ce serait la mort.

Le Gouvernement Anglais ne veut pas que cette promesse demeure lettre morte.

**Sir Ernest Satow** propose aussi, pour ce qui regarde la question des cimetières qu'on inscrive au protocole que les indemnités consenties ont été payées. **MM. de Giers** et **de Mumm** sont également de cet avis. — Adopté.

**M. de Mumm** donne lecture de l'article VI modifié.

Le § *a* est adopté avec une légère correction, faite à la demande de **M. de Giers**. Le Gouvernement Russe a exprimé le désir qu'il fut spécifié que le cours du tael marqué pour les 450 millions de l'indemnité était destiné à l'évaluation de la somme totale, et qu'il n'y avait pas de cours *fixes* pour les paiements annuels. — On remplace dans le texte primitif les mots — « *cours du* hai kouan tael par rapport à la monnaie d'or de chaque pays tels qu'ils sont *fixés* ci-après » par « cours etc tels qu'ils sont *indiqués* ci-après » etc.

Le § suivant dont la fin avait été supprimée par la Commission comme superflue, à la demande du Ministre de Russie est libellé ainsi :

« Le capital et les intérêts seront payables en or ou aux taux de change correspondant aux dates des diverses échéances. »

Le § *b* est adopté. On y rétablit, sur la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow, la forme « chaque Puissance se fera représenter » au lieu de « chaque Puissance pourra se faire représenter. »

Les § *c* et *d* sont adoptés.

§ *e*. n° 1. **Sir Ernest Satow** fait observer que son Gouvernement qui avait accepté l'exemption des droits en faveur du riz et des céréales étrangères, aurait préféré qu'elle fût mentionnée au protocole. En outre, si cette mention n'est pas faite, les Légations dès le lendemain de la signature du protocole, seront assiégées de demandes de renseignements concernant l'énumération des produits exemptés de droits.

**M. Beau** appuie cette observation. Il préférerait l'insertion dans le protocole d'une disposition formelle car la réduction adoptée laisse planer un doute en ce qui concerne le riz et les céréales.

**M. de Mumm** fait observer que les procès-verbaux font foi que l'exemption a été decretée.

**M. Beau** répond que les importateurs de riz l'ignorent et ne connaîtront pas en temps voulu le régime sous lequel sera traité ce produit.

**M. de Mumm** voit des inconvénients à mentionner le riz et les céréales car il peut y avoir d'autres articles à exempter de droits et l'examen du tarif peut prendre longtemps.

**M Beau** fait observer qu'il ne s'agit pas de faire exempter le riz mais simplement de reconnaître dans le protocole une situation privilégiée existant déjà en faveur de ce produit comme en faveur des céréales et pour le maintien de laquelle il y a unanimité parmi les Plénipotentiaires.

**Sir Ernest Satow** fait remarquer que les articles admis en franchise sont peu nombreux et qu'en somme on n'a mentionné d'une manière précise que le riz et les céréales (France et Angleterre), les machines à vapeur et l'argent et l'or monnayés ou non (Japon).

**M. Komura** dit que le nouveau tarif japonais taxant les machines à vapeur, il ne propose pas l'exemption de droit en ce qui le concerne dans le tarif chinois.

Dans ces conditions, et sur la proposition de **M. Beau**, on modifie ainsi le § I « y compris les articles qui jusqu'à présent entraient en franchise, à l'exception du riz, des céréales et des farines de provenance étrangère (la mention des farines est ajoutée à la demande de M. Rockhill), de l'or et de l'argent monnayés ou non monnayés, mais sauf etc. »

La modification est acceptée à l'unanimité.

**M. Joostens** demandera à son Gouvernement de ratifier son vote parce que la « free list » comprend plus d'articles qu'il ne l'avait primitivement crû.

Le § *e*. n° 2 est accepté.

**M. de Mumm** donne lecture du § *e* n° 3. — A propos de la Commission Internationale, **Sir Ernest Satow** a exposé à ses Collègues qu'il s'était efforcé de faire accepter la rédaction proposée par la Commission à son Gouvernement. Mais il a reçu des instructions formelles : il ne peut consentir à la conversion par une Commission Internationale des droits *ad valorem* imposés en vertu du tarif spécifique annexé aux traités entre la Grande Bretagne et la Chine. Si ses Collègues insistent il ne refusera pas de signer le Protocole, Mais il devra formuler les réserves de son Gouvernement. Il propose donc la rédaction suivante. « Tous les droits sur les importations perçus *ad valorem* seront convertis en droits spécifiques autant qu'il sera possible de le faire et dans le plus bref délai. »

Les mots « le plus bref délai » indiquent le désir de voir aboutir rapidement le travail de conversion. On a dit au Ministre d'Angleterre qui eut désiré que tout fut terminé cette année qu'un délai de 4 mois était insuffisant.

**M. Beau** demande si dans le cas où son Gouvernement ferait les réserves dont parle Sir Ernest Satow le délégué anglais ne ferait pas partie de la Commission de révision du tarif ?

**M. de Giers** regrette qu'on revienne sur une décision prise ; avant de se prononcer, il voudrait connaître l'opinion de ses Collègues.

**M. Rockhill** estime dangereux de rouvrir une question déjà réglée, mais il acceptera le compromis proposé par Sir Ernest Satow si par là on peut en finir avec le protocole.

**M. Joostens**, s'étant déjà prononcé avec l'aveu de son Gouvernement, devra demander de nouvelles instructions.

**M. le Marquis Salvago** aurait préféré qu'on s'en tint à la décision première, mais croit interpréter les intentions de son Gouvernement en acceptant ce compromis si on peut de cette façon éliminer tout obstacle à un accord définitif sur le protocole.

**M. Beau** exprime également ses regrets du changement de texte, auquel il se résoudra si la majorité l'accueille, car son Gouvernement désire arriver le plus promptement possible à un accord définitif.

**M. Komura**, dit que son Gouvernement considérait la question comme définitivement close. Cependant, il est prêt à accepter la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow en vue de favoriser l'accord des Puissances et dans l'espoir qu'aucune question nouvelle capable d'ajourner un règlement final et définitif ne sera plus soulevée.

**M. de Giers** s'associe aux déclarations de MM. Beau et Komura et spécialement à la dernière réserve formulée par son Collègue du Japon.

**M. de Mumm** rappelle qu'on avait essayé d'arriver à un compromis dans la dernière séance. Il a échoué puisque le Gouvernement anglais a même prévu des réserves dans le cas ou le Corps Diplomatique maintiendrait sa décision primitive. Bien qu'à regrets, il renonce à l'article concernant la Commission de révision et accepte la modification de Sir Ernest Satow, en s'associant aux remarques et réserves de MM. Beau, Komura et de Giers.

Le **Baron Czikann** s'associe également à cette déclaration.

Il demande qu'on vote sur le point suivant ;

« Est-ce que la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow est acceptée avec la réserve présentée par M. Komura et appuyée par plusieurs autres Ministres. »

Réponse. Oui à l'unanimité.

**M. Joostens** s'inspirant de ses instructions générales se rallie au vote de l'unanimité de ses Collègues, tout en regrettant d'avoir à revenir sur une décision antérieurement prise et qui avait toutes ses préférences.

**M. de Mumm** demande également que dans le cas ou le Gouvernement anglais aurait approuvé les 2 points que Sir Ernest Satow a acceptés *ad referendum*, base du changement des taxes des douanes indigènes dans les ports ouverts, ce dernier en avise la Commission, qui remettra le texte définitif du protocole au Doyen. Ce dernier l'enverrait aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois accompagné d'une note dont le Ministre d'Allemagne lit le projet de texte.

Cette proposition est acceptée et le projet de note adopté. De petites rectifications de détail pourront y être faites.

**M. Joostens** rappelant la déclaration qu'il a déjà faite dans la séance du 19 décembre dit qu'il est autorisé à signer le protocole final sous la réserve de la position particulière de la Belgique dans le droit public.

**M. Komura** demandera éventuellement qu'on consigne au protocole le taux de la monnaie d'or que le Japon vient d'adopter.

**Sir Ernest Satow** remercie ses Collègues d'avoir accueilli sa proposition et se félicite de leurs sentiments conciliants.

**M. Komura** déclare que le Général Yamané a l'intention de retirer les troupes japonaises aussitôt que les moyens nécessaires à l'évacuation lui auront été fournis. Il considère cependant que la présence de troupes chinoises à Pékin est nécessaire pour maintenir l'ordre, et propose en conséquence d'admettre un certain nombre de soldats chinois dans le quartier japonais. Il désire connaître l'opinion de ses Collègues à ce sujet.

**M. Beau** appuie cette dernière motion. Il y a intérêt à ce que l'entrée des troupes chinoises précède l'évacuation totale de la ville par les soldats étrangers.

**M. de Mumm** y consent, car il n'a plus que sa garde à Pékin.

**M. de Giers** s'associera au vœu de la majorité.

**Sir Ernest Satow** voudrait ne se prononcer qu'après avoir vu le Général anglais attendu aujourd'hui.

**Le Marquis Salvago** désire aussi consulter le Commandant des troupes italiennes.

Il faut prendre une décision et savoir si oui ou non les troupes chinoises vont pouvoir entrer. Des soldats en armes se sont approchés d'une porte gardée par les italiens et ont été repoussés, quelques-uns ont même été arrêtés.

**M. Komura** remarque que les généraux avaient décidé que les Chinois pourraient entrer à Pékin à partir du 1er Août. Nous sommes au 12. A-t-on des objections à ce que les Chinois occupent le secteur japonais où ils seront maintenus.

Le **Marquis Salvago** fait remarquer que s'il y a eu tentative de la part des soldats chinois d'entrer en ville maintenant qu'on leur avait dit de se tenir à 20 lis de Pékin c'est assez probable qu'une fois admis dans

le quartier japonais ils tâcheront de s'introduire dans les autres quartiers et des conflits s'en suivraient. Le Marquis Salvago tient à faire remarquer cette probabilité en déclinant toute responsabilité des conséquences de cette mesure qui lui semble imprudente.

Les Ministres consultés sur les inconvénients de l'entrée des troupes chinoises, répondent qu'ils n'en voient plus.

On agite la question de hâter la signature du protocole avant le départ de M. Rockhill. On consent éventuellement, à le signer sans attendre l'impression des annexes, pourvu que tous les édits impériaux en question soient promulgués, et que le projet d'amélioration du cours du Wangpou soit accepté par une note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois. M. d'Anthouard écrira aux Plénipotentiaires pour hâter la publication des décrets.

**M. de Mumm** dit que deux lettres sont restées sans réponse ; celle des Plénipotentiaires demandant que l'accès de la Ville Impériale soit interdit aux charrettes et aux chevaux et mules pour qu'on puisse y faire les réparations nécessaires.

Plusieurs Ministres dont **Sir Ernest Satow**, **M. Beau et M. le Marquis Salvago** observent que leurs troupes sont cantonnées dans l'ouest de Pékin et que leur interdire le passage par le palais serait interrompre leurs communications avec les Légations.

On répondra plus tard aux Chinois.

Sur la proposition de **MM. Beau, le Baron Czikann et M. Knobel**, il est décidé qu'on saisira cette occasion de les entretenir de la nécessité, dans l'intérêt de la colonie européenne, de maintenir ouvertes certaines parties de la Ville indispensables aux besoins ou au confort des étrangers tels que les voies d'accès au pont de marbre, et l'enceinte extérieure du Temple du Ciel jadis permise aux Européens. On pourra déjà entretenir de vive voix les Plénipotentiaires de cette question.

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'il a une lettre du Gouvernement Provisoire, concernant la taxation des étrangers, à laquelle il faudrait répondre. La Commission de rédaction préparera un projet de lettre qui sera mis en circulation et au besoin discuté dans une prochaine réunion.

La séance est levée à midi et demi.

*Le Secrétaire,*
A. D'ANTHOUARD.

*Le Doyen,*
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 784.

## SOIXANTE-QUATRIÈME SÉANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 15 Août 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

**M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture des rectifications aux procès-verbaux des 62e et 63e séances, qui sont approuvés.

**Le Doyen** a reçu des Plénipotentiaires Chinois une note concernant diverses observations à propos du projet de règlement du Whampou. Il la mettra en circulation. **M. de Mumm** doit d'ailleurs entretenir le Corps Diplomatique de cette question dans le courant de la séance.

**Sir Ernest Satow** a la parole. Il est heureux d'informer ses Collègues qu'il a été autorisé par son Gouvernement à signer le protocole dans la forme adoptée dans la dernière réunion. Il a deux observations à présenter concernant les réserves qu'il avait faites précédemment ; la première vise le membre de la phrase : « les revenus des Douanes Indigènes, administrés dans les ports ouverts par la Douane Maritime Impériale. »

En retirant aux mandarins chinois l'administration de ces revenus, on leur enlève des sources de profits plus ou moins légitimes et si d'autres ports étaient ouverts, les autorités chinoises devraient perdre par là la source de profits.

Pour la sécurité du paiement de la dette de l'Empire. il faut le plus d'argent possible. **Sir Ernest Satow** désirerait que les mots « ports ouverts » fussent interprétés dans l'acceptation la plus large. A côté des ports à traités, il y a des ports à traitement spécial tels que Yotcheou, Nanning, un ou deux autres, des « marchés chinois » (Fatshau etc), les ports d'escale du Yangtze et du Sikiang, où se fait un commerce assez important. La phrase concernant les « ports ouverts » devrait également s'appliquer à eux.

**M. de Giers** croit l'article fort clair. Par ports ouverts, on a entendu les ports où est installée la Douane Maritime, et on a voulu éviter d'imposer son installation là où elle n'existait pas.

**M. de Mumm** partage l'opinion de **M. de Giers**, qui ajoute que partout où fonctionne la Douane Maritime, dans les ports d'escale, par exemple, si elle y fonctionne, l'article est applicable.

La seconde observation de **Sir Ernest Satow** vise la base de conversion des droits d'importation. On avait adopté d'abord le premier trimestre 1900. Le Board of trade consulté a fait remarquer que, dans ces trois mois, les valeurs étaient au-dessous du cours normal et que trois mois sont une période assez courte pour arriver à une valeur moyenne des marchandises. Il aurait préféré prendre trois ans (années 1897-98-99) et trois mois soit 39 mois pour avoir une moyenne plus exacte.

**M. de Mumm** dit que la modification est peu importante. Seul, le travail de la Commission de Révision en sera augmenté.

**M. Komura** acceptera trois ans sans ajouter trois mois.

**Le Doyen** consulte ses Collègues pour savoir s'ils acceptent trois ans comme base de conversion. — Oui, à l'unanimité.

Le texte est ainsi modifié : « Cette conversion sera établie comme suit : on prendra comme base d'évaluation la valeur moyenne des marchandises au moment de leur débarquement pendant les trois années 1897, 1898. 1899, c'est-à-dire etc... »

**M. de Mumm** déclare que M. Joostens ayant ainsi que Sir Ernest Satow retiré les réserves qu'il avait faites, le texte du protocole se trouve accepté. Il reste à éclaircir la question des taux. On s'était mis d'accord pour prendre le taux du 1er avril 1901. La phrase qui le mentionnait ayant été biffée, il faut au moins retenir la date et établir des cours corrects. Une liste des taux des différentes monnaies a été mise en circulation. Tout le monde ne l'a pas vue. D'après les indications nouvelles de la Hong kong Bank il y a quelques petites modifications dans les 3e ou 4e décimales, sans doute parce que le seul cours connu est celui de la Livre Sterling. Il sera bon d'adopter un même nombre de décimales.

**M. de Giers** tient à signaler une « différence » qui lui a été signalée à Pétersbourg. On lui a fait observer qu'en comptant le tael comme poids d'argent sur Londres c'était un cours, et qu'en prenant le cours de Shanghai, il y avait une différence de 3 kopeks par tael. Tout le monde ayant pris le cours de Shanghai, il ne fera pas d'objection, bien que par là l'indemnité russe doive subir une réduction de 3 millions de taels. Enfin, il ne peut faire la conversion du titre de l'or russe en grammes parce qu'il y a une fraction périodique. Le titre du rouble est de 17.424 dolia.

**M. de Mumm** donne lecture des taux des monnaies :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 tael vaut en marks : | 3.055 |
| Couronnes austro-hongroises : | 3.595 |
| Dollar or : | 0.742 |
| Francs : | 3.750 |
| Livre Sterling : | 3 shill. |
| Yen : | 1.407 |
| Florin : | 1.796 |
| Rouble or (au titre de 17.424 dolia) : | 1.412 |

Il sera nécessaire de refaire la conversion des réclamations aux taux indiqués ci-dessus.

**M. de Giers** rappelle que ce taux ne s'applique qu'à l'indemnité de 450 millions.

**M. de Mumm** sait, qu'outre la concession demandée par les Chinois à M. Rockhill et dont il sera parlé plus tard, il en est une autre qu'ils désirent à propos de l'article VII. Li Hong-tchang dit qu'il est difficile à son Gouvernement d'accepter la nomenclature des forts à raser. Il voudrait faire rayer les mots : « la liste de ces forts est ci-annexée. »

**M. de Mumm** est d'avis d'accepter. Au besoin on pourrait parler aux généraux du cas où les chinois ne raseraient pas les forts, et savoir par eux quels sont les frais payés par le Gouvernement Provisoire pour les forts qu'il s'est chargé de faire raser.

**Sir Ernest Satow.** La note écrite aux Chinois indique les forts qu'ils devraient raser.

**M. de Mumm** avoue que de l'opinion du Maréchal de Waldersée un certain nombre de forts pouvaient ne pas être rasés.

**M. de Giers.** Il y a deux questions. 1° celle de la destruction des forts, 2° celle de l'annexe.

La destruction des forts est du ressort de nos militaires. et il ne se considère pas en droit d'introduire des changements dans leurs décisions, mais il est difficile de demander aux chinois de se charger du rasement des forts, qui devrait être effectué par les autorités militaires étrangères.

D'ailleurs. dit **M. Komura,** à l'exception de ceux de Shanhai Kouan, tous les autres forts sont dans la juridiction du Gouvernement provisoire.

**M. de Mumm** propose de rayer les mots « la liste de ces forts est « ci-annexée », et d'omettre l'annexe avec la nomenclature de ces forts.

Accepté à l'unanimité.

Suivant une suggestion de M. Rockhill, **M. de Mumm** propose de parapher dès aujourdhui le protocole, après qu'il en aura été donné une nouvelle lecture et que les dernières modifications de détail auront été faites.

Il relit le projet qui est approuvé, et tous les Plénipotentiaires présents y apposent leur signature.

Douze exemplaires identiques en seront dressés et signés par les Ministres et les Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

Pour les signatures, l'ordre alphabétique des Puissances sera observé, même dans l'exemplaire de protocole particulier à chaque pays, car il s'agit d'un simple protocole et non d'un texte de traité où la signature des Plénipotentiaires des Puissances contractantes doit être mises en tête.

Le texte Chinois sera inséré dans une colonne, à côté du texte Français.

Même si les annexes ne sont pas toutes prêtes, on pourra signer le protocole final avec les Chinois, à la condition que les Edits qui doivent y être insérés, aient été promulgués. On demandera aux Chinois des textes légalisés le jour de la signature.

**M. Rockhill** a la parole. Il a vu le Prince King et Li Hong tchang et il a cru comprendre de quel compromis ils se contenteraient dans la question du Whampou. En vue de ménager la susceptibilité du Vice-Roi de Nankin et d'écarter son opposition, les Plénipotentiaires Chinois voudraient que le Surintendant des Ports du Sud fut mentionné dans le règlement du Whampou. **M. Rockhill** n'est pas partisan de faire cette mention dans l'article 27, car elle donnerait un droit de *veto* à Lieou Kouen Y ou à ses successeurs, mais aux articles 33 et 34 il n'y voit aucun inconvénient.

**M. de Mumm** est du même avis que M. Rockhill. Sir Robert Hart a insisté sur les avantages qu'il y aurait à mentionner le Vice-Roi de Nankin. Le Ministre d'Allemagne relit les articles 33 et 34 avec les modifications proposées. Dans l'article 37, Li Hong tchang a demandé qu'on ajoutât « pour tous les Chinois » et tous les étrangers. — M. de Mumm est aussi d'opinion d'y consentir.

**Le Doyen** consulte le Corps Diplomatique qui approuve les modifications.

**M. de Mumm.** Il ne reste qu'à régler la question de 200 ou 500 000 tonneaux.

**M. Beau** n'a pas reçu de nouvelles instructions ; il ne peut que se référer à ses déclarations antérieures.

**M. Rockhill** appuie l'amendement de M. Beau qui intéresse également les Etats-Unis dont le tonnage est aujourd'hui aux environs du chiffre proposé par le Ministre de France. Néanmoins il se ralliera au vote de la majorité.

**M. de Giers** appuie l'amendement de M. Beau.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'il a voté pour 500.000 tonnes et qu'il préfère donner plus tard sa réponse.

Avant de lever la séance, **Le Doyen** félicite ses Collègues d'être arrivés aux termes de leurs travaux qui ont été longs et laborieux. Ils le doivent à l'esprit de conciliation dont ils ont su faire preuve autant qu'a l'énergie de leurs efforts. Il rappelle la somme de travail énorme fournie par les différentes commissions. Il remercie aussi MM. D'ANTHOUARD et KAHN du concours qu'ils ont apporté aux négociations, dans les fonctions du Secrétariat.

**M. de Mumm** remercie le Doyen au nom des Ministres présents pour les paroles qu'il a prononcées et lui témoigne la gratitude du Corps Diplomatique pour le tact et l'amabilité avec lequel il a présidé les séances.

**M. de Giers** tient à remercier particulièrement la Commission de paiement des indemnités qui outre son lourd travail spécial, s'est chargée de la préparation du protocole final.

La séance est levée à 6 heures.

Le Secrétaire,
A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
J.-B. DE COLOMBAN.

## SOIXANTE-SIXIÈME SEANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 28 Août 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

La réunion a été convoquée pour délibérer sur l'Edit concernant l'interdiction d'importation des armes qui vient d'être publié et dont les termes semblent inacceptables.

**M. d'Anthouard** en donne lecture. — (Voir annexes.)

**M. de Giers** dit que le terme « engins de guerre » s'appliquant aux produits interdits ne lui paraît pas suffisamment clair. Il s'agit des armes et des munitions. Il sera bon de préciser quand on écrira aux Chinois.

**Sir Ernest Satow**, faisant allusion à la première partie de l'Edit « qui attribue aux commerçants importateurs d'armes une responsabilité dans les événements de l'année dernière), déclare que la proposition de M. Delcassé de défendre l'importation des armes et des munitions n'était pas dirigée contre les étrangers qui vendaient des armes, mais contre l'accumulation clandestine d'armes à Tientsin, à Pékin et ailleurs. C'est elle qui a obligé à l'envoi en Chine d'effectifs considérables. L'article V de la Note visait le Gouvernement Chinois et non « les commerçants et les brigands locaux. » La note des Chinois est dérisoire.

**M. de Giers** pense qu'il faut tenir compte de l'amour propre des chinois qui ne pouvaient guère s'incriminer eux-mêmes. A son avis, on pourrait ne pas annexer au protocole l'Edit en entier, mais rien que sa partie dispositive puisque le texte du protocole lui-même et la fin de l'Edit nous donnent satisfaction. Cela n'empêchera pas d'écrire aux Plénipotentiaires que le texte soumis au Corps Diplomatique est inacceptable.

**M. Beau** se rallie à la proposition de M. de Giers, ainsi que **M. Rockhill**.

**M. de Mumm** juge impossible d'annexer au protocole la première partie de l'Edit qui est injurieuse pour les commerçants étrangers. Il en acceptera la fin, à condition qu'on écrive une protestation énergique aux Chinois. Il se range donc à l'avis de M. de Giers.

**M. Beau** fait remarquer que le texte de l'Edit n'indique pas expressément que le Gouvernement Impérial lui-même ou ses représentants ne devront pas acheter d'armes et de munitions et il propose que, dans la réponse aux Chinois, il soit bien indiqué que la prohibition est générale.

**M. de Mumm** répond que si l'on n'était pas pressé par le temps, il proposerait de renvoyer l'Edit purement et simplement, mais dans les circonstances actuelles, il est d'avis d'accepter la proposition de M. de Giers.

**Sir Ernest Satow** doute qu'une note, si énergique qu'elle soit, puisse annihiler les passages répréhensibles de l'Edit.

**M. de Giers**. Si, puisque le protocole final et les annexes seront publiés.

**M. Komura** est disposé à accepter la proposition russe, si on déclare que la prohibition d'importation des armes est faite conformément à l'article V de la Note collective et s'applique également au Gouvernement Chinois.

**M. Beau**. Nous ne pouvons guère demander aux Chinois de s'interdire l'importation des armes, mais comme le propose M. Komura, on pourra dire, dans la note a adresser aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois, que cette interdiction est faite conformément à l'article V de la Note collective et s'applique également au Gouvernement.

**Sir Ernest Satow** voudrait que la réponse aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois fût aussi annexée au protocole.

**M. de Mumm**. Dans ce cas, il faudrait y annexer l'Edit tout entier.

**Sir Ernest Satow**. Mais nous éviterions qu'on nous accuse d'avoir toléré l'Edit. Le Ministre d'Angleterre relit le texte de l'article V du protocole.

**M. de Giers** dit qu'en somme, il y a à se prononcer sur sa proposition et sur l'amendement de MM. Beau et Komura. Il croit que la précaution qu'il a préconisée est suffisante puisque l'interdiction de l'importation des armes dépend beaucoup plus des Puissances que des Chinois mais il accepte l'amendement de ses Collègues de France et du Japon si la majorité l'approuve.

**M. de Mumm** se rangera à l'avis de la majorité, mais il eût préféré qu'on se contentât d'annexer la fin de l'Edit, c'est-à-dire sa partie dispositive.

**M. Rockhill**. Un édit incomplet n'a pas de valeur. il faudrait publier l'édit et la protestation.

**Sir Ernest Satow** sait qu'on peut câbler à Sin-gan-fou en 24 heures. En demandant un second édit, on pourrait avoir la réponse en trois jours.

**M. de Mumm**. Et si la Cour nous soumettait d'autres propositions, cela pourrait nous mener loin ! Le protocole final doit être basé sur des résultats acquis et non nous amener à de nouvelles négociations. Or il faut en finir. Le Ministre d'Allemagne s'en tiendra donc à la proposition de M. de Giers, d'annexer la partie dispositive de l'Edit, et de protester par note aux Plénipotentiaires contre l'exposé des motifs, en spécifiant aussi que l'interdiction d'importation des armes s'applique au Gouvernement Chinois.

**Le Doyen** met aux voix la proposition de Giers. Elle est acceptée à l'unanimité, mais **Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'il ne s'y range qu'à contre cœur, l'Edit étant une insulte à notre intelligence, quand il parle des « armes vendues aux brigands l'année dernière. »

**M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture d'un projet de réponse aux chinois qu'il vient de rédiger et qui est accepté avec quelques légères modifications.

(Voir copie de la correspondance.)

**M. le Marquis Salvago** a une question à soumettre au Corps Diplomatique.

D'une lettre que lui a adressée le colonel Salza, il résulte que le Gouvernement provisoire ayant saisi 600.000 cartouches et les ayant vendues à une maison de commerce de Tientsin pour qu'elle les détruise, celle-ci les a revendues au Gouvernement Chinois, qui voulait les importer au Petchili. Le Colonel Salza s'est opposé à l'expédition des cartouches, ainsi que le général Creagh qui a défendu leur transport par voie ferrée. Mais certains officiers ne se sont pas prononcés, croyant que les cartouches faisaient partie de l'envoi de munitions qui avait été autorisé.

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'un cas semblable lui avait été soumis. Il s'agissait de transport de plomb de Tientsin à Shanghai Aux termes de la Note Collective, il est difficile d'empêcher ce trafic. Il a, il est vrai, refusé que son Consul à Tientsin délivrat un laissez-passer demandé par la Douane ; mais il lui faut constater que si l'importation des armes et des matières destinées à leur fabrication a été interdite, rien n'a été dit concernant leur circulation en Chine, et si une fabrique d'armes pouvait se procurer sur place la matière nécessaire à son industrie, on ne pourrait interdire la fabrication.

**M. de Giers** dit que le fait regrettable est que le Gouvernement provisoire n'ait pas surveillé la destruction des cartouches,

**Sir Ernest Satow** ne croit pas que l'erreur soit imputable au Gouvernement provisoire.

**M. de Mumm** conclut qu'il n'y a qu'à prendre de nouveaux renseignements.

**M. de Mumm** propose que le règlement du Whampou soit daté du même jour que le protocole final. — Adopté.

**M. Rockhill** propose qu'on prenne une décision sur le chiffre de 200.000 ou 500.000 tonneaux pour la représentation des intérêts de la navigation dans la Commission du Whampou.

**Sir Ernest Satow** demande un délai de deux jours avant de se prononcer.

On décide que pour plus de sûreté, les annexes au protocole seront collationnées et signées pour copie conforme par les Secrétaires qui vérifieront et signeront également pour copie conforme 4 exemplaires du protocole pour chaque Puissance.

On décide également que le Doyen convoquera le Corps Diplomatique, dès que les Édits auront été envoyés par les Chinois et traduits.

**Sir Ernest Satow** a fait circuler une déclaration de son Gouvernement concernant « les surplus eventuels de l'indemnité. » La circulaire est revenue sans qu'aucune appréciation ait été donnée par les uns ou par les autres. Or le Gouvernement anglais a fait savoir qu'il retirerait sa déclaration si elle n'était pas unanimement acceptée.

**M. de Mumm** dit que cette question pourra venir avec d'autres, après la signature du protocole.

**M. de Giers** est d'avis qu'une question prime toutes les autres ; Celle du total des indemnités. Il la recommande à ses Collègues et à la Commission financière, à laquelle chaque Ministre pourrait communiquer son chiffre définitif, ainsi que le montant de réductions opérées sur les indemnités de sociétés et des particuliers. Il serait bien qu'on pût connaître le total des réductions dans la séance qui suivra la signature du protocole.

**M. de Mumm** recommande la convocation d'une réunion, immédiatement après la signature.

On décide que la collation des textes de protocole sera faite, le 29 Août à la Légation de France par les Interprètes des Plénipotentiaires Etrangers et Chinois.

**M. Komura** voudrait qu'on en finit avec la question de l'évacuation, celle de la destruction des ouvrages fortifiés à opérer par les Chinois et celle de l'entrée des troupes impériales à Pékin. Il faudrait écrire aux généraux et aux Chinois.

**Sir Ernest Satow** propose qu'on profite de l'occasion pour dire une fois pour toutes aux généraux qu'ils peuvent se réunir, quand ils le jugent convenable, pour discuter les questions purement militaires. Il avait fait circuler une correspondance entre le général Sucillon et le général Creagh touchant quelques-unes de ces questions.

**M. de Mumm**. La Commission de rédaction pourra préparer les lettres.

On décide de ne pas apposer les sceaux à côté des signatures sur les protocoles, mais d'apposer les sceaux de chaque Légation sur les exemplaires des annexes qui seront jointes au protocole.

La séance est levée à midi.

*Le Secrétaire,*
A. D'ANTHOUARD.

*Le Doyen,*
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No. 56 in Despatch No. 784.

## SOIXANTE-CINQUIÈME SEANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 18 Août 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 9 heures et demie du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis. MM. Tower et Kroupensky remplacent les Ministres d'Angleterre et de Russie empêchés.

**M. de Mumm** rend compte à ses Collègues d'un entretien qu'il a eu avec Li Hong tchang. Celui-ci s'est plaint de la situation délicate créée à Liu Koun Yi par le règlement relatif au Whangpou, qui fixe l'organisation du Conseil fluvial sans même mentionner le Haut Commissaire des Ports du Sud. Il a demandé que le Corps Diplomatique voulut bien prendre cette remarque en considération et modifier le libellé de certains articles de façon à ménager les susceptibilités de Liu Koun Yi. Il a écrit dans ce sens au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique une lettre qui a été traduite sur le champ.

Au cours de cet entretien Li Hong-tchang a manifesté le désir de tenter une dernière démarche auprès du Corps Diplomatique réuni en « *plenum* » afin d'obtenir quelques modifications au protocole final avant de le soumettre à la Cour. Mais M. de Mumm l'en a dissuadé, et, comme Li Hong-tchang semblait désireux de mettre sa responsabilité à l'abri, il a été convenu que quelques Ministres se rendraient auprès de lui pour lui déclarer de vive voix que la limite des concessions était atteinte et qu'il ne restait plus à la Cour qu'à donner aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois l'ordre de signer le protocole définitif. En conséquence, MM. Beau et Rockhill ont vu Li Hong-tchang et se sont efforcés de lever ses derniers scrupules.

**M. de Mumm** est d'avis que la réponse à adresser à Li Hong-tchang devrait être rédigée de manière à montrer que si le Corps Diplomatique consent à accorder satisfaction à Liu Koun Yi sur les points où il est possible de le faire, c'est à la condition expresse que ce se sera la dernière modification et que la Cour ne tardera pas davantage à exécuter tout ce que les Plénipotentiaires Etrangers attendent d'Elle.

**M. d'Anthouard** lit un projet de lettre dans ce sens *(Voir à la Correspondance)*.

**MM. de Rockhill et Tower**, tout en approuvant la réduction proposée, sont d'avis qu'il y aurait lieu, avant de réfuter les arguments des Chinois, de leur bien marquer que la question est jugée une fois pour toutes et qu'il est impossible d'y revenir.

Cette manière de voir rencontrant l'approbation générale le projet de lettre est modifié dans ce sens, *(Voir la Correspondance)*; il est en outre convenu qu'en attendant l'envoi de ce document le Doyen enverra un billet à Li Hong-tchang pour lui signifier que le Corps Diplomatique n'entend plus revenir sur ce qui a été déjà jugé.

La séance est levée à 11 heures.

Le Secrétaire,
A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No6, In dispatch No. 789.

## SOIXANTE-SEPTIÈME SEANCE

*Réunion du Corps Diplomatique en date du 6 Septembre 1901.*

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Il n'y a pas de rectifications aux procès-verbaux des 65me et 66me séances, qui sont adoptés.

**Le Doyen** a reçu le 5 septembre une note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois, accompagnée des édits relatifs à la suspension des examens dans les localités où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels, et à la punition des fonctionnaires coupables des provinces. Ces deux édits étaient les seuls qu'on attendait encore pour être annexés au protocole final. **Le Doyen** les lit ainsi que de la note.

**Les Ministres de France et d'Angleterre** déclarent qu'ils leur donnent satisfaction.

Il ne reste plus qu'à inscrire au protocole la date de ces édits (19 août) qui avait été laissée en blanc.

**Le Doyen** fait observer que deux autres dates ont été laissées en blanc, celles de l'évacuation de Pékin et du Petcheli par les troupes alliées, autres que les gardes des Légations et les garnisons chargées d'assurer les communications entre la capitale et la mer.

**Sir Ernest Satow** répond qu'il faudrait d'abord savoir quand le protocole sera signé.

**MM. de Mumm et de Giers** croient qu'on pourra signer demain. Li Hong-tchang est malade, mais il n'y aura qu'à lui envoyer chez lui par M. Kahn, Interprète du Doyen, les douze textes du protocole à signer.

**M. de Mumm** ajoute que, de toutes façons, il faut encore adresser une note aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois pour leur faire connaître les dates d'évacuation de Pékin et du Petcheli, et le tonnage des navires dont les nations seront représentées dans la Commission du Whampou. On fera porter cette note aujourd'hui même chez Li Hong-tchang et l'on saura si oui ou non, il peut venir demain. Si non, on lui fera signer les protocoles vers neuf heures et on convoquera pour onze heures le Prince K'ing.

**Sir Ernest Satow** appuie cette proposition, qui est approuvée par tout le Corps Diplomatique.

En ce qui concerne l'évacuation de Pékin, **Sir Ernest Satow** déclare qu'elle exigera dix jours pour les troupes anglaises, installées à Pékin et au Palais d'Eté.

**M. le Marquis Salvago** dit que le commandant italien demande trois ou quatre jours pour évacuer le Palais d'Eté et les postes qu'il occupe.

Sur la proposition de **MM. Komura et de Giers**, on fixe au 17 septembre la date de l'évacuation de Pékin et au 22 celle de l'évacuation du Petcheli, le 7 septembre devant être fixé pour la signature du protocole.

**M. de Mumm** ajoute qu'il ne reste plus qu'à fixer le tonnage des navires dont les pays seront représentés dans la Commission du Whampou.

**Sir Ernest Satow** accepte le chiffre de 200,000 tonnes.

**Le Doyen** a reçu de M. Tseng une lettre relative à l'achat de cartouches dont il a parlé à la séance précédente.

**M. de Mumm** croit qu'au point de vue juridique, il serait difficile d'empêcher cet achat. Il propose que le Doyen réponde que le Corps Diplomatique n'y met pas d'opposition. On réservera ainsi les droits du Gouvernement Provisoire qui lui, de par son contrat avec la maison Arnhold Karberg, pourrait faire des objections.

Cette proposition est adoptée.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'il va prier par télégramme le général anglais de lui envoyer des renseignements. Il demande quand seront prêtes les annexes au protocole.

**M. d'Anthouard** répond que les annexes françaises seront prêtes mardi prochain 10 septembre, et les annexes chinoises à la fin de la semaine prochaine (vers le 16).

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'à ce moment, c'est-à-dire aux environs du 18 septembre, les secrétaires ou les interprètes des Légations se réuniront après avoir convoqué les secrétaires chinois, et fixeront les annexes, qu'ils signeront, et auxquelles ils apposeront les sceaux, sur les protocoles.

**M. Komura** dit qu'il devient indispensable de faire connaître aux Chinois la date à laquelle les troupes Impériales pourront entrer à Pékin.

On décide que cette date sera le jour ou le lendemain de l'évacuation de la capitale. Le Doyen écrira dans ce sens au Prince K'ing et à Li Hong-tchang.

**M. de Mumm.** Il reste encore à répondre au Gouvernement Provisoire à propos de la question des quarantaines.

**M. de Giers.** Il faudrait que le Gouvernement Provisoire s'arrangeât à ce sujet avec les consuls.

**M. de Mumm.** Qu'on lui réponde dans ce sens.

**M. de Giers**..... en bien marquant que nous approuvons les mesures de précautions contre l'introduction de la peste.

Adopté.

**M. de Mumm** est d'avis qu'on télégraphie dans le même sens au Doyen du Corps Consulaire.

Adopté également.

**M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture du projet de réponse aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois au sujet des édits, qu'il a rédigé d'après les indications du Corps Diplomatique. Il est approuvé et sera immédiatement expédié.

La séance est levée à quatre heures et demie.

*Le Secrétaire,*
A. D'ANTHOUARD.

*Le Doyen,*
J.-B. DE COLOGAN.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 789.

# COMMISSION DES INDEMNITÉS

## QUINZIÈME SÉANCE

*12 Septembre 1901.*

La réunion a été convoquée pour trois heures à la Légation d'Allemagne, sous la présidence de M. de Mumm.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, de France et d'Angleterre. M. Komura parti sera, s'il est besoin, remplacé par un nouveau Ministre désigné par le Corps Diplomatique. M. Kahn remplace M. d'Anthouard comme secrétaire.

**M. de Mumm** a convoqué la réunion pour établir la forme du bon global que les Chinois doivent remettre au Doyen. Li Hong-tchang avait prié Sir Robert-Hart de s'occuper de la rédaction de ce bon, ce dernier y a consenti, tout en déclarant que c'était aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois et non à lui a le délivrer au Doyen. MM. von Bohlen et Kahn ont vu l'Inspecteur général des Douanes. Il était d'abord d'avis d'inscrire sur le bon l'article VI du protocole tout entier, comme il a été fait pour les bons délivrés à l'occasion des derniers emprunts, bons où sont mentionnés la somme de la dette et les conditions de l'emprunt. Apres réflexion, Sir Robert-Hart a conseillé de ne reproduire sur le bon global que les passages essentiels de l'article VI. **M. de Mumm** donne lecture de la traduction du modèle chinois remis par Sir Robert. Quelques modifications y sont faites. Le Ministre d'Allemagne déclare qu'il n'a pas de préférence pour telle ou telle forme du bon (avec mention intégrale de l'article VI ou sous une forme très simple) mais qu'il faut adopter l'une ou l'autre solution : ou tout mentionner ou simplifier autant que possible la rédaction.

**Sir Ernest Satow** voudrait avoir l'avis de son Gouvernement, tandis que **MM. Beau** et **de Mumm** se déclarent prêts à prendre une décision. Dès que la réponse de Londres sera revenue, on soumettra un projet de libellé du bon global au Corps Diplomatique.

**Sir Ernest Satow** demande s'il y aura bientôt une séance pour déterminer le partage de l'indemnité.

**M. Beau** Quant les réductions seront connues ainsi que les chiffres provisoires de chaque Puissance.

**Sir Ernest Satow** déclare que **M. de Giers** a accepté la proposition anglaise de remettre le surplus des indemnités à la Commission des banquiers afin qu'elle en dispose suivant les décisions ultérieures prises par les Puissances d'un commun accord.

**M. Beau** est d'avis que ce surplus pourrait être affecté à combler le déficit des Puissances qui auraient à souffrir de la réduction. En ce qui le concerne, il ne connaîtra définitivement le chiffre des réclamations admises que dans plusieurs mois, donc certains états pourraient avoir à souffrir de ce que les réductions de la France n'aient pas été connues plus tôt. Il serait juste qu'ils fussent indemnisées d'abord.

**Sir Ernest Satow** et **M. de Mumm** sont de cet avis.

**M. de Mumm** dit que la grande choses est de ramener le total à 450 millions. D'après les indications qu'il a pu réunir il n'y a plus que 4 millions environ à éliminer. Il serait donc désirable que les Puissances qui ne se sont pas encore prononcées fissent connaître leur chiffre.

L'Italie va faire connaître le sien, la Belgique ne peut encore se prononcer.

**M. Beau** dit qu'à peu d'exception près, les indemnités des particuliers français ou protégés ont été déterminées, restent celles des Sociétés : Pour les missions, il y a eu peu de réductions à effectuer, les délégués Chinois ayant généralement admis les chiffres des missionnaires. Il ne s'agit dans ces occasions que de pertes matérielles constatées. Il n'y a pas le même embarras qu'avec les Sociétés commercialrs qui ont introduit dans leurs demandes des réclamations à examiner de très près, pour le manque à gagner, l'intérêt etc.

La séance est levée à 4 heures.

Le Secrétaire,
Gaston KAHN.

## PROJET DE LIBELLÉ POUR LE BON GLOBAL

Nous, Prince K'ing, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Comte Li, Gouverneur Général du Tchely, dûment accrédités comme Plénipotentiaires de la Chine, délivrons le présent bon.

Conformément aux stipulations de l'article VI du Protocole signé le 7 septembre 1901 qui déclare qu'un bon global sera délivré représentant le montant de l'indemnité en or ; le montant de cette indemnité sera calculé aux cours du H. K. T. par rapport à la monnaie d'or de chaque état, tels qu'ils sont indiqués au § a de l'article VI susmentionné ; subséquemment des coupures seront délivrées selon les convenances des Puissances intéressées. Le total de l'indemnité est fixé comme l'équivalent de 450 millions de H. K. T. aux taux de change ci-dessus spécifiés ; le capital et les intérêts seront payés à une Commission Internationale de banquiers à Shanghai en sommes et aux termes indiqués au Protocole.

Nous, Plénipotentiaires sus-désignés, délivrons le présent bon pour le dit capital, c'est-à-dire pour 450 millions de H. K. T. qui seront payés en a comptes et aux termes fixés par le dit Protocole, de quoi e présent bon constitue garantie intégrale.

A le septembre 1901.

No. 790.

DEPT OF STATE
DEC
4
1901
2nd ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Copy the French text to the Treasury, for information.
Ack + file.
asa

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC
2
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

October 24th, 1901.

Ackn & French text to Treas. Dec. 9/1901 R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Enclosing copy of Bon Global in French and Chinese text.

(Despatch No. 776, October 14th, 1901).

No. 790.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 776 of the October 14th, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copy of the Bon Global in the French and Chinese text,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No.~ in Despatch No. 790.

Nous, le Prince Ch'ing, le Grand Secrétaire, Li Hong tchang, et le Ministre des Finances, délivrons le présent bon, conformement aux clauses de l'Article VI du Protocole signé le 7 Septembre, 1901, par les Plénipotentiares des onze Puissances, a savoir: l'Allemagne, l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, l'Espagne, les États Unis de l'Amerique, la France, la Grande-Brétagne, l'Italie, le Japon, les Pays-Bas et la Russie, et par les Plénipotentiares chinois, qui stipules ce qui suit:

Par un Édit Impérial en date du 29 Mai, 1901, Sa Majesté, l'Empéreur de Chine, s'est engagé a payer aux Puissances, une indemnité de quatre cent ciquante millions de Hai Kouan taels, calculés en or aux cours du Hai Kouan tael, par rapport a la monnaie d'or de chaque pays tels qu'ils sont indiqués ci-aprés:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Un Hai Kouan tael, | = | Marks, | 3.055 |
| | = | Couronnes, Austro-Hongroises, | 3.595 |
| | = | Dollar or, | 0.742 |
| | = | Francs, | 3.750 |
| | = | Livre Sterling, | 0.3s 0d. |
| | = | Yen, | 1.407 |
| | = | Florin, néerlandais, | 1.796 |

Cette somme en or sera productive d'interets a quatre pour cent l'an, et le capital en sera rembourse par la China en trente-neuf annees, dans les conditions indiquées au plan d'amortissement annexé au dit Protocole.

Le capitale et les intérêts seront payables en or ou aux taux de change correspondant aux dates des diverses échéances.

Les amortissements seront payables annuellement.

Les intérêts seront payes semestriellement; ils seront comptés a partir du 1er Juillet, 1901, mais le Gouvernement Chinois aura la faculté de se libérer, dans un delai de trois ans, commencant le 1er Janvier, 1902, des arriérages du premier semestre finissant le 31 Decembre, 1901, a la condition, toutefois, de payer des intérêts composés a quatre pour cent l'an sur les sommes dont le versement aura ainsi ete différé.

Le présent bon sera transformé en coupures révétues de la signature des délegues du Gouvernement Chinois désignés a cet effet.

Les resources affectées a la garantie des coupures du bon sont enumérées ci-aprés:

1. Le reliquat des révenus de la Douane Maritime Impériale aprés paiement de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement des emprunts antérieures gagés sur ces révénus, augmenté du produit de l'élèvation a cinq pour cent effectifs du tarif actuel sur les importations maritimes, y compris les articles qui, jusqu'a present, entraient en franchise, a l'exception du riz, des céréales et des farines de provénance étrangére, ainsi que de l'or et de l'argent monnayés ou non monnayés.

2. Le révénus des Douanes indigénes administrées, dans les ports ouverts, par la Douane Maritime Impériale.

3. L'ensemble des révénus de la gabèlle, sous réserve de la fraction affectée precedement a d'autres emprunts etrangérs.

Le produit des resources affectées au paiement des bons sera versé mensuellement entre les mains de la commission de banquiers désignés par les diverses Puissances pour l'encaissement des sommes revénant a chacune d'elles.

Le present bon represente la somme de quatre cent cinquante millions de Hai Kouan taels calculés en or aux cours correspondant aux diverses monnaies d'or etrangéres indiquées ci-déssus.

付還利息每屆六個月付給自一千九百零一年七月初一日起算惟中國　國家亦可將所欠首六個月至一千九百零一年十二月三十一日之息展在自一千九百零二年正月初一日起於三年內付還但所展息款之利亦應按年四厘付清此保票以後分作零票每票上各由中國特派之官員畫押所定承擔保票及零票之財源開列於後

一　新關各進款

僕前已作為擔保之借款各本利付給之後餘剩者又進口貨稅增至切實值百抽五將所增之數加之所有向例進口免稅各貨除外國運來之米及各雜色粮面並金銀以及金銀各錢外均應列入切實值百抽五貨內

二　所有常關各進款在各通商口岸之常關均歸新關管理

三　所有鹽政各進項除歸還前泰西借款一宗外餘剩一並歸入付還保票各進款應每月付給諸國所派之銀行董事收存各該國應收之款此保票即當四百五十兆海關銀兩按以上所述諸國各金錢之價易金即此為憑

西歷一千九百一年　月　日

保票

先緒二十七年　月　日

大清欽命全權大臣直隸閣爵督部堂李
大清欽命全權大臣總理外務部事務和碩慶親王 為給發保票事茲按照西歷一千九百零一年
大清國 戶 部 衙 門
九月初七日即中歷光緒二十七年七月二十五日
大德國 大奧斯馬加國 大比國 大日國 大美國 大法國
大英國 大義國 大日本國 大和國 大俄國十一國全權大臣及
大清國全權大臣所畫之議定條款第六款將此件保票發交所保者如左
按照西歷本年五月二十九日即中歷四月十二日 上諭 大清國
大皇帝允定付諸國償款海關銀四百五十兆兩照海關銀兩市價易為金款此市價按諸國各金錢
之價易金如左 海關銀一兩 即德國三馬克零五五 即奧國三克勒尼五九五 即
美國圓零七四二 即法國三佛郎克七五 即英國三先零 即日本一圓四零七 即
荷蘭國一弗樂林七九六 即俄國一魯布四一二俄國魯布按金平算即十七多里亞
四二四此四百五十兆按年息四厘正本由中國分三十九年按此議定條款後附之表各
章清還本息用金付給或按應還日期之滙兌金款市價付給還本各款應按每屆一年

No. 791.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 9 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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9
1901
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October 27th, 1901.

To Treasy. Dept.

To Treasury Dec. 10

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Repeat thanks Dec. 13

Subject : Requesting that the Customs Officials at San Francisco be instructed to extend the usual courtesies to His Excellency, Mr. F. M. Knobel, Minister Resident for the Netherlands.

No. 791.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 27th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

His Excellency, Mr. F. M. Knobel, Minister Resident at this Capital from Holland, returning to his home on leave, will pass through the United States some time about January 1st next. I respectfully ask that the Treasury Department be requested to instruct the Customs Officials to extend to him the courtesies usual in such cases upon his arrival in San Francisco.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 282.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 5 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
5
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

From Peking,

Conference

October 27, 1901.

Received 11 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-seventh.

Your cipher telegram twenty-fourth. Belgian contract pledges general revenues of China in payment of bonds. Belgian and French Ministers notified Foreign Office on September tenth that they claim priority over all subsequent issues. Chinese Government has not yet replied. No further action taken Article two. Provisional contract of American-China Development Company exempts customs from first lien.

CONGER

ciphered by the Chief Clerk.

, 189 , M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 792.

DIPLOMATIC, DEC 10 1901

DEPT OF STATE DEC 9 1901 2nd ASST SECRETARY

To Secy of the Treasury. Ack & file. aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 9 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

October 29th, 1901.

Cable Copy to Treas. Dec 13, 1901 R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Netherlands Government has, provisionally, selected Mr. M. Speelman, of Shanghai, as its delegate upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 792.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that Mr. Knobel, the Dutch Minister here, has notified his colleagues that the Netherlands Government has, provisionally, selected and appointed Mr. M. Speelman, of Shanghai, as its representative on the Commission of Bankers provided for by Paragraph "b" of Article VI of the Final Protocol,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 793.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
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October 29th, 1901.

Rec'd Jan. 8, 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Requesting supply of blank books for permanent records.

No. 793.

15 Despatch Books
Sent in 3 boxpackage
in 3 bags to Legation
Jan 4.th 1902. H.G.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to request that the Legation be supplied with blank books for permanent records as follows:

4 Lettered -United States Legation, Peking, Conger, Despatches

4 " " " " Consular

3 " " " " Miscellaneous

2 " " " " Notes.

For the sake of uniformity it is desired that these blank record books be as nearly as possible like those now in use here, which are 11in. x 14in with some 700 pages each. The pages are 7in. x 12in ruled, with in red line and with blank margin. The leather binding is covered with canvas.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 11 1901
BUREAU

No. 794.

File WR

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
10
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.
Taken
Dec 13/1901
R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Clipping from the North China Daily News regarding Russia in Manchuria.

No. 794

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

From the "Shanghai North China Daily News," of the 23rd instant, I enclose a clipping concerning the supposed negotiations now going on between the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the Russian Minister here. I do not credit the report, yet it is a fact that Li Hung-chang and Mr. Lessar have, of late, had frequent conferences, and no doubt the Russians desire and expect something along the line suggested in the clipping, though probably not so far-reaching. It seems impossible at present to secure any reliable information upon the subject.

It is also currently reported, and believed by some of my Colleagues, that the Russian Government has asked for a small concession along the native Bund at Shanghai, but the Russian Minister, Mr. Lessar, tells me his Government has asked for no concession at Shanghai whatever.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure, Clipping as above.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 794.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

From the North China Daily News Oct 23, 01

# NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

## As the "Sinwenpao" has it.

The semi-official organ, the "Sinwenpao," has the following version of the latest Russo-Chinese Convention concerning Manchuria, made between Li Hung-chang and M. Lessar, which we translate below to supplement our telegram on the same subject yesterday morning:—

1.—Russia agrees to return the whole of the three Eastern provinces comprising Manchuria to China; but owing to the disturbed condition of the said provinces at present Russia cannot withdraw her troops at once from Manchuria. At the end of two years should conditions become fairer Russia will withdraw one-half of her troops, in accordance with circumstances. Should the provinces at that time be already pacified then, by the end of three years, Russia will withdraw all her troops from the country.

2.—All the railways in Manchuria shall be constructed by Russia alone; China consents not to use the services of any other nationality in that respect, nor permit any other nation to hold railway privileges in said provinces.

3.—All mines and mining privileges in Manchuria shall be given to Russians alone. China shall not allow any other nation to exploit the said provinces.

4.—Only such Chinese troops as have been drilled and disciplined by Russians alone shall be permitted to garrison Manchuria. Troops that have not been drilled in Western fashion and troops that have been drilled and disciplined by other Foreign nationalities shall not be allowed to be stationed in any part of Manchuia.

5.—The railway between Shanhaikuan and Newchwang shall be returned to China, but in doing so China shall grant some other compensating privileges to Russia for the act.

No. 795.

DIPLOMATIC,
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BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Sibject : Prince Ch'ing will go to K'ai-feng to meet the Court.

Li Hung-chang temporarily President of the Board of

Foreign Affairs.

No. 795.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a translation of note from Prince Ch'ing, stating that he has received an Imperial Edict commanding him to proceed to K'ai-feng, in Honan, to meet the Court, and also that, by Imperial Edict, Li Hung-chang would temporarily take over the duties of President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 29th, 1901. (Trans)

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 795.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

********************

F. O. No. 287.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc. sends this despatch:-

I am in receipt of an Imperial Edict commanding me to proceed to K'ai-feng, in Honan, to meet the Court, and an Edict directing the Imperial Commissioner, Senior Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, to temporarily take over my duties as President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc.

It becomes my duty therefore to send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Nineth Moon, 18th Day.

(October 29th, 1901)

DENIED

No. 796.

DIPLOMATIC, DEC 11 1901 BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. DEC 9 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

October 30th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE DEC 10 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack. by Number and File.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : German and British Ministers on tour to Southern Ports.

No. 796.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 24th instant the German Minister left here for Shanghai and other Southern Ports, and on the 26th the British Minister left also for Shanghai, Hankow, Hong Kong, and other places.

Considerable gossip has resulted, and a great deal of speculation, as to their purpose, has been indulged in. If they have any definite political object, it cannot certainly be known at present, but both of them told me they were simply going for an excursion to secure much needed rest, and to become better acquainted with their respective Consuls, etc.. Each had been talking of the trip for some weeks before starting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Legation of the U.S. to China

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 30 4 56 PM 1901
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
OCT 31 1901

No. 159. October 30, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 5 1901

Copy to War Dept. Nov. 8

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 35 of the 28th instant, enclosing for my information and such comment thereon as I may wish to make, a copy of correspondence with the War Department relating to Minister Conger's suggestion that the United States Legation guard in Peking be provided with a couple of pieces of artillery and equipments for mounting at least ten men.

In reply, I have to state that I am under the impression that the two Colt automatic guns with field carriages and cartridges, which the Secretary of War refers to in his letter of October 22nd, enclosed with your instruction under acknowledgment, are sufficient for the requirements of the Legation. I do not think that additional artillery will either be needed, nor would it be expedient to bring it into Peking, as I believe the policy of the United States in regard to the matter of establishing a defensible legation in in that city was to insure its occupants from the attack of a mob or a coup de main and nothing more.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

No. 139.

October 30, 1903.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 89 of the 23d instant, enclosing for my information and such comment thereon as I may wish to make, a copy of correspondence with the War Department relating to the Minister Conger's suggestion that the United States Government should be provided with a couple of vessels of moderate draft and equipments for operating in inland Chinese waters.

In reply, I have to state that I am under the impression that the two Gold steamers which Yield contingent and currencies, which the Secretary of War refers to in his letter of October 22nd, inclosed with your instruction under acknowledgment, are available for the transportation of the Legation. I do not think that additional artillery will either be needed, nor would it be expedient to bring it into Peking, as I believe the policy of the United States in regard to the matter of establishing a defensible Legation in that city was to insure its occupants from the attack of a mob or a riot as much as anything else.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

No. 797.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 3 1902

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State Dept. in Series, Nov. 7 C.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 4 1902
BUREAU

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To Carry Wrhtridge Jan. 13, 1902 C.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 24th instant, and Legation's reply of the 27th instant.

Affairs of the American China Development Company.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee,

The terms of the Provincial contract, as cited by Mr Conger, do not appear to carry out the claim of the American China Devel. Co.

Personally I do not think the case of the Belgian Co. and the Amer. are similar. It remains for the Amer Co. to prove contention.

W. W. R.

No. 797.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm on the over-leaf your cipher telegram of the 24th instant, and my reply of the 27th.

I learn from the Belgian Minister that on September 10th last, he, as a precautionary measure, notified the Chinese Government in substance as follows:

" That according to the stipulation of the loan of 1898 for the Lu-han Railway, this loan enjoyed the right of priority over all subsequent loans, and that this right of priority applied as well to the bonds yet to be issued as to those already emitted. Consequently, if before the issuance of the second part of the loan, other bonds should be issued by the Imperial Chinese Government on more favorable terms, then the same condition should be made to apply to the loan of 1898, and a consequent modification of the price and rate of interest for the bonds yet to be issued should take place. This claim is based upon Article

V

V of the Provisional Contract, to wit:

"It is understood that the securities pledged to the loan, which is the object of this Convention, are reserved to the subscribers of the present loan, and that securities pledged for subsequent loans cannot prejudice those now pledged to the loan of the Belgian Financial & Industrial Society in China." The French Minister made, at the same time, much the same representation.

I enclose a translation of Article VII of the Definite or Final Belgian Contract executed at Shanghai, June 26th, 1898, furnished me by the Belgian Minister.

I have never received from the American-China Development Company a copy of any, except their Provisional, contract signed in Washington, April 14th, 1898. In Section 2 of this contract are found these words: "********it being understood that the bonds shall be similar in form to the recent issue of bonds secured by Imperial Customs, except that they shall be a first mortgage upon the Railway and its appurtenances, and not upon the Customs,*******."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure; Translation, as above.

Telegram Received. Cipher.

Washington, October 24th, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

American China Development Company claims(?) that bonds issuable under their contracts are entitled to priority over proposed foreign indemnity issues. Period. Also state they are informed Belgian Company has obtained like relief in favor of Lu-han issues. Inquire facts.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram Sent. Cipher.

Peking, October 27th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington,

Twenty-seventh. Your cipher telegram twenty-fourth. Belgian contract pledges general revenues of China in payment of bonds. Belgian and French Ministers notified Foreign Office on September 10th that they claim priority over all subsequent issues. Chinese Government has not yet replied. No further action taken. Article two provisional contract of American China Development Company exempts Customs from first lien.

(Signed) Conger.

TRANSLATION.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 797.

Final Contract of Shanghai, June 26th, 1898.

Article VII.

The payment of the interest and principal of the obligations making a part of the present loan, are guaranteed by the general revenues of the Imperial Chinese Government.

Moreover, by virtue of an authorization already granted by and in accord with the Chinese Government, the Company of the Chinese Railroads declare specially pledged, by preference, to the payment of the interest and capital of the present loan, and, in consequence, ceded and delegated in favor of the said obligations, all the net proceeds of the Lu-Kou-tchiao (Peking) line to Hankow,--after payment of all expenses of administration and exploitation,--the whole, as it is moreover indicated in an agreement of exploitation entered into between the Company of Chinese Railroads and the Association for the Survey of Railroads in China, agreement hereto annexed, and constituting an integral part of this contract.

This pledge is to remain exclusive and irrevocable until the extinction of the obligations of the present loan shall be complete. [Final Contract of Shanghai, June 26, 1898].

CBYME

No. 798.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 11 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject : Complaint of Mr. Ruhl, an American missionary, against the Customs Taotai of Kiukiang. Tonnage dues on chartered junk.

No. 798.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 31st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of correspondence relating to the complaint of Mr. Ruhl, an American missionary, against the Customs Taotai of Kiukiang on account of alleged illegal collection of tonnage dues on a Chinese junk chartered by Mr. Ruhl to transport coal from Hankow to Wuhu.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Conger, October 7th, 1901.
2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 23rd, 1901.
3. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 26th, 1901.
4. Mr. Conger to Mr. Wilcox, October 23rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 798.

Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Conger.

---

No. 88.

United States Consulate,

Hankow, China. October 7th, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Ruhl, an American Missionary, chartered a Chinese junk, to carry thirty four (34) tons of coal from here to Wuhu.

The junk was passed by the I.M. Customs for the latter port and the proper papers were handed to him. There was no other cargo aboard.

When the junk arrived at Kiukiang. The Taotai would not allow the junk to proceed farther, unless Taels 53 were paid, to him (native Customs) for tonnage on junk, which was at the rate of about one Tael per ton. After a delay of more than a week the Taotai, offered to compromise, and Mr. Ruhl, paid fifty two dollars and thirty cents ($52.30) under protest, taking a receipt for the same.

Our

Our Missionaries in moving from one station to another are stopped by this Taotai's orders, and tonnage dues demanded, on junks or houseboats that they have chartered to carry their own personal goods.

The Native Customs at Kiukiang is the only place that I have had complaints, that tonnage dues have been charged to the Missionaries. The Imperial Maritime Customs Officials here and at Kiukiang, say that the Kiukiang Taotai, had no right to collect tonnage dues on Mr. Ruhl's chartered junk.

I have been informed that he never attempts to collect tonnage on the houseboats of the Roman Catholics. The Taotai says the custom of collecting tonnage dues on Chinese boats, chartered by foreigners, has been altered, so that the Chinese can collect tonnage dues. I do not see where the Chinese could change custom regulations, so as to tax foreigners, unles by treaty. If so what would be the use of having the Imperial Maritime Customs, if the native customs, can again stop foreign chartered, Chinese vessels, after said vessels have passed through the I.M. Customs.

I would therefore request instructions on the above subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. S. Wilcox.

Our Missionaries in moving from one station to another are stopped by this Taotai's orders, and tonnage dues demanded, on junks or houseboats that they have chartered to carry their own personal goods.

The Native Customs at Kiukiang is the only place that I have had complaints, that tonnage dues have been charged to the Missionaries. The Imperial Maritime Customs Officials here and at Kiukiang, say that the Kiukiang Taotai, had no right to collect tonnage dues on Mr. Ruhl's chartered junk.

I have been informed that he never attempts to collect tonnage on the houseboats of the Roman Catholics. The Taotai says the custom of collecting tonnage dues on Chinese boats, chartered by foreigners, has been altered, so that the Chinese can collect tonnage dues. I do not see where the Chinese could change custom regulations, so as to tax foreigners, unless by treaty. If so what would be the use of having the Imperial Maritime Customs, if the native customs, can again stop foreign chartered, Chinese vessels, after said vessels have passed through the I.M. Customs.

I would therefore request instructions on the above subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. S. Wilcox.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 798.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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No. 303.)

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 23rd, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:-

I have the honor to call the attention of the Board of Foreign Affairs to a complaint against the Customs Taotai at Kiukiang, made by Mr. Ruhl, an American citizen, and forwarded to me by the United States Consul at Hankow.

Mr. Ruhl had chartered a Chinese junk and loaded her with coal, which he was shipping to Wuhu from Hankow. He had secured the proper papers from the Imperial Maritime Customs at Hankow. He had no other cargo aboard. While the junk was on her way down the river, she was stopped at Kiukiang by the native Customs' authorities and payment of tonnage dues was demanded of her. Mr. Ruhl protested that, as she was provided with papers from the Imperial Maritime Customs, she was not subject to the jurisdiction of the native Customs. The Taotai, however, insisted that the dues, Tls. 53, should be paid. After a delay of more than a week, a compromise was effected; Mr. Ruhl paid

$52.30

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 778.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 303.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 28rd, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:-

I have the honor to call the attention of the Board of Foreign Affairs to a complaint against the Customs Taotai at Kiukiang, made by Mr. Rubi, an American citizen, and forwarded to me by the United States Consul at Hankow.

Mr. Rubi had chartered a Chinese junk and loaded her with coal, which he was shipping to Wuhu from Hankow. He had secured the proper papers from the Imperial Maritime Customs at Hankow. He had no other cargo aboard. While the junk was on her way down the river, she was stopped at Kiukiang by the native Customs authorities and payment of tonnage dues was demanded of her. Mr. Rubi protested that, as she was provided with papers from the Imperial Maritime Customs, she was not subject to the jurisdiction of the native Customs. The Taotai, however, insisted that the dues, Tls. 53, should be paid. After a delay of more than a week, a compromise was effected; Mr. Rubi paid

$32.30

$52.30 under protest, taking a receipt for the same.

This demand for tonnage dues on the part of the Customs Taotai at Kiukiang under the circumstances related seems to hav been a plain violation of the Yangtze Regulations of 1898. According to Art. 7, (c), of the said Regulations, Chinese junks may be chartered by foreigners to convey foreign-owned cargo from Treaty port to Treaty port, by obtaining special junk papers at the Customs, and such chartered junks are then to be treated in the same way as Special River Pass vessels.

I have, therefore, to request that Your Highness and Your Excellencies will direct the proper authorities to make inquiry into the circumstances and that, on finding the fact to be as above stated, you will require a payment made to Mr. Ruhl of the $52.30, unjustly collected from him.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President,

and the Minister of the

Board of Foreign Affairs.

$52.30 under protest, taking a receipt for the same.

This demand for tonnage dues on the part of the Customs Taotai at Kiukiang under the circumstances related seems to have been a plain violation of the Yangtze Regulations of 1898. According to Art. 7, (c), of the said Regulations, Chinese junks may be chartered by foreigners to convey foreign-owned cargo from Treaty port to Treaty port, by obtaining special junk passes at the Customs, and such chartered junks are then to be treated in the same way as Special River Pass vessels.

I have, therefore, to request that Your Highness and Your Excellencies will direct the proper authorities to make inquiry into the circumstances and that, on finding the fact to be as above stated, You will require a payment made to Mr. Rudi of the $52.30, unjustly collected from him.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President,
and the Minister of the
Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 798.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

---

F. O. No. 284.

Prince Ching, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc. sends this despatch:-

On the 13th of the Ninth Moon XXVII Year of Kuanghsu, I received Your Excellency's despatch, saying that an American citizen, Mr. Ruhl, chartered a Chinese junk at Hankow to carry a load of coal to Wuhu, and reported to the Customs (I.M.) at Hankow and obtained the necessary papers, that on passing Kiukiang Native Custom House the boat was stopped and the payment of Tls. 53.00 Tonnage Dues was demanded. More than a week was lost in discussing the matter when the case was compromised, the sum of $52.30 being paid the foreigner making protest against the sum and taking a receipt for the payment as evidence; that if the Native Customs did under these circumstances demand tonages dues, it was a violation of the Revised Yangtse Regulation of 1898, and that you requested us to issue instructions to the officials concerned to make an investigation of the case and, if the circumstances should prove to be as reported above, you requested us to order the said Customs official to retrun to the said foreigner the $52.30, collected from him, etc.

Having received this despatch, we have already telegraphed

to

to the Governor of Kiangsi to carefully require into the circumstances of the affair, and that if they were as reported, to order the said Customs Official to restore the sum collected.

As in Duty bound we send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuanghsu, XXVll Year, Ninth Moon, 15th. Day.

(October 26th, 1901.)

to the Governor of Kiangsi to carefully require into the circumstances of the affair, and that if they were as reported, to order the said Customs Official to restore the sum collected.

As in Duty bound we send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuangsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 15th. Day.

(October 20th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 798.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Wilcox.

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Con. No. 1228.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. October 23rd, 1901.

L. S. Wilcox, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Hankow.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 88, of the 7th instant, in regard to the collection by the Kiukiang Taotai, of tonnage dues on a junk chartered by Mr. Ruhl, an American Missionary.

It does not appear with sufficient clearness from your despatch whether all the legal requirements were complied with by Mr. Ruhl.; but assuming this to be the fact, I have reported the case to the Foreign Office and have requested that the Kiukiang Taotai be ordered to repay to Mr. Ruhl the sum illegally exacted.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 778.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Wilcox.

---

Con. No. 1228.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. October 23rd, 1901.

L. S. Wilcox, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Hankow.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 88, of the 7th instant, in regard to the collection by the Kiukiang Taotai, of tonnage dues on a junk chartered by Mr. Ruhl, an American Missionary.

It does not appear with sufficient clearness from your despatch whether all the legal requirements were complied with by Mr. Ruhl.; but assuming this to be the fact, I have reported the case to the Foreign Office and have requested that the Kiukiang Taotai be ordered to repay to Mr. Ruhl the sum illegally exacted.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger

No. 799.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 13 1902

The part respecting passports as given to press notice given to Press

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BUREAU,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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Mr. Conger may print Enclosures 2 to 6 -
Ack sending copies of the Adv. Sheets.
aab

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS No. 1237

Subject : Travelling in interior. Passports required.

Ack'd in Series, Nov. 7, 1901
C.

Jan. 18, 1902, mailed to Minister Conger 50 copies of Ad. Sheets No. 1237 of Consular Reports.
C.

No. 799.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 31st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office upon the subject of foreigners travelling in the interior of China; and also copies of my notification to the American missionaries here and my despatch to the United States Consul at Tientsin upon the same subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li to Mr. Conger, Oct. 22nd, 1901.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 23rd, 1901.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 23rd, 1901.
4. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 29th, 1901.
5. Mr. Conger to Heads of American Missions in Peking, October 30th, 1901.
6. Mr. Conger to Mr. Ragsdale, October 30th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 799.

Prince Ch'ing and Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., and Earl Li, Imperial Commissioner, Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc., send this despatch:

On the 6th Day of the Ninth Moon (Oct. 17th) we received a communication from the Governor of Shansi, saying that on the 24th Day of the Eighth Moon of the XXVII Year of Kuanghsu he had received a report from the Acting Department Magistrate of P'ing-ting Chou, Mi Ch'ang-ch'ih, to the effect that he had just received from the District Magistrate of Ching-hsing Hsien in Chihli, Chao Chen-hung, a letter, saying that he had received from the Prefect of Cheng-ting Fu, Chiang, a letter of instruction, stating that he had received a letter from the District Magistrate of Ch'ing-yuan Hsien, informing him that he had received a letter from the British Minister, saying that his Countryman, Lieutenant Colonel "Ha-chin", was going from Peking to Cheng-ting to travel in that vicinity, and that he would follow the road from Cheng-ting to Tientsin, and that he ought to inquire and learn clearly whether or not the road was passable, whether or not it was flooded, and that he should exercise special care to protect him; that he had also received a letter from the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, saying that his Countrymen, Colonel Manifold, Lieutenant Colonel "Han-ta," and the interpreter, Harris, with a number of Indian followers were going from Peking to Szechuen for purposes of travel; that both the above mentioned parties were provided

with passports from the Board of Foreign Affairs, and that he, (the District Magistrate of Ch'ing-yuan Hsien) had received verbal orders from the Provincial Treasurer to send soldiers to escort them through the District, and must exercise special care to protect them, and that all carts, horses, drink and food, everything necessary, as occasion should arise, must be provided for them, that they must be liberally treated, etc.

This having been transmitted to the Department Magistrate (P'ing-ting Chou), he says:- "In my humble opinion an examination of the treaties with the various Powers shows that their nationals, whether officials or private persons, when provided with passports to travel in China, are only to be protected; heretofore there has been no providing of supplies required. At present the peace negotiations are completed, the roads are gradually opening up, and the number of persons who will come from the various foreign countries to travel in China will most certainly increase from day to day. If, as stated in the letter of the Prefect of Cheng-ting, they must all be provided with carts and horses, supplied with food and drink and each in turn treated liberally, how will the Department and District Magistrates, providing day and night for tens of myriads, be able to bear the burden? Not only so, but the travellers, following upon one another's heels, galloping east and hurrying west, coming and going, there being no established precedent as to what provision is to be made, once the custom is begun whether they come in the morning or the evening, will be in haste, and when they reach any district, ten thousand to one

with passports from the Board of Foreign Affairs, and that he, (the District Magistrate of Ch'ing-yuan Hsien) had received verbal orders from the Provincial Treasurer to send soldiers to escort them through the District, and must exercise special care to protect them, and that all carts, horses, drink and food, everything necessary, as occasion should arise, must be provided for them, that they must be liberally treated, etc.

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the Magistrate will be unable to provide for them in time and by delay or mistake will give the foreigner occasion for complaint. Truly it will be most inconvenient. I therefore respectfully beg that you will inquire, consider and determine whether or not hereafter, when officials, members of the gentry, scholars, or common people come from the various countries to travel inland, they must be provided with carts, horses, residences, and food; that on receipt of your orders I may obey. I write this note on purpose to respectfully make this request."

The Governor of Shansi, on receiving this communication, writes: "In sending my comments on this note, I said that I made investigation and found that heretofore when foreigners have gone into a District, if provided with a passport, the Department or District Magistrate has merely been required by precedent to give protection. The treaties have nothing to say about a requirement to furnish carts, horses, or the sending of food. Recently when the Protestant Missionaries came to Shansi, inasmuch as they had suffered very heavy injuries last year, we could not but employ extra ceremony in our mutual treatment of one another in order to dissipate suspicion and ill feeling. Now that peace is established the number of foreigners coming and going will daily increase, and certainly, if, as the said Department Magistrate puts it in his petition, tens of myriads must be provided for day and night, the burden will be unbearable. As to the foreigners who have come on this occasion to Shansi, they are of official rank, comparatively of of more than ordinary importance, and moreover they have a

letter from the British Minister, announcing their coming. It would seem, therefore, that the case is clearly one to be dealt with in such a way as to strengthen our foreign relations, and the carts, horses and food required, while they need not be provided in the most extravagant style, ought not, on the other hand, to be supplied in a too parsimonious manner; the rule should be such as a host observes in the treatment of his guests. But as to the treatment that should be accorded to the foreigners that may come hereafter, whether or not any definite limits should be fixed, (I instructed him to) await until I should have communicated with the Imperial Commissioners, requesting them to consult with the various Ministers of the Powers and determine the matter, and then direct us that we might obey, when I would then instruct the Yang Wu Chu (Foreign Office of the Province), to send him orders by a Four-Hundred-Li Post.

(The Governor of Shansi continues, addressing the Imperial Commissioner:) "I determined that I ought to propose to Your Excellencies that you should examine and consult with the various foreign Ministers and clearly agree with them as to the treatment to be accorded to foreigners that may hereafter come into Shansi, that the matter may be definitely settled. I shall anxiously await a reply instructing me how to proceed, etc."

We, Prince and Minister, having received the above, as in duty bound, send this despatch to Your Excellency, requesting you to take the trouble to investigate and consider the matter and decide, that we may reply as to the course to be adopted.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 11th Day. (Oct. 22nd, 1901).

letter from the British Minister, announcing their coming. It would seem, therefore, that the case is clearly one to be dealt with in such a way as to strengthen our foreign relations, and the carts, horses and food required, while they need not be provided in the most extravagant style, ought not, on the other hand, to be supplied in a too parsimonious manner; the rule should be such as a host observes in the treatment of his guests. But as to the treatment that should be accorded to the foreigners that may come hereafter, whether or not any definite limits should be fixed, (I instructed him to)a-wait until I should have communicated with the Imperial Commissioners, requesting them to consult with the various Ministers of the Powers and determine the matter, and then direct us that we might obey, when I would then instruct the Yang Wu Chu (Foreign Offices of the Provinces), to send him orders by a Four-Hundred-Li Post.

(The Governor of Shansi continues, addressing the Imperial Commissioner:) "I determined that I ought to propose to Your Excellencies that you should examine and consult with the various Foreign Ministers and clearly agree with them as to the treatment to be accorded to foreigners that may hereafter come into Shansi, that the matter may be definitely settled. I shall anxiously await a reply instructing me how to proceed, etc."

We, Prince and Minister, having received the above, as in duty bound, send this despatch to Your Excellency, requesting you to take the trouble to investigate and consider the matter and decide, that we may reply as to the course to be adopted.

Kuangsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 11th Day. (Oct. 22nd, 1901).

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 799.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.----

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., sends this despatch:

I am in receipt of a despatch from His Excellency, Li, Superintendent of Trade for the North, saying that he had received a petition from the Acting District Magistrate of Wan-p'ing Hsien, P'an-ying, as follows:

It is the humble opinion of your petitioner that an examination of the treaties shows that foreigners traveling in China must first have their Consuls communicate with the Chinese authorities that they may transmit instructions to the departments and districts through which the travelers are to pass to give protection. The plan established was originally a good one, but unfortunately when instructions have been received, sometimes the foreigner has already passed on, and sometimes there is a despatch but no foreigner. Formerly, when there was mutual peace there was no occasion for anxiety, but now, after the recent disturbances, we cannot but be more cautious. Investigation shows that at present a great many foreigners are constantly traveling about alone among the villages and it is impossible for the department and district magistrates to know of it before hand, so that they have no means of affording them protection. Month before last, in this district, at the Western Hills, a German, "La-erh-fu-li-tz'u," was killed, and it was just for such a reason. Although the driminals have already been arrested and punished, there is danger that other foreigners may go about alone and the local officials not having any

information of the fact, there are ten thousand chances to one that trouble will again arise, and the misfortune will be charged to a lack of efficiency in giving protection. Notwithstanding the fact that the fault may be a trifling one, already a foreigner has been killed, and it seems a duty, therefore, to request that hereafter, when a foreigner desires to travel about, he shall be required first to go to the local civil and military officials, or to the appropriate office, and report clearly to what place he intends to go, that they may appoint a guard to accompany him. If he is proceeding to another district, the first department or district official should first prepare a despatch and send it to the department or district official next to be visited and have him appoint men to receive the traveler and send him on under protection. Should there be any carelessness, heavier blame shoud be attached to it. But a distinction ought to be made between inability to protect and carelessness in protecting. It is but right that I should petition Your Excellency to make a clear statement of the matter to the Board of Foreign Affairs, requesting them to send despatches to the Ministers of the Powers residing in Peking, calling their attention to the terms of the treaties, and consult with them as to an agreement upon some plan of procedure, and thereupon to issue general instructions which may be carried out."

This petition having been received by His Excellency, Li, he communicated the contents to me, and I, as in duty bound, now send this despatch for Your Excellency's information, and

information of the fact, there are ten thousand chances to one that trouble will again arise, and the misfortune will be charged to a lack of efficiency in giving protection. Notwithstanding the fact that the fault may be a trifling one, already a foreigner has been killed, and it seems a duty, therefore, to request that hereafter, when a foreigner desires to travel about, he shall be required first to go to the local civil and military officials, or to the appropriate office, and report clearly to what place he intends to go, that they may appoint a guard to accompany him. If he is proceeding to another district, the first department or district official should first prepare a despatch and send it to the department or district official next to be visited and have him appoint men to receive the traveler and send him on under protection. Should there be any carelessness, heavier blame should be attached to it. But a distinction ought to be made between inability to protect and carelessness in protecting. It is but right that I should petition Your Excellency to make a clear statement of the matter to the Board of Foreign Affairs, requesting them to send despatches to the Ministers of the Powers residing in Peking, calling their attention to the terms of the treaties, and consult with them as to an agreement upon some plan of procedure, and thereupon to issue general instructions which may be carried out."

This petition having been received by His Excellency, it, he communicated the contents to me, and I, as in duty bound, now send this despatch for Your Excellency's information, and

that in accordance with its suggestions you may transmit instructions to citizens and officials of your country, that when traveling they should observe the provisions of the treaties, which will enable them to have protection.

Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 12th Day.

(Oct. 23rd, 1901.)

that in accordance with its suggestions you may transmit instructions to citizens and officials of your country that when traveling they should observe the provisions of the treaties, which will enable them to have protection.

Kuangsu XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 12th Day.

(Oct. 23rd, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 799.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

---

F. O. No. 282.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc. sends this despatch:-

I am in receipt of a despatch from Li, the Superintendent of Trade for the North, informing me that he had received the following communication from the territorial Taot'ai of Tientsin Chang Lien-fen:-

"Heretofore when foreigners have gone into the interior to travel their passports have been stamped by the Customs Taotai of Tientsin, but as the control of Tientsin has not yet been recovered, the Customs Taotai has not been able to enter upon his duties, and orders were given me to affix the seal in his stead. I have already been complying with this order and during the emergency been giving passports, all of which is a matter of record. But in the matter of sending in the passports and stamping them, recently it happens that just when the person is on the point of starting he takes in hand to send in his passport, and it is very likely that when he reaches any department or district the despatch has not yet arrived and it is really impossible to give protection, and should any untoward accurance happen; the resulting complications may not be trifling

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 777.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

---

P. O. No. 282.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., sends this despatch:-

I am in receipt of a despatch from Li, the Superintendent of Trade for the North, informing me that he had received the following communication from the territorial Tsot'ai of Tientsin Chang Lien-fen:-

"Heretofore when foreigners have gone into the interior to travel their passports have been stamped by the Customs Taotai of Tientsin, but as the control of Tientsin has not yet been recovered the Customs Taotai has not been able to enter upon his duties, and orders were given me to affix the seal in his stead. I have already been complying with this order and during the emergency been giving passports, all of which is a matter of record. But in the matter of sending in the passports and stamping them, recently it happens that just when the person is on the point of starting he takes in hand to send in his passport, and it is very likely that when he reaches any department or district the despatch has not yet arrived and it is really impossible to give protection, and should any untoward occurrence happen, the resulting complications may not be trif-

ling

ling. I feel bound therefore to request that hereafter all foreign travellers be required to inform me two weeks beforehand, that it may be possible to hurry with the preparation of the despatches to be sent to the several localities, and thus secure proper care and avoid delay.

Besides notifying the Consuls of the various Powers to the effect, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will communicate with the Board of Foreign Affairs and ask them to request the Ministers of the foreign Governments at Pekin to direct their nationals to comply with this suggestion."

His Excellency (Li) having received this despatch, communicated the same to me, and as in duty bound I have the honor to send this despatch to Your Excellency that you may issue instructions to the travelling citizens and officials of your country to comply with the above suggestion.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 12th Day.

(October 23rd, 1901.)

ling. I feel bound therefore to request that hereafter all foreign travellers be required to inform me two weeks beforehand, that it may be possible to hurry with the preparation of the despatches to be sent to the several localities, and thus secure proper care and avoid delay.

Besides notifying the Consuls of the various Powers to the effect, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will communicate with the Board of Foreign Affairs and ask them to request the Ministers of the Foreign Governments at Pekin to direct their nationals to comply with this suggestion."

His Excellency (Li) having received this despatch communicated the same to me, and as in duty bound I have the honor to send this despatch to Your Excellency that You may issue instructions to the travelling officials and officials of your country to comply with the above suggestion. with this order and Kuangsu, XXVIth Year, Ninth Moon, 12th Day. all of which is a (October 28rd, 1901.) But in the matter of sending in the passports and stamping them, recently it happens that just when the person is on the point of starting he takes in hand to send in his passport, and it is very likely that when he receives my despatch or district the despatch has not yet arrived and it is really impossible to give protection, and should any untoward occurrence happen the resulting complications may not be trifling

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 799.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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No. 305. Legation of the United States of America,

Your Highness and Peking, China, October 29th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two notes from Your Highness and Your Excellencies, dated Oct. 23d, and both upon the subject of foreigners travelling in the interior of China, and requesting that all officials and citizens of the United States be instructed to observe the provisions of the treaties when travelling.

In compliance therewith I shall at once notify the Americans that they must at all times strictly observe the treaty stipulations.

But I trust that such complete order will soon be restored throughout the Empire, and such watchfulness on the part of the Chinese authorities be practiced that the troubles and expense of a guard for every single party will not long be necessary.

I must also state that the requirement suggested by the Territorial Taotai of Tientsin, that all foreigners travelling be required to give at least two weeks advance notice in apply-

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Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 777.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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No. 305. Legation of the United States of America,

Your Highness and Peking, China, October 25th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two notes from Your Highness and Your Excellencies, dated Oct. 22d, and both upon the subject of foreigners traveling in the interior of China, and requesting that all officials and citizens of the United States be instructed to observe the provisions of the treaties when traveling.

In compliance therewith I shall at once notify the Americans that they must at all times strictly observe the treaty stipulations.

But I trust that such complete order will soon be restored throughout the Empire, and such watchfulness on the part of the Chinese authorities be practiced that the troubles and expense of a guard for every single party will not long be necessary.

I must also state that the requirement suggested by the Territorial Taotai of Tientsin, that all foreigners traveling be required to give at least two weeks advance notice in applying

ing for travel permits, is unreasonable, unnecessary and unwarranted by the letter ~~of~~ the spirit of the Treaties.

Furthermore I can not believe that either Your Highness or His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, intended to approve such a suggestion.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

U. S. Minister.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President, and
Their Excellencies the Ministers of the
Board of Foreign Affairs.

CLASSIFIED

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 799

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Mis. No. 982.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. October 30th, 1901.

C I R C U L A R

To the Heads of the American Missions;

in Peking.

Your attention is called to the treaty regulation requiring all foreigners when travelling in China, outside of the immediate vicinity of the Treaty ports, to be provided with Passports which must be produced whenever demanded by the Authorities.

As the country is still in a somewhat disturbed condition, the Chinese Government strongly insists on the strict observance of the regulation mentioned, and further requests all persons intending to travel inland to give advance notice to the local officials along the proposed route, in order that every precaution may be taken to secure efficient protection. I therefore urge that you will instruct the members of your Missions to carefully comply with the above injunction and request.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

American Board, Methodist , and Presbyterian, Missions.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 777

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M[illegible] No. 388.

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China. October 30th, 1901.

C I R C U L A R

To the Heads of the American Missions:

in Peking.

Your attention is called to the treaty regulation requiring all foreigners when travelling in China, outside of the immediate vicinity of the Treaty ports, to be provided with passports which must be produced whenever demanded by the Authorities.

As the country is still in a somewhat disturbed condition, the Chinese Government strongly insists on the strict observance of the regulation mentioned, and further requests all persons intending to travel inland to give advance notice to the local officials along the proposed route, in order that every precaution may be taken to assure efficient protection. I therefore urge that you will instruct the members of your Mission to carefully comply with the above injunction and request.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

American Board, Methodist, and Presbyterian, Missions.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 798.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Ragsdale.

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Con. No. 1234.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. October 30th, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esquire,

United States Concul,

Tientsin.

Sir:

Your attention is called to the treaty regulations requiring all foreigners when travelling in China, out side of the immediate vicinity of the Treaty Ports, to be provided with passports which must be produced whenever demanded by the Authorities.

As the country is still in a somewhat disturbed condition, the Chinese Government strongly insists on the strict observance of the regulation mentioned, and further requests all persons intending to travel inland to give advance notice to the local officials along the proposed route, in order that every precaution may be taken to secure efficient protection. You will therefore notify the Missionaries at Tientsinto carefully comply with the above injunction and request. The Missionaries in Peking have been notified from this Legation.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 800.

DIPLOMATIC, DEC 11 1901 BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 31st, 1901.

Taken on per memo Dec 13/1901 R

INDEX BUREAU RECD. DEC 9 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

DEP'T OF STATE DEC 10 1901 ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack by subject. The suspension of proceedings until the Congress expected instructions arrive seems to be satisfactory

aaa

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of October 17th, 1901. Railway and Mining Concessions in the two Kuangs, in contravention of contract of American China Development Company.

No. 800.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 31st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your telegraphic instructions of the 19th instant confirmed on the over-leaf, I immediately, on the 21st instant, despatched a note to the Foreign Office, requesting that no further proceedings be taken in the granting or confirming of certain Railway and Mineral Concessions said to have been recently obtained by the Agent of a Franco-Belgian Syndicate from the Viceroy at Canton, and arranged for a conference which I had with His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, on the 23rd instant.

In this conference I said to the Prince that I had received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State, that, as reported to him, the Concessions were in contravention of the contract heretofore given to the American China Development Company, and that detailed instructions were on their way to me by mail, and that I was directed to request that he would order such action taken as would suspend all proceedings toward their completion or approval until I received the awaited instructions.

The Prince replied in substance that the Viceroy at Canton had

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wired him that the French Consul had reported to him that the French Minister had conferred with His Excellency, Li Hung-chang who said there was no objection to granting the Concessions. The Prince said that the French Minister had not conferred with either Li Hung-chang or himself, and that no official action had been taken, except to telegraph the Canton Viceroy that the Concessions conflicted with the American contract, and the proper party for the Syndicate desiring the Concessions to confer with was the American Company. He said further to me that nothing would be done until my awaited instructions were received.

I enclose copy of my notes to the Wai-Wu-Pu (Foreign Office) and its reply which has only just been received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 21st, 1901.
2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 26th, 1901.
3. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 30th, 1901.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Washington, October 19th, 1901.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

American China Development Company notify Department that one Baessens, Agent for Franco-Belgian Syndicate, has recently obtained Railway and Mining franchises from Canton Viceroy in contravention American Company contract 65482(?). Also that Baessens now seeking decree Peking ratifying action of Viceroy. You will endeavor to delay these proceedings pending receipt Department's instructions mailed sixteenth instant.

(Signed) Hay.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 800.

Peking, October 21st, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform your Highness and Your Excellencies that I have just received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State, saying that the Viceroy at Canton has granted certain railway and mining concessions in the Province of Kuangtung to a French Franco-Belgian Syndicate, in apparent violation of the contract already existing between the Chinese Government and the American China Development Company.

I hear also that the Franco-Belgian Syndicate, is pressing for an Imperial Edict to confirm these concessions. I am, therefore, instructed by my Govemment to request China to suspend the negotiations for the present until circumstances can be enquired into.

I am sure that Your Highness would not willingly treat my countrymen unjustly, and I have to request that you will take such action as will prevent further proceedings until I can receive the despatch from the State Department, which is now on the way, and which will explain matters more fully than can be done by telegraph.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers of
the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 500.

Peking, October 21st, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform your Highness and Your Excellencies that I have just received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State, saying that the Viceroy at Canton has granted official railway and mining concessions in the Province of Kuangtung to a French Franco-Belgian Syndicate, in apparent violation of the contract already existing between the Chinese Government and the American China Development Company.

I hear also that the Franco-Belgian Syndicate, in pressing for an Imperial Edict to confirm these concessions, I am, therefore, instructed by my Government to request China to annul the negotiations for the present until circumstances can be enquired into.

I am sure that Your Highness would not willingly treat my countrymen unjustly, and I hope to receive that you will take such action as will prevent further proceedings until I can receive the despatch from the State Department, which is now on the way, and which will explain matters more fully than can be done by telegraph.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers of
the Tsungli Yamen, Peking.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 800.

Peking, October 26th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to call the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellencies to the fact that on the 21st instant I sent a note concerning the reported concessions to a Franco-Belgian Syndicate of certain mining and railway rights in Kuangtung in apparent conflict with the contract between the Chinese Government and the American China Development Company. On the 23rd instant I had an interview with His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, at which I understood him to say that he had already prepared a reply to my note. Up to the present no reply has been received, and I have to request that you will do me the favor to send an answer at as early a date as possible.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,
and their Excellencies, the Ministers of
the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 800.

Peking, October 26th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to call the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellencies to the fact that on the 21st instant I sent a note concerning the reported concessions to a Franco-Belgian Syndicate of certain mining and railway rights in Kuangtung in apparent conflict with the contract between the Chinese Government and the American China Development Company. On the 23rd instant I had an interview with His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, at which I understood him to say that he had already prepared a reply to my note. Up to the present no reply has been received, and I have to request that you will do me the favor to send an answer at as early a date as possible.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,

and their Excellencies, the Ministers of

the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 600.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that the Viceroy of the Two Kuang had granted permission to a Franco-Belgian Syndicate to build railways and open mines in Kuangtung Province, which appeared to be a violation of the contract with the American China Development Co. Your Excellency had also previously sent another letter asking for a speedy reply, etc.

On examination it appears that the Franco-Belgian Syndicate did request permission to build a railway from Canton to Wuchou via Fo-shan and San-shui, which would appear not to agree with the American contract. The said syndicate has negotiated with the Viceroy of the Two Kuang, only; our Board has not given its consent. When we received Your Excellency's despatch of the 10th instant (October 21st), we telegraphed to the Viceroy at Canton and to the Minister Sheng, of which there is record, and I have just received a telegram from the Viceroy at Canton, saying that he had written to the French Consul to inform the Franco-Belgian Syndicate that it must discuss the matter thoroughly with the American China Development Co., or suggest some other plan. I am now awaiting another telegram from the Canton Viceroy to inform me how he is dealing with the case, and when I shall have received it I will communicate again with Your Excellency. In the meantime I send this reply for Your Excellency information.

With compliments.
Card Enclosed.
Ninth Moon, 19th Day. (October 30th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 800.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

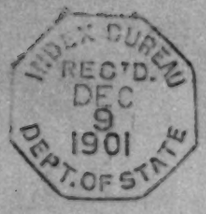
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that the Viceroy of the Two Kuang had granted permission to a Franco-Belgian Syndicate to build railways and open mines in Kuangtung Province, which appeared to be a violation of the contract with the American China Development Co. Your Excellency had also previously sent another letter asking for a speedy reply, etc.

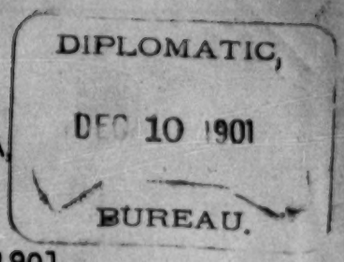
On examination it appears that the Franco-Belgian Syndicate did request permission to build a railway from Canton to Wuchow via Fo-shan and San-shui, which would appear not to agree with the American contract. The said syndicate has negotiated with the Viceroy of the Two Kuang, only; our Board has not given its consent. When we received Your Excellency's despatch of the 10th instant (October 21st), we telegraphed to the Viceroy at Canton and to the Minister Sheng, of which there is record, and I have just received a telegram from the Viceroy at Canton, saying that he had written to the French Consul to inform the Franco-Belgian Syndicate that it must discuss the matter thoroughly with the American China Development Co., or suggest some other plan. I am now awaiting another telegram from the Canton Viceroy to inform me how he is dealing with the case, and when I shall have received it I will communicate again with Your Excellency. In the meantime I send this reply for Your Excellency

information.
With compliments.
Card Enclosed.
Ninth Moon, 19th Day. (October 30th, 1901.)

No. 801.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




October 31st, 1901.

Taken Dec. 13/901 R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : American Trading Company's "Rheingold-Vorwaerts" claim. Further correspondence.

(Despatch No.367, May 1st, 1901).

No. 201.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 31st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 367 of May 1st, 1900,- I have the honor to enclose herewith further correspondence in regard to the "Rheingold-Vorwaerts" cliam of the American Company,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Emens to Mr. Squiers, August 1st, 1901.
2. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Emens, August 8th, 1901.
3. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 1st, 1901.
4. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 3rd, 1901.
5. Mr. Conger to Am. Trading Co., October 4th, 1901.
6. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 10th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 801.

American Trading Company, per W.S.Emens, to Mr. Squiers.

Tientsin, August 1st, 1901.

Sir:

On May 26th, 1900, we wrote the Legation agreeing to accept the Tsung-li Yamen's offer of $2000 in settlement of the above claim. The events that followed close upon that date doubtless prevented a conclusion of the matter. This compromise was agreed to simply as the only way out of the difficulty, the justness of our original claim being admitted by the State Department, and the Legation.

The Chinese tried every scheme to get out of paying the claim, and succeeded in staving it off for several years and wearing out the negotiations. We therefore think that we may justly put in our original claim brought up to date, which we enclose herewith.

Requesting that this claim may be presented at the proper quarters,

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

The American Trading Co.,

(Signed) W.S.Emens,

Agent.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 8501.

American Trading Company, per W.S.Manns, to Mr. Squiers.

Tientsin, August 1st, 1901.

Sir:

On May 20th, 1900, we wrote the Legation agreeing to accept the Tsung-li Yamen's offer of $8000 in settlement of the above claim. The events that followed close upon that date doubtless prevented a consideration of the matter. This compromise was agreed to simply as the only way out of difficulty, the insurance of our original claim admitted by the Chefoo Convention being [illegible] the Legation.

The Chinese tried every scheme to get out of having the claim, and succeeded in staving it off for several years and meeting out the negotiations. We therefore think that we may justly put in our original claim brought up to date, which we enclose herewith.

Requesting that this claim may be presented at the proper quarters,

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

The American Trading Co.,

(Signed) W.S.Manns,

Agent.

Rheingold-Vorwearts Claim.

Due the American Trading Co. on account of above claim, on 31st January, 1900, Tls, 2983.26

Interest from January 31st, 1900, to August 1st, 1901, =547 days @ 7% per annum, 312.92

Tls, 3296.18

E. & O. E.

Tientsin, August 1st, 1901.

The American Trading Co.,

W. S. Emens,

Agent.

Rheingold-Vorwaerts Claim.

Due the American Trading Co. on account of above claim,
on 31st January, 1900, Tls, 2983.28

Interest from January 31st, 1900, to
August 1st, 1901, =547 days @ 7% per annum, 312.90

Tls, 3296.18

H. & O. K.

Tientsin, August 1st, 1901.

The American Trading Co.,

W. S. Emens,

Agent.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 801.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Emens.

August 8th, 1901.

Dear sir:

Replying to your letter of August 1st, regarding Rheingold-Vorwaert's claim, I beg to say that last May, on receipt of your letter agreeing to accept $2000.00 in settlement of your claim, Mr. Conger wrote the Foreign Office to that effect, but did not, owing to events which soon followed, receive any reply.

While I do not pretend to advise you in the matter, I think to increase the amount demanded would tempt the Chinese to take advantage of the position and refuse to pay anything. What would you think of a demand for interest at 7% from date of Tsung-li Yamen's offer? Such a compromise would add something over $1500.00 to the amount you agreed to accept.

Kindly let me know your wishes in the matter and I will do what I can for you.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 804.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Rhoda.

August 8th, 1901.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of August 1st, regarding Rheingold-Vorwaert's claim, I beg to say that last May, on receipt of your letter agreeing to accept $2000.00 in settlement of your claim, Mr. Conger wrote the Foreign Office to that effect, but did not, owing to events which soon followed, receive any reply.

While I do not pretend to advise you in the matter, I think to increase the amount demanded would tempt the Chinese to take advantage of the position and refuse to pay anything. What would you think of a demand for interest at 7% from date of Taung-li Yamen's offer? Such a compromise would add something over $1500.00 to the amount you agreed to accept.

Kindly let me know your wishes in the matter and I will do what I can for you.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 801.

Peking, October 1st, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

On May 29th, 1900, I had the honor to inform the Prince and Ministers that, acting upom my advice, the American Trading Company had accepted the offer of the Tsung-li Yamen, and agreed to receive two thousand dollars in full settlement of its Rheingold-Vorwoerts claim against the Chinese Government, and I requested that I might be informed how and where it was desired to make payment.

The troubles of last year, however, immediately broke out, intercourse with the Chinese Government was cut off, and, through no fault of the American Trading Company the claim was not paid.

Now, since business relations have been restored, I respectfully call the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellencies to the matter, and request that I be informed how and where the payment will now be made.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest regard.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President, and

Their Excellencies, the Ministers

of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 801.

Peking, October 1st, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

On May 29th, 1900, I had the honor to inform the Princes and Ministers that, acting upon my advice, the American Trading Company had accepted the offer of the Tsung-li Yamen, and agreed to receive two thousand dollars in full settlement of its Rheingold-Vorwoerts claim against the Chinese Government, and I requested that I might be informed how and where it was desired to make payment.

The troubles of last year, however, immediately broke out, intercourse with the Chinese Government was cut off, and, through no fault of the American Trading Company the claim was not paid.

Now, since business relations have been restored, I respectfully call the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellencies to the matter, and request that I be informed how and where the payment will now be made.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest regard.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President, and

Their Excellencies, the Ministers

of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 4 In Desoatch No. 801.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

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F. O. No. 268.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of October 1st in which Your Excellency reminds me that on the 29th of May, 1900 you had written to our Board that the American Trading Company, acting upon your advice was willing to accept the $2,000 which we were willing to pay in settlement of their claim on account of loss sustained in hiring the two German ships, and that Your Excellency had asked the Board to inform you how and where the payment would be made of which there was record, that then the troubles of last year suddenly broke out and communication with our Board was cut off, so that the American Trading Company had not been able to obtain the money due; that now that trade relations had been re-established, you again call my attention to the matter and requested me to inform you how and where the payment would now be made that the case might be dealt with, etc.

Our Board on examination learns that the siad Company was exporting beans from Newchwang, and the money which it was agreed to be paid, ought therefore to be paid out by the Customs Taotai of Shan-Hai-Kuan. When he shall have resumed the

collection

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collection of duties at that place, the amount will be paid.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Card inclosed.

Eighth Moon, alth. Day.

(October 3rd, 1901.)

collection of duties at that place. The amount will be paid.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish Your Excellency

all prosperity.

Card Inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 41th. Day.

(October 3rd. 1901.)

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 801.

Mr. Conger to American Trading Company.

October 4th, 1901.

Sirs:

I beg to hand you herewith copies of my note to the Foreign Office dated the 1st instant, in regard to your claim against the Chinese Government, and of the reply of the Foreign Office dated October 3rd, which are self-explanatory.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 1st, 1901.
2. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 3rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 501.

Mr. Conger to American Trading Company.

October 4th, 1901.

Sirs:

I beg to hand you herewith copies of my note to the Foreign Office dated the 1st instant, in regard to your claim against the Chinese Government, and of the reply of the Foreign Office dated October 3rd, which are self-explanatory.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 1st, 1901.

2. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 3rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 801.

Mr. Conger to Foreign Office.

Peking, October 10th, 1901.

Your Highness, and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Your Highness and Your Excellencies, written on the 3rd instant, with regard to the Rheingold-Vorwaerts claim of the American Trading Co, informing me that on inquiry you learn that the American Trading Co. was shipping bean-cake from Newchwang, and the amoney which it had been agreed should be paid to them in compensation for their losses ought to be paid by the Taotai of Shan-hai-kuan, which, you state, will be done as soon as he shall resume the collection of duties at the port.

I beg to suggest that, as it is very uncertain when the Taotai will be able to resume collection of the duties at the port of Ying-kiou, and, as the American Trading Co. has already waited a long time for the payment of the sum promised, some more satisfactory arrangement ought to be made for the settlement of the claim.

I have to request, therefore, that you will make such arrangement for securing the payment from other sources as will effect a speedy settlement, and that you will inform me of the dame at as early a date as possible.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E.H.Conger,
E.E. & M.P. of the United States.

US Legation to China

Nov. 1, 1901

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Secretary:

I find that the Solicitor prepared and had submitted to you on October 17th last a memorandum on the subject of the private claims growing out of the anti-foreign uprising in China of last year.

The British Government, I may add, has entrusted the adjustment of all claims of its subjects to its Crown Advocate in China. The German and French Governments are having this work done by their Legations in Peking assisted by consular officers. Some of the other Governments - Belgium, for example, are adjusting at home their national claims. The Second Secretary of our Legation at Peking is a lawyer by training, though I do not know whether he has had much experience.

An American lawyer of good standing might be engaged to assist him. I think one could probably be secured in Shanghai or Yokohama. These two persons might form a Commission and, assisted by general instructions from the Department, pass on the various claims of American citizens, subject to revision by the Minister and final approval by the Department.

The Conference of Foreign Plenipotentiaries in Peking prepared a set of rules for the adjustment of private claims; a copy of these was transmitted to the Department in my No. 42 of March 14, 1901. These rules have been accepted by all the Powers as a general guide for the adjustment of their claims commissions. The United States alone, I believe, has not expressed its willingness to follow them. We are consequently free to fix the amounts to be allowed on our citizens' claims as we deem expedient, but these Rules might be generally followed with advantage.

I heartily concur in Mr. Conger's recommendation that Congress be asked at as early a date as possible to appropriate a sum - say two millions of dollars - from which to pay our citizens' claims, this amount to be refunded later on to the Treasury from the money received from China on account of the indemnity that country has agreed to pay us.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. Rockhill

November 1, 1901.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST CHINA.

Claims against China growing out of the "Boxer" uprising in 1900 filed in this Department number 140, and aggregate a little more than $2,000,000 in amount.

Of these claims 118 were transmitted to the Department by the Legation at Peking, and 22 were sent here directly by the claimants.

Most of the "claims" are bare statements (sworn to) by claimants of the facts and estimated amount of loss or damage, unaccompanied by other evidence of citizenship or as to the factor amount of loss sustained.

As Minister Conger points out, many of the claimants should submit to a considerable reduction, and there are local facts and conditions surrounding the claims which render desirable an examination of them in China by some one familiar with the situation and local values.

Mr. Conger states that the Russian claims are being passed upon at Peking by a Commission composed of a man sent from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, an attaché of the Russian Legation at Peking, and another Russian, and that all are to be submitted for the Minister's approval, which is to be final. He further states that most of the other Legations have some sort of similar practice. He suggests that if some one from the Department could come to China and together with a member selected from our diplomatic or consular service in China investigate and pass upon the claims of our citizens, an equitable result might be obtained.

It occurs to me that a less expensive and equally desirable arrangement would be for the Department to designate some one from our Legation at Peking, for instance, Mr. Squiers, and one of our consular officers in China, to be named by Mr. Conger. The Department should transmit to the Legation at Peking copies

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST CHINA.

Claims against China growing out of the "Boxer" uprising in 1900 filed in this Department number 140, and aggregate a little more than $8,000,000 in amount.

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It occurs to me [illegible] arrangement could [illegible] from our Department [illegible] of our consular [illegible] the Department [illegible]

of claims filed in the Department, which have not already been sent to the Legation. The result of the work of the Commission should be subject to revision by Minister Conger, and perhaps also by this Department.

Mr. Conger states that several of the Governments will themselves pay the private claims of their citizens, and he recommends that Congress be requested to make provision for the payment of the claims of our citizens as soon as adjusted. He urges an early settlement of the claims of our citizens on account of the pressing needs of claimants.

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Mr. Conger states that several of the Governments will themselves pay the private claims of their citizens, and he recommends that Congress be requested to make provision for the payment of the claims of our citizens as soon as adjusted. He urges an early settlement of the claims of our citizens on account of the pressing needs of claimants.

No. 802.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




November 1st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of October, 1901.

(Despatch No. 754, October 1st, 1901).

No. 802.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 754, of October 1st, last,- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos. 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380 and 381; unnumbered dated August 28, 28, 30, September 4, 5, 10, 11, 11, 12, and 13; and Circular instructions dated August 22, 28 and September 10, received during the month of October, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE DEC 16 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

To Treasury. Ack + file. aah

No. 803.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 16 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

November 4th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

of Treasury Dec. 19. C.
Asked in Sec'ys Dec. 21 C

Subject : The Japanese Government has appointed the Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 803.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires here, has notified the Diplomatic Body that the Japanese Government has selected and appointed the Manager of the Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Shanghai as its representative on the Commission of Bankers provided for by Paragraph "b" of Article VI of the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 804.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 18 1901
BUREAU.

RECEIVED DEC 16 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

November 4th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
18
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack, approving Mr. Conger's note of Nov. 1 to Mr. Goodnow.
aaa

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Dec. 21

Subject : Claim to American citizenship of Lam Chung Wa, a Chinese living at Canton. Correspondence relating to.

No. 804.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copies of correspondence relating to the claim to American citizenship of one Lam Chung Wa, a Chinese living at Canton,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Mr. McWade to Mr. Goodnow, October 16th, 1901.

2. Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger, October 22nd, 1901.

3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Goodnow, November 1st, 1901.

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 804.

Mr. McWade to Mr. Goodnow.

Canton, China, Oct. 16th, 1901 .

My dear Mr. Goodnow:

Will you kindly give me your advice in the following case:

Lam Chung Wa, a resident of Canton, has called on me at the Consulate and preferred a request to be registered here as an American citizen. He was a resident of the Hawaiian Islands for 17 years, prior to that territory becoming our property. His papers show that he was a naturalized Hawaiian subject. He left Hawaii in 1897 for Canton, where immediately after his arrival he engaged in business as a merchant. He is still a merchant, and in good standing. I enclose for your courteous perusal and decision all of his original papers and his photograph.

I have told Lam Chung Wa that I will refer his case to you for decision. I hope that I am not giving you too much trouble.

With kindest regards, I am,

Dear Mr. Goodnow,

Sincerely & respectfully yours,

(Signed) Robert M. McWade,

U.S.Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Affidavit of Hong Quon,
2. Declaration to support the Constitution,
3. Passport from Hawaiian Consulate, H.K.,
4. Special Certificate, No. 245.

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 604.

The Mayor to Mr. Dawson.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 14th, 1901.

My dear Mr. Dawson:

Will you kindly give me your advice in the following case.

Lim Bung Ya, a resident of Canton, has called on me at the Consulate and preferred a request to be registered here as American citizen. He was a returned of the Hawaiian Islands for 17 years, prior to that residing over Property. He reports more that he was a naturalized American subject. He left Hawaii in 1899 for Canton, where immediately after his arrival he engaged in business as a merchant. He is still a merchant, and in good standing. I enclose for your courteous perusal and notation all of his original papers and his photograph.

I have told Lim Bung Ya that I will refer his case to you for decision. I hope that I am not giving you too much trouble.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Robert A. McWade,

U.S. Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Affidavit of Lim Bung Ya.
2. Declaration to support the Application.
3. Report from Hawaiian Consulate, N.Y.
4. Special Certificate, No. 245.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 804.

.....

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger.

.....

No.357. Consulate-General of the United States.

Shanghai, October 22, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P.

PEKING.

Sir :

I hand you herewith Consul McWade's #193 and hope you will instruct him.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 857.

.....

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger.

.....

No.357. Consulate-General of the United States,

Shanghai, October 22, 1903.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P.

PEKING.

Sir :

I hand you herewith Consul McWade's #356 and hope you will instruct him.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 804.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Goodnow.

November 1st, 1901.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 357 of the 22nd ultimo, transmitting Consul McWade's despatch No. 193 of the 16th ultimo, requesting instructions upon the citizenship of one Lam Chung Wa.

It appears from the evidence submitted that the said Lam Chung Wa is a native of Heong Sang, in the Province of Kuangtung, Empire of China; that on the 19th day of August, 1886, he was naturalized as a citizen of the Kingdom of Hawaii before W. M. Gibson, Minister of the Interior; that he was recognized as such naturalized citizen by passport No. 1454, issued to him September 1st, 1890, by the Acting Consul General of Hawaii at Hongkong, and again by a Special Certificate issued to him by H. E. Conger, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii on Nov. 22nd, 1897.

The Act of Congress of April 30th, 1900, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" provides as follows:

Sec. 4. That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

By virtue of the above Lam Chung Wa is a citizen of the United States, unless he has renounced such citizenship.

In this connection I call your attention to the statement

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 804.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Goodnow.

November 1st, 1901.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 387 of the 22nd ultimo, transmitting Consul McWade's despatch No. 193 of the 16th ultimo, requesting instructions upon the citizenship of one Lam Chung Wa.

It appears from the evidence submitted that the said Lam Chung Wa is a native of Heong Sang, in the Province of Kwangtung, Empire of China; that on the 19th day of August, 1888, he was naturalized as a citizen of the Kingdom of Hawaii before W. M. Gibson, Minister of the Interior; that he was recognized as such naturalized citizen by passport No. 1464, issued to him September 1st, 1899, by the Acting Consul General of Hawaii at Hongkong, and again by a Special Certificate issued to him by H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii on Nov. 22nd, 1897.

The Act of Congress of April 30th, 1900, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" provides as follows:

Sec. 4. That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

By virtue of the above Lam Chung Wa is a citizen of the United States unless he has renounced such citizenship.

In this connection I call your attention to the statement

in Mr. McWade's despatch that Lam Chung Wa left Hawaii in 1897 for Canton, where immediately after his arrival he engaged in business as a merchant, and where he is still a merchant in good standing.

A citizen of the United States "may reside abroad for purposes of health, education, amusement or business for an indefinite period, and may even acquire a civil or commercial domicile there, without expatriation, providing he does so with the intention in good faith of returning to the United States. But if he permanently withdraws himself and his property and places both where neither can be made to contribute to the national necessities, acquires a political domicile in a foreign country and avows his purpose not to return, he has placed himself in the position where his country has the right to presume that he has made his election of expatriation."

This presumption arises more readily "when a naturalized citizen of the United States returns to his native country and resides there for a series of years, with no apparent purpose of returning." By some of our naturalization treaties a residence of two years in the country of nativity without the intention of returning being in some way made apparent, is sufficient to give rise to the presumption of self-expatriation.

I beg to suggest that Consul McWade be advised to exercise great care, before registering Lam Chung Wa as a citizen of the United States, that "his claim to American citizenship shall not be made the pretext of avoiding duties to one country

in Mr. McWade's despatch that Lam Chung Wa left Hawaii in 1897 for Canton, where immediately after his arrival he engaged in business as a merchant, and where he is still a merchant in good standing.

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while absense secures him from duties to another."

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:

Naturalization papers of Lam Chung Wa.

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I beg to suggest that Consul McWade be advised to exercise great care, before registering Lam Chung Wa as a citizen of the United States, that "his claim to American citizenship shall not be made the pretext of avoiding duties to one country while absence secures him from duties to another."

I am,

Sir,

Your respectfully,

(Signed) H. H. Conger.

A citizen of the United States may reside abroad for purposes of health, education, amusement or business for an indefinite period and may even engage in a civil or commercial domicile there, without expatriation, providing he does so with the intention in good faith of returning to the United States. But if he permanently withdraws himself and his property and places both where neither can be made to contribute to the national necessities, acquires a political domicile in a foreign country and avows his purpose not to return, he has placed himself in the position where his country has the right

Naturalization papers of Lam Chung Wa.

Enclosures:

DIPLOMATIC,

DEC 17 1901

No. 805. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. DEC 16 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

November 4th, 1901.

DEPT OF STATE DEC 17 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file -

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd in series, Dec. 21 C.

Subject : The Rescue of the Sun.

No. 805.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

As interesting and amusing evidence of the unrelenting hold which ancient superstition still has upon the Chinese people, I enclose translation of a note just received from Prince Ch'ing, embodying an Imperial Edict concerning the rescue of the sun from the shadow of an eclipse expected to take place on the 11th instant. The superstition is that a great dragon swallows, or attempts to swallow the sun, hence the necessary effort for its rescue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Oct. 30th, 1901.

F.O. NO.287.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 805.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., sends this despatch:

I am in receipt of a communication from the Board of Rites, saying: "Our Board has sent a memorial to the Throne, concerning the eclipse of the sun to occur on the 1st of the Tenth Moon of this year, and the observance of the rites for rescuing it; and has received an endorsement of the vermillion pencil as follows:

'Noted.' 'Respect this.'

All the civil and military officials in Peking, therefore, will assemble at the Yamen of the Board of Rites at 1:30 P.M., on the first day of the Tenth Moon to await the rescue. Moreover, in the rescue of the sun it is required by precedent that the Imperial Equipage Department shall provide for the beating of gongs and the music of drums; but as our Board is situated not far from the various foreign legations, we have to request that you will send despatches for their information, etc."

This despatch having come to hand, I examined and found that precedent requires that at the rescue of the sun there shall be the beating of gongs and the music of drums, and as in duty bound, therefore, I send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 19th Day.

(October 30th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 803.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

Prince Ch'ing, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., sends this despatch:

I am in receipt of a communication from the Board of Rites, saying: "Our Board has sent a memorial to the Throne, concerning the eclipse of the sun to occur on the 1st of the Tenth Moon of this year, and the observance of the rites for receiving it; and has received an endorsement of the vermillion pencil as follows:

'Noted.' 'Respect this.'

All the civil and military officials in Peking, therefore, will assemble at the Yamen of the Board of Rites at 1:30 P.M., on the first day of the Tenth Moon to await the rescue. Moreover, in the rescue of the sun it is required by precedent that the Imperial Equipage Department shall provide for the beating of gongs and the music of drums; but as our Board is situated not far from the various foreign legations, we have to request that you will send despatches for their information, etc."

This despatch having come to hand, I examined and found that precedent requires that at the rescue of the sun there shall be the beating of gongs and the music of drums, and as in duty bound, therefore, I send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuangsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 19th Day.

(October 30th, 1901.)

No. 806.

DIPLOMATIC, DEC 16 1901 BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE DEC 16 1901 ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Ack with expression of regret. aaa

Give to press.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECEIVED DEC 16 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

Ack Dec. 21 C

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To the Press Dec. 21 C.

Subject : Death of Hsu Shou-p'eng, Vice President of the Foreign Office.

No. 806.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to ~ despatch No. 683 of August 1st, last,- I have the honor to report that Hsu Shou-p'eng, a member of the newly organized Foreign Office, died on the night of the 30th ultimo after a brief illness.

In addition to the information transmitted in the above mentioned despatch, it should be stated that the deceased was at one time a Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington.

By reason of his foreign experience and his progressive ideas, he was regarded as one of the best of the new Ministers of State, and his untimely death is very generally regretted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 7 1901
BUREAU.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
6
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

*From* PEKING,

November 6, 1901.

Received 9:15 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confirmed Nov. 8 C.

Earl Li's death is expected momentarily.

CONGER.

*Ciphered by* Chief Clerk's Office,

November 6, 1901., *189* ,9:30*M.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.

No. 807.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
16
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 6th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
DEC
16
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 16 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Dec. 18.

Subject : Transmitting duplicate copies of further meetings of the Diplomatic Body, and correspondence with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

(Despatch No. 789, October 24th, 1901).

No. 807.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 6th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 789 of October 24th, last,- I have the honor to enclose duplicate copies of minutes of meetings of the Diplomatic Body of June 11 and 15; and of further correspondence with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Minutes of Meeting of June 11th, 1901.
2. Minutes of Meeting of June 15th, 1901.
3. Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Dean, February 19th, 1901.
4. " " " " 23rd, 1901.
5. " " " " 23rd, 1901.
6. " " " " 24th, 1901.
7. " " " " 28th, 1901.
8. Dean to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, March 4th, 1901.
9. " " " " 29th, 1901.
10. Identical Note April 18, 1901.
11. " " " 18, 1901.

12. Li Hung-chang to Dean , April 27th, 1901.

13. Prince Ch'ing to Ministers, May 2nd, 1901.

14. " " " ", 2nd, 1901.

14½ " " " " May, 1901

15. " " Dean " 4th, 1901.

16. Dean to Prince Ch'ing, " 13th, 1901.

17. Ministers to Prince Ch'ing, " 17th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 807.

**Cinquante quatrième séance du Corps Diplomatique**

**en date du 11 juin 1901**

La séance est ouverte, à dix heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la Présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas et de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats Unis.

**M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture du procès-verbal de la cinquante et unième séance, qui est adopté.

**Le Doyen** informe le Corps Diplomatique qu'il a reçu de M. de Mumm une lettre le prévenant qu'un service religieux aura lieu le samedi 15 courant, à 8 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Allemagne, en mémoire de de M. le Baron von Ketteler, dont les restes vont être transportés en Allemagne. Les Ministres Etrangers et leur Personnel sont invités à y assister.

**Le Doyen** demande à ses Collègues s'ils acceptent les propositions des Plénipotentiaires Chinois concernant les allocations pour la construction de monuments funéraires dans les cimetières profanés.

**M. de Giers** et **Sir Ernest Satow** répondent affirmativement.

**M. Beau** remarque qu'un cimetière Français a été profané à Suin-hoa-fou et les Plénipotentiaires n'en ont pas fait mention. Il écrira à ce sujet au Prince King et à Li Hong-tchang.

A côté de la question de principe, relative aux cimetières profanés, qui a été réglée par le Corps Diplomatique, chaque Ministre intéressé réglera les réclamations qui concernent particulièrement sa Légation.

**Le Doyen** répondra aux Plénipotentiaires que MM. de Giers et Sir Ernest Satow acceptent leurs propositions et que le Ministre de France les accepte également avec une restriction dont il les entretiendra.

**Le Doyen** fait ensuite quelques observations sur deux réclamations internationales qui lui ont été présentées. Il soumet à ses Collègues quelques questions de principe et quelques faits, comme par exemple celui d'une réclamation qui a été envoyée en double à la Légation d'Angleterre.

**M. de Mumm** objecte que, conformément à une décision antérieure, le Doyen a toute compétence pour juger seul les indemnités internationales.

**Le Doyen** fera, en tous cas, appel au concours d'un juriste anglais attendu à Péking et dont Sir Ernest Satow a bien voulu lui promettre le concours.

**Le Ministre de France** déclare que la réunion a été convoquée à sa demande. Il a reçu de son Gouvernement des instructions qu'il attendait et dont le retard ne lui avait pas permis d'émettre d'opinion aux dernières séances. Ces instructions l'autorisent à accepter les revenus provenant de la Gabelle pour le paiement des arrérages de l'emprunt si cette combinaison peut rallier l'unanimité des suffrages du Corps Diplomatique.

**M. de Giers** a reçu des instructions analogues. Son Gouvernement, opposé à toute ingérence dans l'Administration Chinoise que pourrait provoquer la création de taxes nouvelles, désirerait que la Dette Chinoise fût gagée sur les revenus de la Douane, avec élévation des droits à 10 %. S'il était impossible d'arriver à un accord sur ce point, et si l'unanimité se faisait sur l'acceptation de la Gabelle, le Gouvernement Russe consentirait également à faire état de cette ressource, mais si les paiements effectués sur la Gabelle étaient irréguliers ou insuffisants, il voudrait qu'on revint à l'élévation des droits. M. de Giers désire avant tout savoir de ses Collègues quelles sont les vues de leurs Gouvernements sur l'élévation des droits d'importation à 10 ou à 5%—et quels sont les revenus précis sur lesquels ils comptent Cela élucidé, on pourra prendre une décision concernant le mode de paiement. Il ajoute qu'il n'a pas reçu encore d'instructions sur la limitation des indemnités à la somme de 450 millions et à la date du 1er juillet.

**M. Beau** n'a également pas d'instructions sur ce dernier point. mais il en attend incessamment.

En ce qui concerne la question posée par M. de Giers, **M. Rockhill** a déjà fait circuler un mémorandum (Voir annexe) duquel il résulte que les Etats-Unis, désireux de faire état, pour gage de la Dette Chinoise, des revenus les plus sûrs et les plus facilement contrôlables de l'Empire, acceptent l'élévation des droits d'importation à 10%. mais cela sous certaines conditions : suppression des likins sur les importations étrangères, révision des tarifs et substitution des droits spécifiques aux droits *ad valorem*, amélioration des rivières Whampou et Peiho, avec participition financière de la Chine, révision des règlements sur la navigation des eaux intérieures, enfin révision, dans un sens libéral, des likins sur les principaux articles d'exportation : thé, soies, coton brut.

Le Gouvernement de Washington est prêt à accepter d'ailleurs, tout arrangement raisonnable qui termine la crise actuelle. Il est partisan comme mode de paiement des *bons*, saus garantie commune des Puissances.

**M. de Giers** voudrait qu'on bornât pour le moment la discussion à la question de l'élévation des droits à 10%.

**M. Komura** est entièrement d'accord avec M. Rockhill sur les conditions réclamées en compensation de l'élévation des droits à 10%. Il suggère de plus la constitution d'un Comité International qui serait chargé de rendre effectif la suppression du likin sur les importations et de mettre à exécution la révision du tarif et la substitution des droits spécifiques d'importation aux droits *ad valorem*, et en attendant la conclusion de ce travail, la perception de droits de 10% *ad valorem*.

**Sir Ernest Satow** n'a pas grand'chose à ajouter à ce qu'il a dit à propos de l'élévation des droits d'importation à 10%. Son Gouvernement n'y consentirait qu'au prix de sérieuses concessions commerciales de la Chine. Ainsi qu'il a été indiqué il y a quelques mois, il désire la suppression des likins,—l'amélioration des voies fluviales, du Whampou, du Peiho, du Yangtze, si possible jusqu'à Tchong-king, une modification libérale du régime du commerce des rivières, la protection des marques de fabrique. Il ajoute que si on abolissait le likin, comme le revenu de quatre stations est gagé jusqu'à concurrence de 3 millions 300.000 taëls pour le service des emprunts anglo-allemands, il faudrait prélever cette somme sur le produit des Douanes Maritimes. L'Angleterre est d'ailleurs prête à consentir au relevèment des droits d'importation à 5% effectifs. Sir Ernest Satow déclare qu'à son avis le relèvement de ces droits à 10% serait encore insuffisant pour payer l'intérêt et l'amortissement des 450 millions de taëls dont on a parlé et que certaines Puissances ont déjà acceptés comme chiffre total de l'indemnité à réclamer à la Chine.

Pour le service de cette dette, nous avons besoin d'un peu moins de 19 millions de taëls par an. Les Chinois nous ont offert 10 millions sur la Gabelle, 2 ou 3 millions sur les Douanes Indigènes, le produit de l'élévation des Droits d'importation à 5% et le reliquat des sommes déjà gagées.

En nous offrant 10 millions sur la Gabelle, il n'ont pas songé à nous donner tout le produit de la taxe. Nous pourrions obtenir facilement 11 millions de taëls.

Les Douanes Indigènes, administrées par la Douane Maritime, produiraient certainement non pas 2 ou 3 millions mais 5 millions au minimum.

L'élévation des droits à 5%, calculée sur les statistiques de 1900, donnerait 1,400,000 taëls. C'est peut-être une estimation pessimiste. En prenant comme base les statistiques de 1899, on aurait 2,300,000 taëls, soit en moyenne 2 millions. Le reliquat peut fournir un million,—soit au total, 19 millions, un peu plus de ce dont nous avons besoin.

**M. de Giers:** Le Corps Diplomatique a déjà accepté les Douanes Indigènes et le reliquat. Le Gouvernement Anglais consentirait-il à l'élévation des droits d'importation à 5%, sans condition?

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit que son Gouvernement n'en a pas mentionné, mais qu'il va de soi qu'il serait heureux d'obtenir des concessions, commerciales, en échange de son acceptation.

**M. de Giers** demande si tout le monde accepte l'élévation des droits d'importation à 5% *ad valorem*?

**M. Rockhill** répond que son Gouvernement fait les mêmes réserves pour l'élévation des droits à 5% qu'à 10%.

**M. Joostens** rappelle qu'il a déjà informé ses Collègues qu'il était autorisé par son Gouvernement à accepter une augmentation modérée des droits de douane.

**M. Knobel** dit que son Gouvernement acceptera, tout en exprimant le vœu de l'amélioration du régime des likin.

Tous les autres Ministres se prononcent pour l'acceptation.

**M. de Giers** demande à Sir Ernest Satow s'il considère les 11 millions de la Gabelle comme un revenu sûr.

**Le Ministre d'Angleterre** répond affirmativement.

**M. de Giers** voudrait savoir, avant de se prononcer, si tous ses Collègues acceptent la Gabelle.

**M. de Mumm** déclare que son Gouvernement est prêt à accepter tout ce qui peut faire aboutir les négociations. Il avait accepté l'élévation des droits à 10%, il accepte cette élévation à 5%; il acceptera également le revenu de la Gabelle.

**M. Beau:** Il faudrait voir quels sont les revenus que tout le monde accepte. Il y a les Douanes Indigènes, le reliquat et la Gabelle.

**M. de Giers** dit que son Gouvernement acceptera la Gabelle sous certaines réserves. Il proposera deux formules, l'une qu'on pourrait soumettre aux Chinois et l'autre qui n'est destinée qu'au Corps Diplomatique.

Première formule.

" Le Corps Diplomatique décide d'affecter au service de l'emprunt:

1° les ressources provenant des Douanes Indigènes;

2° le reliquat des Douanes Maritimes;

3° les revenus de la Gabelle telle qu'elle fonctionne actuellement sous l'Administration Chinoise et sous aucun contrôle étranger.

**M. Rockhill:** Il est entendu que les Douanes Indigènes sont celles des ports ouverts, celles qui seront placées sous le contrôle des Douanes Maritimes.

**M. de Giers,** quoiqu'il n'ait pas encore d'instructions précises à ce sujet de son Gouvernement, constate que le Corps Diplomatique l'a toujours entendu ainsi.

**Sir Ernest Satow:** Nous pourrions le spécifier dans la note que nous adresserons aux Chinois.

**M. de Giers** dit que c'est une chose convenue, mais qu'il devra encore obtenir l'assentiment officiel de son Gouvernement avant de souscrire à ce que cette mention soit faite.

**M. de Giers** donne lecture de la seconde formule (destinée au Corps Diplomatique).

" Le Corps Diplomatique propose qu'en cas d'irrégularité de paiement de la part de la Chine, les arrérages de l'emprunt soient gagés sur une élévation éventuelle des droits de Douane à l'importation jusqu'à concurrence de 10%. Dans ce cas, le surcroit de revenus produit par cette élévation serait entièrement affecté au service de l'emprunt.

**M. Beau:** M. Rockhill, dans sa proposition d'élévation des droits à 10%, a, en somme, obéi, à la même préoccupation que M. de Giers, mais il a pris les droits de Douane ainsi augmentés comme base du service de l'emprunt tandis que M. de Giers les affecte à la réserve de ce service.

**M. de Giers:** Ils constitueront un second gage.

**M. Beau** est d'avis que cette garantie supplémentaire facilitera l'émission de l'emprunt. La Gabelle ne semble pas devoir donner de satisfactions suffisantes aux financiers qui auront à négocier l'emprunt.

**M. Rockhill** objecte que si l'on en venait à l'application de la seconde formule de M. de Giers, et à l'augmentation des droits, le Gouvernement Américain maintiendrait les conditions qu'il a posées au consentement à cette augmentation.

**Sir Ernest Satow** renouvelle les observations qu'il a faites contre une élévation éventuelle des droits à 10%, qui frapperait avant tout le commerce britannique ; or le commerce britannique constitue la moitié du commerce total de la Chine. Il tient donc à déclarer dès à présent que son Gouvernement maintiendra lui aussi les réserves qu'il a faites en prévision de l'augmentation des droits tout en consentant à lui soumettre la formule de M. de Giers.

**Le Ministre de Russie** dit que le Gouvernement Britannique pourra faire toutes les réserves qu'il voudra, quand le moment sera venu. Ce que nous voulons, c'est en finir. Détailler encore des réserves qui amèneront une discussion sans issue serait reculer la solution. Il voudrait que le Ministre d'Angleterre se contentât de conseiller l'acceptation de sa formule, " sous réserves " purement et simplement.

**M. Beau:** Ne pourrait-on pas se contenter d'introduire à la fin de la proposition de M. de Giers une formule qui donnât satisfaction à la fois à Sir Ernest Satow et à M. Rockhill ?

**Le Ministre d'Augleterre** libelle ainsi ses restrictions. " Il est toutefois entendu que chaque Gouvernement aura le droit de formuler ses réserves au moment d'entrer en discu sion de l'élevation éventuelle des droits d'importation au delà de 5% *ad valorem*."

**M. Rockhill** se rallie à cette proposition.

**M. de Giers** croit que la Gabelle pourra donner un minimum de 16 millions de taëls. Si l'on en déduit 1,8co,ooo taëls déjà gagés, il resterait 14 millions de disponibles. La Douane Indigène, dans les ports ouverts, dounera plus de 5 millions. D'après M. Rockhill, elle produit actuellement, dans deux ports seulement, et des ports d'importance moyenne, 1 million. Avec le reliquat, nous sommes plus ou moins garantis.

**Sir Ernest Satow** partage cette opinion.

**M. de Mumm,** en qualité de Membre de la Commission de Payement des Indenmités, voudrait savoir si M. Rockhill ne croit pas possible d'amener son Gouvernement à accepter l'élévation des droits d'importation à 5% *ad valorem*. Les Chinois nous ont offert 10 millions sur la Gabelle, 3 millions sur les Douanes Indigènes; il nous manque encore quelque chose. Or les Plénipotentiaires nous ont prié de leur faire une concession en acceptant la taxation de certains produits jusqu'ici admis en franchise et en élevant les droits de douane, cette concession serait plus facile à accorder si nous cédions sur la question du 5%.

Pour que M. Rockhill obtienne l'assentiment de son Gouvernement, nous pourrions tâcher de donner satisfaction à quelques uns de ses desiderata. Il serait dangereux de toucher aux likin mais il n'y aurait pas d'inconvénient par exemple, à accepter la substitution des droits spécifiques aux droits *ad valorem*, avec la clause introduite par le Gouvernement Japonais. On pourrait aussi accepter par exemple les demandes des Etats-Unis pour l'amélioration des cours du Peiho et du Whampoo.

**M. Rockhill**.....et la révision des règlements en vigueur sur la navigation des eaux intérieures pour les Étrangers.

**Sir Ernest Satow** partage l'avis de M. de Mumm, qu'il est préférable, à l'occasion de l'élevation des droits à 5%, de ne pas soulever la question du likin.

**M. Beau** apprécie la proposition de M. de Mumm. En ce qui concerne la taxation des produits qui ont jusqu'ici été admis en franchise, il conseille de trouver un moyen de ne pas faire peser les nouvelles charges sur les résidents Européens. C'est une question de détail qu'une Commission pourrait élucider.

**M. de Mumm:** La Commission de révision du tarif pourrait s'en occuper.

Après discussion, la formule suivante est rédigée et acceptée par M. Rockhill, sous réserve de l'approbation de son Gouvernement.

" Elévation du tarif actuel sur les importations à 5% effectifs, à la condition:

*a.*—de transformer tous les droits sur les importations perçus actuellement *ad valorem* en droits spécifiques. Une Commission Internationale serait nommée à cet effet, et, en attendant les résultats de son travail, les droits continueraient à être perçus *ad valorem*;

*b.*—d'améliorer les cours du Peiho et du Whampoo avec la participation financière du Gouvernement Chinois.

*c.*—d'étendre le règlement de la navigation intérieure en vigueur à toutes les classes de navires.

**M. de Giers** proteste contre le *c* qu'il dit ne pas pouvoir soumettre à son Gouvernement, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse du relèvement des droits à 10%. La question, qu'il soulève est intimement liée à celle des likin. Le Gouvernement Russe a fait des concessions en vue de traiter les négociations et la conclusion de la crise actuelle.

Or la question qui est posée, en soulevant celle de la révision du réglement de la navigation, peut conduire à un résultat contraire.

**M. Rockhill,** de son côté, dit qu'il a compris, en acceptant de proposer à son Gouvernement le relèvement des droits à 5%, que la révision des règlements de la navigation intérieure serait prise en considération. S'il devait en être autrement, il retirerait son adhésion.

**M. de Mumm:** Quelle que soit la décision concernant l'élévation des droits à 5%, trois points restent acquis. On a admis comme ressources pour le service de l'emprunt la Gabelle, les Douanes Intérieures et le reliquat des Douanes. On peut entamer sur ces bases les négociations avec les Chinois.

*La séance est levée à midi et demi.*

## Annexe à la 54e séance du 11 juin 1901

# MEMORANDUM.

La Commission chargée d'étudier la question du payement des indemnités, après avoir examiné attentivement les divers revenus Chinois qu pouvaient se prêter à ce service, et après avoir étudié les méthodes administratives Chinoises et la possibilité de les contrôler, est d'avis que "le revenu le plus sûr de la Chine est constitué par les Douanes Maritimes sous le contrôle d'une administration étrangère", et que "les événements de 1900 en ont montré la solidité."

Si, comme c'est le cas, d'autres revenus que ceux perçus par les Douanes Maritimes doivent être appliqués au payement de l'intérêt sur les indemnités, et si les Puissances continuent à être absolument opposées à toute ingérance étrangère dans l'administration financière de la Chine, alors la seule garantie que nous puissions obtenir, que les revenus gagés soient honnêtement perçus et appliqués au service de la dette, est de les placer sous le contrôle absolu de ce service reconnu si sûr.

Les Représentants des Puissances et le Gouvernement Chinois sont tombés d'accord que les droits de douane sur les bâtiments de type indigène doivent être perçus par les Douanes Maritimes dans tous les ports ouverts, et que ce service leur sera généralement confié. On peut compter avec confiance qu'entre leurs mains le revenu provenant de cette source montera à près de 5 millions de taels ; et, si nous en jugeons par le succès obtenu à Kowloon et à Lappa où ces droits sont perçus par les Douanes Maritimes, la somme susmentionnée s'accroîtra encore considérablement, doublera ou même triplera d'ici à quelques années.

Le Gouvernement Chinois a suggéré, et la plupart des Représentants des Puissances ont accepté en principe, que le tarif des douanes sur les importations étrangères devrait être porté à 5 pour cent *ad valorem* effectif. Mais si même cette mesure était acceptée par toutes les Puissances ayant des traités avec la Chine, elle ne fournirait encore qu' une fraction de la somme demandée annuellement pour le service des intérêts sur les indemnités; il resterait quand même plus de 65 pour cent à trouver.

Une autre proposition qui a été faite est l'élévation des droits de douane sur les importations à 10 pour cent. En nous basant sur les recettes moyennes des trois dernières années (1898 - 1900), et en excluant le riz et l'opium, nous trouvons que cette surcharge produirait annuellement une augmentation probable de près de 11 ½ millions de taels. Cette somme ajoutée au reliquat des Douanes Maritimes et aux recettes provenant des Douanes Indigènes parferait la somme de 18 millions de taels nécessaire probablement pour le service des intérêts sur les indemnités. Si même ces trois sources ne produisaient pas de suite et pendant que l'administration s'organiserait, toute la somme nécessaire pour ce service, il serait facile de prendre la somme nécessaire pour compléter le montant sur la Gabelle ou tel autre revenu que le Gouvernement Chinois voudrait s'engager à employer le cas échéant. Mais, en vue des raisons ci-dessus, il semble très improbable que ce cas se produira; il est plutôt probable qu' après quelques années il y aura un excédant considérable de revenus de ces trois sources.

L'élévation du tarif sur les importations à 5 pour cent *ad valorem* effectif, ou à 10 pour cent, rencontre toutefois l'opposition de certaines des Puissances et de tous les intérêts commerciaux étrangers, à moins qu' elle ne soit compensée par le Gouvernement Chinois faisant disparaître certains obstacles s'opposant à l'extension du commerce.

Les principaux désiderata du commerce étranger en Chine sont:—

1° —Abolition du likin ,ou, si cela ne peut se faire, la réforne de l'administration du likin et la règlementation de ces droits.

2° —Révision du tarif, et la substitution de droits spécifiques aux droits *ad valorem*.

3° —Révision des règlements en vigueur sur la navigation des eaux intérieures par les étrangers pour les besoins du commerce.

4° —Amélioration des cours d'eaux conduisant aux grands centres de commerce.

Si les Puissances acceptaient une augmentation de tarif à 10 pour cent, on pourrait demander au Gouvernement les compensations suivantes.

1° —Révision générale du tarif, et la conversion des droits *ad valorem* en droits spécifiques.

2° —Levée de l'interdiction de l'exportation du riz.

3° —Abolition de tout likin sur toutes les importations étrangères, y compris les droits de transit et tout autre impôt intérieur de quelque nature que ce soit. L'opium resterait soumis aux droits et autres impôts perçus actuellement.

4° —Révision et règlementation du tarif des droits de likin sur les produits indigènes destinés à l'exportation, en particulier sur ceux qui sont perçus sur le thé, le coton brut, la soie, les cocons de soie, et autres principales denrées d'exportation.

5° —Participation du Gouvernement Chinois dans les travaux pour l'amélioration des voies fluviales conduisant à Shanghai et à Tientsin.

Le montant de la contribution annuelle pour ces travaux à la charge du Gouvernement Chinois sera perçu sur les revenus gagés pour le payement des indemnités de 1900, mais si ces revenus se trouvaient jamais insuffisants pour ces payements, le Gouvernement Chinois s'engagerait à parfaire le montant de sa contribution en employant tels autres fonds non gagés qu'il jugerait convenables.

W. W. ROCKHILL

Pékin, le 4 juin 1901

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 807.

## Cinquante cinquième séance du Corps Diplomatique en date du 15 juin 1901

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la Présidence de M. de Cologan, Doyen.

Sont présents:

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats Unis.

**M. de Mumm** tient, au début de la séance, à remercier ses Collègues qui ont bien voulu assister au service commémoratif célébré en l'honneur du baron de Kettler, et en particulier le Doyen qui y a prononcé un discours à cette occasion.

**Sir Ernest Satow** rappelle que le Doyen a reçu du Corps Consulaire à Tientsin une réponse relative à la perception de la taxe sur le sel à T'ang-kou. En ce qui le concerne, le Ministre d'Angleterre ne voit pas d'inconvénient à ce que la taxe soit perçue; le Gouvernement Provisoire s'est entendu à cet égard avec l'Administration du Chemin de fer.

**M. de Mumm.**—On pourrait écrire au Directeur de cette Administration que le Corps Diplomatique y consent.

**M. de Giers** voudrait voir d'abord la réponse du Corps Consulaire. En la parcourant, il remarque qu'il n'y est pas dit clairement que le sel imposé est celui qui doit être importé dans le territoire ressortissant de la juridiction du Gouvernement Provisoire. Il désirerait que l'examen de la question fût remis à une prochaine séance pour qu'il puisse consulter le Commandant des troupes Russes représenté dans le Gouvernement Provisoire.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit que le Corps Diplomatique était d'accord pour autoriser le Gouvernement Provisoire à prélever les mêmes taxes que le Gouvernement Chinois. Or il semble bien d'après la lettre précédemment écrite par le Gouvernement Provisoire, que la taxe indiquée soit une taxe ordinaire et non un likin. En ajournant notre décision, nous pouvons déranger le système de la taxation du sel au Tcheli, déjà très-atteint par la mise en vente libre de grandes quantités de sel saisis à Tientsin comme prises de guerre.

**M. Beau** déclare qu'en ce qui concerne les prises françaises, l'impôt a été payé au Gouvernement Chinois d'après un tarif supérieur au tarif ordinaire, plus d'un taël par sac.

**M. Rockhill:** Il est important de règler la question du sel, sans quoi la production peut être entravée et le prix des stocks existants deviendra trop élevé.

**M. de Mumm** rappelle que la question est sur le tapis depuis deux mois. Le Gouvernement Chinois n'est pas à même de percevoir la taxe et nous, nous lions les mains au Gouvernement Provisoire.

**M. de Cologan** fait remarquer que la taxe est bien perçue, mais que ce que demande le Gouvernement Provisoire, c'est l'autorisation de la percevoir à Tongkou.

**M. de Giers** fera son possible pour donner une réponse définitive à la prochaine séance.

**M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture des modifications au procès-verbal de la cinquante quatrième séance qui est adopté.

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'il a prié le Doyen de convoquer le Corps Diplomatique parceque la dernière séance avait été levée sans que l'accord fût fait sur un point important pour la question des indemnités: celui de l'élévation à 5% des droits spécifiques sur l'importation, qu'il considère comme nécessaire à la garantie de la nouvelle Dette Chinoise.

La France et la Russie avaient, par conciliation, accepté la Gabelle comme une des garanties. Il serait bon que les Etats Unis fissent une concession pour le 5%. La réforme proposée paraît bonne pour la Chine et pour le commerce. Tout le monde était prêt à l'accepter sauf M. Rockhill. Dans le but de faciliter l'acceptation du Gouvernement Américain, le Corps Diplomatique avait offert quelques réformes, telles que la substitution de droits spécifiques aux droits *ad valorem*, et l'amélioration des cours du Peiho et du Whampou.

**M. Rockhill** dit que son Gouvernemen l'aavisé qu'il se ralliait à la proposition de l'élévation des droits d'importation à 5%, sous réserve des deux concessions indiquées; substitution des droits spécifiques, aux droits *ad valorem*, amélioration des rivières Whampou et Peiho. Il se rallie également à la proposition de limiter le chiffre de l'intérêt de 4% au lieu de celui de 3%, cela dans le but de hâter les négociations.

**M. de Giers** remercie M. Rockhill du résultat de ses démarches. Il regrette de n'avoir pas encore de réponse de son propre Gouvernement sur la question des deux concessions. Il n'a pas non plus d'instructions à propos du chiffre de 450 millions de taels. Son Gouvernement lui a cependant mentionné la somme de 1,700,000,000 de francs, qui sont à peu près équivalent à 450 millions de taëls, mais cette somme avait servi de base de calculs plutôt qu'été définitivement adoptée.

**M. Beau** voudrait que le Corps Diplomatique qui doit être à l'heure actuelle muni d'instructions, se prononçât sur la question du système de paiement, emprunt garanti ou bons. Si l'on adoptait l'emprunt garanti, l'entente serait facile, la question du taux étant presque secondaire. Mais si l'on choisit le système des bons, il est nécessaire que le Corps Diplomatique déclare à quel taux ils seront acceptés, à leur valeur nominal—au pair, ou bien au taux d'émission. M. Komura avait déjà présenté les réponses du Gouvernement Japonais en cas d'adoption des bons.

**M. de Giers** dit que son Gouvernement a été et est toujours partisan de l'emprunt garanti, mais qu'il se ralliera néanmoins à l'unanimité des Puissances. Le Gouvernement Russe a trouvé juste le raisonnement de M. Komura que le choix des bons peut entraîner une perte pour les pays à crédit faible. Peut-être M. Komura pourrait-il expliquer quelles compensations son Gouvernement demande.

**M. Beau** insiste pour qu'on se prononce d'abord sur le système de paiement en vue d'établir l'unanimité. Personnellement, il est autorisé à accepter l'un ou l'autre des systèmes préconisés.

**M. Komura** dit que si le système de l'emprunt garanti était accepté, son Gouvernement ne ferait pas d'objections. Mais si le paiement est fait en bons à 4%, le Japon aurait à supporter une perte. Le dernier emprunt Japonais lancé à Londres est un emprunt à 4% et ces obligations actuellement sont au cours de £78 pour £100.

Donc, tenant compte du principe établi dans la 5e partie du rapport de la Commissiou des Indemnités et croyant que l'intention des Puissances est que les dépenses engagées par chaque Gouvernement dans l'intérêt de tous soient remboursées, **M. Komura** croit de son devoir de déclarer que si les bons doivent rapporter 4% d'intérêt, seul un capital qui produirait 5% sur le montant des réclamations japonaises serait regardé comme représentant ces réclamations, lesquelles ont été calculées d'après l'hypothèse que le paiement serait immédiat.

Le Gouvernement Britannique, dit **Sir Ernest Satow,** s'est montré opposé au principe de l'emprunt garanti, par suite des difficultés d'établir un accord entre les différents Ministres des Finances. Une expérience d'emprunt garanti, faite il y a 4 ou 5 ans en Angleterre, n'a pas réussi. En outre, un tel emprnnt coûterait trop cher à la Chine. Nous avons calculé que pour se procurer 450 millions, elle devrait souscrire 484 millions, car pour 100 f. d'émission, la Chine ne recevrait que 93 francs, d'ou perte de 7%. Voilà pourquoi le Gouvernement Britannique s'est prononcé pour les "bons." Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas encore reçu d'instructions à l'égard des objections déjà faites par M. Komura. Pour le moment, il ne pourrait accepter la demande de M. Komura de recevoir en obligations une somme qui donnerait l'équivalent d'un intérêt de 5% sur le montant de la réclamation japonaise.

**M. de Giers:** Il peut y avoir émission à 5% et perte sur la valeur des obligations.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit que si le Gouvernement Japonais accepte des obligations à 4%, il faut augmenter le capital d'un quart. Il n'a pas proposé que le Japon ait des titres à 5%.

**M. Beau:** Si on émet un titre de 100 francs, à l'émission, on discute avec les banquiers le prix d'achat du titre quelque soit le taux. A quel prix le Japon pourra-t-il vendre ses titres à 4%? Il ne faut pas entrer dans le calcul des intérêts. Ce que nous poursuivons c'est le remboursement de certaines sommes en monnaies différentes par bons à 4% qui seront remis par le Gouvernement Chinois et vendus sur les marchés.

**M. de Giers** voudrait que M. Komura citât les chiffres en augmentation que réclamerait son Gouvernement.

**M. Beau:** Il faut que chaque Gouvernement fixe l'intérêt correspondant à la somme qu'il verse, non pas en visant une spéculation mais en se substituant au Gouvernement Chinois.

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'il y aurait eu, en adoptant l'emprunt garanti, les mêmes difficultés et les mêmes avantages qu'on rencontre avec les bons. Il ne partage pas l'opinion émise pas Sir Ernest Satow, que l'émission d'un emprunt garanti collectivement par les Puissances aurait eu pour suite une perte de 7%. Il ressort de la discussion que nous sommes en train de perdre du terrain acquis et de remettre en question le total fixé de 450 millions et les 4% d'intérêt.

**M. de Giers** a toujours dit qu'il n'a pas d'instructions en ce qui concerne le 4%. S'il s'était agi d'emprunt garanti, le taux de 4 ou de 3% aurait été accepté.

**M. de Mumm** ne juge pas de la même manière. Il croit que le Corps Diplomatique avait reconnu que l'intérêt de 4% constituait une concession suffisante à la Chine et que l'emprunt garanti aurait été émis au pair et à 4%.

En théorie, dit il, nous avons demandé à la Chine de nous couvrir de nos dépenses et de nos pertes. C'était à elle à nous payer: seule, elle aurait dû emprunter à 7%, peut-être plus cher. Nous sommes venus à son secours en lui offrant du 4%. Nous faisons un véritable sacrifice, en encombrant nos marchés avec £65,000.000 de son papier et les Gouvernements, du fait de cet emprunt, diminuent leur crédit.

**M. de Giers:** Avec l'emprunt garanti, les différences de crédit des diverses Puissances se seraient contrebalancées.

**M. Beau:** Dans le système des bons, les Puissances à crédit faible placeront leurs obligations au dessous du taux qu'on aurait obtenu grâce à la garantie générale.

**Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'il a précédemment émis l'avis qu'on pourrait, sur le montant des réclamations donner à chaque Puissance l'intérêt qu'elle devrait elle même payer, mais il ne sait pas si les Gouvernements s'entendraient sur la question du taux ordinaire de leur emprunt.

**M. Beau** dit que le Gouvernement Français a toujours admis la possibilité d'emprunter à 4% et probablement au pair

**Sir Ernest Satow** remarque que la conséquence logique de la proposition de M. Komura serait apparemment une diminution des bons à remettre aux Pays qui, selon leur crédit, pourraient les placer à un taux inférieur à 4.

**M. le Baron Czickann** fait observer que les Gouvernements qui recevraient des obligations au dessous du pair profiteraient par l'amortissement et que les autres perdraient.

**M. Komura** fait remarquer que la somme actuelle à majorer serait considérablement inférieure à 25% du montant des réclamations Japonaises, parce qu'il serait tenu compte dans les calculs de l'amortissement et de l'intérêt de la majoration, destinée à compenser la perte de 1% que devrait supporter le Japon.

**M. Beau** dit que les titres délivrés aux Puissances seront différents puisque les bons seront établis en monnaies des divers pays, roubles, francs, marks, dollars. On peut admettre que l'intérêt sera calculé d'après celui de l'émission et considérer les 4% comme un minimum. Nous pourrions demander à nos Gouvernements à quel taux les bons Chinois à 4% seront acceptés par les Puissances en payement de leur réclamation pour arriver à l'équivalence complète des sommes réclamées par elles. Cette question ne s'applique, bien entendu, qu aux Gouvernements qui n'ont pas donné d'instructions définitives à ce sujet à leur représentant.

**M. de Mumm** rappelle que d'après les calculs de la Commission une partie de l'amortissement est payée par les 18 millions. D'après les instructions qu'il a reçues, il a accepté la somme de 450 millions et le 4% comme une concession à la Chine et aussi à différentes Puissances. Il croit que son Gouvernement acceptera avec les 450 millions, le 4% et le pair. Mais la question posée par M. Beau remet sur le tapis celle des 450 millions.

**M. Beau.** Elle est, de toutes façons, remise sur le tapis par les objections de M. Komura.

**M. de Mumm** dit qu'il est prêt à demander à son Gouvernement comment il accepte de donner satisfaction au Japon.

**M. de Giers** ... et aux Puissances qui sont dans le même cas que lui.

**M. de Mumm** remarque qu'en somme, et depuis la déclaration faite au début de la séance par M. Rockhill, toutes les Puissances ont accepté le 4%, à l'exception de la Russie et du Japon.

Il existe maintenant à remédier à la difficulté soulevée par les objections du Japon, en cas d'adoption des bons. La Russie n'a pas définitivement libellé ses propres objections, basées surtout sur l'examen de l'émission de ses derniers emprunts

**M. le Marquis Salvago** dit qu'il ne sait pas quelle sera la décision de son Gouvernement qui se trouve à peu près dans la même situation que la Russie, si l'on admet une exception en faveur d'une Puissance.

**M. Beau** demande qu'on se prononce une fois pour toutes sur le mode de paiement, emprunt garanti ou bons.

**M. de Giers** dit que son Gouvernement est partisan de l'emprunt garanti et se ralliera néanmoins aux bons si l'unanimité est résolue en leur faveur.

**M. Beau** a des instructions identiques.

**M. de Mumm** est prêt à accepter les bons, mais se rallierait aussi à l'emprunt garanti, s'il avait chance d'être accepter à l'unanimité

**M. Joostens:** Le Gouvernement Belge est pour les bons; il objecte à l'emprunt garanti parceque la Belgique ne peut concourir à une garantie solidaire.

**Le Marquis Salvago** doit se ranger au système des bons préconisé par Sir Ernest Satow mais n'a pas d'instructions contraires à l'emprunt garanti.

**Sir Ernest Satow** est pour les bons parceque son Gouvernement trouve l'emprunt garanti trop compliqué et qu'il pourrait conduire à un contrôle intérieur des affaires de Chine auquel il est opposé.

**M. Knobel** n'a pas d'instructions à l'égard des bons, mais se ralliera à la majorité.

**M. de Giers:** En somme, seuls Sir Ernest Satow, MM. Rockhill et Joostens sont contre l'emprunt garanti.

**Sir Ernest Satow.** Les bons ont réuni la grande majorité, qui s'est également prononcée sur le total de l'indemnité, la date, sa limitation et le taux de l'intérêt.

**M. de Giers** dit qu'il n'a d'instruction ni sur le total de l'indemnité ni sur le taux de l'intérêt.

**M. Beau:** Dans tous les cas les bons ont été acceptés à l'unanimité, avec les réserves par MM. de Giers, Komura et Salvago.

**M. de Giers** déclare que si les bons sont acceptés à l'unanimité, il doit faire observer qu'ils devront être établis en roubles. Quant au pourcentage, les possesseurs devront pouvoir les toucher en roubles ou en taëls, calculés sur le taux du rouble.

**M. Beau** dit qu'on devrait décider comment les bons seront établis pour les différents pays.

**M. de Giers et M. de Mumm** répondent que la question est résolue en ce qui les concerne.

Avant que la réunion ne se sépare, **M. Beau** tient à informer ses Collègues que le général Voyron lui a annoncé l'embarquement de la seconde brigade Française entre le 25 juillet et le 20 août, à l'arrivée des navires. Il ne restera à Pékin que les gardes de la Légation. Bien entendu on continuera à occuper Tientsin et les points indiqués par la Note collective. Les Représentants des Puissances ont sans doute appris l'arrivée prochaine de 3,000 hommes de troupes chinoises du Chantonng, soldats de Yuan Che-kai. M. Beau en a été avisé par M.

Bouillard auquel les Chinois avaient demandé des trains pour transporter ces hommes de Paotingfou à Pékin, entre le 17 et l · 20 courant.

Li Hong-tchang, qu'il a vu ce matin, lui a dit que les troupes Chinoises étaient déjà à Hokienfou, qu'il en informerait officiellement aujourd'hui même les Ministres pour concerter avec eux les mesures à prendre pour la venue de ces soldats à Pékin. Le Ministre de France a appelé l'attention du vice roi du Tcheli sur la coïncidence de l'arrivée de ces troupes avec les anniversaires sanglants de l'année passée. C'est le 20 juin 1900 qu'a été assassiné le baron de Ketteler. Le peuple Chinois pourrait établir de fâcheux rapprochements entre ces dates, d'autant plus qu'on propage dans le public des bruits tendancieux, représentant les troupes indigènes comme venant chasser les Européens. Il sera bon de rétablir la vérité par des proclamations à la population.

Li Hong-tchang a promis de faire afficher des proclamations propres à dissiper toute équivoque et à en soummettre d'abord le texte aux Ministres Etrangers.

**M. le Marquis Salvago** demande s'il faudra autoriser l'entrée des troupes Chinoises à Pékin avant le départ des armées alliées? et il exprime le désir que, dans le cas où cette mesure serait jugée utile par quelqu'un de ses Collègues, celui-ci veuille bien en informer le Corps Diplomatique avant de l'effectuer, enfin, d'éviter des conflits assez probables entre troupes alliées et troupes chinoises

**M. de Mumm** est d'avis d'obtenir d'abord le consentement des Commandants en chef étrangers. Il est sous l'impression que les officiers Allemands ne sont pas partisans de la venue à Pékin des contingents indigènes tant qu'il se trouvera dans la ville des troupes autres que les gardes des Légations.

**M. le Marquis Salvago** croit savoir que les officiers italiens sont du même avis.

**Sir Ernest Satow** consultera le Général Gaselee. Il compte provoquer une réunion du Corps Diplomatique pour régler diverses questions Telles que: la reddition du Palais Impérial, du Palais d'Eté et de divers autres édifices occupés par les étrangers; de la démolition des forts de Takou et des ouvrages fortifiés entre Pékin et la mer, de la répartition des troupes étrangères à Shanhaikouan, de la limitation de la juridiction des postes sur la ligne Takou-Pékin.

Les Chinois nous ont consultés sur la plupart de ces points, et quand nous traiterons avec eux de l'évacuation de Pékin, il faut que nous soyons tombés d'accord d'avance sur les réponses diverses à leur faire.

Il serait d'avis de convoquer à la réunion les chefs militaires.

**M. le Marquis Salvago:** Une première expérience n'a pas eu de résultats heureux.

**M. de Giers:** La question de la compétence de chacun a été définie depuis ce moment. Dans tous les cas, il serait bon que Sir Ernest Satow voulut bien faire circuler une note où il analyserait les questions à résoudre par le Corps Diplomatique.

La séance est levée à 1 heure moins un quart. La prochaine réunion sera convoquée quand les Ministres auront reçu de nouvelles instructions des Gouvernements.

Enclosure No. 3 in Des. No. 807.

**Lettre du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à S. E. M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne**

**Le 1er jour de la 1ère lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu**

**(19 février 1901)**

Nous avons reçu aujourd'hui, de Si-ngan, par le télégraphe, le Décret suivant :

" Les auteurs des principaux crimes, actuellement en vie, devront être punis comme l'ont demandé les " Ministres Etrangers dans leur note.

" On pourra, par mesure de conciliation, accorder à Yng-hien et à Tchao Chou-kiao la faveur de mourir.

" Exigez qu'on rende Ki Siéou et Siu Tcheng-yu que nous ferons décapiter.

" Il ne peut être demandé compte de leurs fautes aux hommes qui sont morts.

" Nous nous proposons de rendre un décret le 3 (21 février) et de procéder aux exécutions le 6 (24 février)."

Puisqu'il est accordé que les punitions seront conformes à ce qui a été demandé, le Prince du 2e rang Touan et Tsai Lan seront condamnés à mort et attendront en prison. Il n'y a aucun doute à avoir.

Par cette lettre que nous vous adressons, M. le Doyen, nous vous prions de vouloir bien en informer les Représentants des Puissances Etrangères.

Nous profitons de cette occasion, etc.

PRINCE K'ING

LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 4 in Des. No. 807.

**Lettre du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne.**

**Le 5e jour de la 1e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu**
**( 23 février 1901)**

Nous vous avons communiqué officiellement, ainsi que les archives en font foi, copie d'un Décret Impérial rendu le 3 de cette lune (21 février) relatif aux châtiments infligés aux principaux fauteurs de désordres.

Nous avons reçu aujourd'hui du Grand Conseil qui se trouve avec la Cour, le télégramme suivant:

" Ko Pao-houa. président p.i. de la Cour des Censeurs, est chargé d'aller constater le décès de Tsai Kiun " qui, par faveur, est invité à se suicider à P'ou-tchéou-fou au Chansi.

" Ts'en Tch'ouenn-siuan, Gouverneur du Chen-si est chargé d'aller constater la mort de Yng-nien et Tchao " Chou-kiao qui sont dans la prison du juge provincial du Chen-si et qui, par faveur, ont été invités à se suicider." " Ils devront mettre cet ordre à exécution le 6 (24 février)."

" Ko Fou-k'ouenn, juge du Kan-sou, est chargé de constater la mort de Yu Kien, qui est déjà arrivé à la " capitale provinciale du Kan-sou."

" Dès que la réponse adressée au Trône annonçant le jour de l'exécution sera parvenue, nous vous en " informerons par le télégraphe."

Nous croyous devoir, M. le Doyen, vous informer, par cette lettre, de la date et du lieu choisis pour le châtiment des hommes qui ont reçu la faveur de se suicider ou d'être exécutés. Vous voudrez bien en faire part à LL. EE. MM. les Représentants des Puissances.

Nous profiterons de cette occasion, etc.

PRINCE K'ING
LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 5 in Des. No. 807.

**Prince King etc., et Li à S.Ex. M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.**

**Le 5e jour de la 1e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (le 23 février 1901)**

# COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Nous avons reçu le 4e jour de la 1e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (le 22 février 1901), un télégramme du Grand Conseil nous faisant savoir qu'il a été communiqué au Grand Secrétairat le 3e jour de la 1e lune (le 21 février) le Décret Impérial suivant :

" Des Décrets ont été déjà rendus, punissant sévèrement, conformément à leurs crimes, les ministres " coupables des fautes principales commises au cours des derniers événements. Mais Y K'ouang et Li Hong-tchang " viennent de nous adresser un télégramme par lequel ils nous supplient de considérer l'importance qu'il y a de " leur infliger une augmentation de peine conforme à la demande des Représentants Etrangers dans leur note.

" Tsai Kiun, par faveur, a déjà été invité à se suicider.

" Ordre a été donné de décapiter immédiatement Yu Kien. Des délégués sont chargés de se rendre sur les " lieux pour constater (ces morts).

" Tsai Y et Tsai Lan sont condamnés à la peine de mort et attendront en prison qu'il soit statué sur leur sort.

" Mais considérant qu'ils sont proches parents de notre Illustre famille, par une faveur insigne que nous " leur accordons spécialement, ils sont exilés sur la frontière la plus reculée des nouveaux territoires (Sin-kiang), " où ils seront condamnés à la prison perpétuelle.

" Des délégués seront immédiatement envoyés et les auront sous leur surveillance pendant la route.

" Les circonstances dans lesquelles les crimes de K'ang Y ont été commis sont particulièrement graves. Ils " auraient certainement entrainé pour lui la peine capitale, mais comme il est mort de maladie, il est inutile de " délibérer sur son cas.

" Par faveur, nous donnons à Yng Nien et à Tchao Chou-kiao qui ont été déjà condamnés à attendre en " prison leur exécution, l'ordre de se suicider.

" Ts'en Tch'ouenn-Siuan, Gouverneur du Chan-si est chargé, de se rendre sur les lieux pour constater " (leur décès)

" Ki Siéou et Sin Tcheng-yu qui ont été déjà dégradés, sont désignés par les Puissances comme ayant " donné un appui énergique aux Boxeurs et comme ayant contribué à créer des difficultés aux Etrangers.

" Nous ordonnons à Y K'ouang et à Li Hong-tchang d'écrire officiellement aux Puissances de les leur livrer " et ils seront décapités aussitôt.

" Les Présidents et les Directeurs du Ministère de la Justice seront chargés de constater (ces morts).

" Sui T'ang a écouté légèrement les Boxeurs et a conduit l'Empire à la ruine.

" Li Ping-heng qui tenait des discours exaltés, s'est obstiné à susciter des troubles.

" Tous deux auraient mérité d'attendre en prison leur exécution, mais, considérant qu'ils se sont suicidés " dans des temps difficiles, qu'ils ont été déjà dégradés et qu'ils ont été privés des honneurs posthumes qui leur " avaient été conférés, il est inutile de délibérer de nouveau sur leur cas.

" Les fauteurs des principaux désordres qui se sont rendus coupables de crimes ont été déjà désignés claire- " ment dans le précédent décret.

Respect à ceci !

Nous croyons devoir vous adresser, M. le Doyen, la présente communication en vous priant de vouloir bien la porter à la connaissance de LL. EE. MM. les Représentants des Puissances Etrangères.

Prince King etc., et [illegible]
S.Ex. M. de Cologan, Ministre
d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps
Diplomatique.

[illegible] le 25 jour de la 1re lune de la 37e année Kouang-Siu.
[illegible] le 23 février [illegible]

COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Nous avons reçu le 25e jour de la 1re lune de la 37e année Kouang-Siu (le 23 février 1911) du Grand Conseil, [illegible] a été communiqué au Grand Secrétariat le 25e jour de la 1re lune (le 23 février) le Décret Impérial suivant:

"Les Décrets ont été déjà rendus, prescrivant solennellement à leurs enfants [illegible] compatriotes des Ports placés sous le régime des Concessions. Mais Y. E. Kouang et Li Hong-tchang viennent de nous adresser un télégramme par lequel ils nous supplient de considérer l'importance qu'il y a de leur [illegible] une augmentation de peine contre [illegible] des Représentations faites par notre

"Tien Kiun, par faveur, a déjà été remis à sa mission.

"Ordre a été donné de décapiter immédiatement Yu Kien. Des délégués sont chargés de se rendre sur les [illegible] pour constater [illegible].

"Tsai Y et Tsai Lan sont [illegible] à la peine de mort et subiront en prison [illegible] déjà, leur sort [illegible] "Mais considérant qu'ils sont [illegible] parents de notre Dynastie, par une faveur toujours nouvelle [illegible] leur accordons spécialement [illegible] à la frontière la plus reculée des nouveaux territoires (Sin Kiang) [illegible] où ils seront confinés à la prison perpétuelle.

"Les délégués seront immédiatement [illegible] et les auront sous leur surveillance pendant la route.

"Les criminels dans lesquelles les crimes de Kiang Y. ont été commis sont particulièrement graves. Ils [illegible] assurément [illegible] pour lui la peine capitale, mais comme il est mort de maladie, il est inutile de [illegible] délibérer sur son [illegible].

"Par [illegible] nous donnons à Yen Yi et à Tchao Chou-kiao qui ont été déjà [illegible] à attendre en prison leur [illegible] l'ordre de [illegible].

"Tsen Tch'eng-Siuan, Gouverneur du Chen-si est chargé de se rendre sur les lieux pour examiner [illegible] leur décès.

"Si Siou et Siu Tcheng-yu qui ont été déjà dégradés, sont désignés par les Puissances comme ayant [illegible] dans les complots aux Boxeurs et comme ayant contribué à créer des difficultés aux Légations.

"Nous ordonnons à Y. K. Kouang et à Li Hong-tchang d'écrire officiellement aux Puissances de les [illegible] et ils seront désignés ensuite.

"Les Présidents et les Directeurs du Ministère de la Justice seront chargés de constater (ces morts).

"Sur Tang a donné [illegible] les moyens et a conduit l'Empire à la ruine.

"Li Hong-tchang qui connaît des discours exacts, a été [illegible] à assurer des troubles.

"Tous deux avaient mérité d'attendre en prison leur exécution, mais, considérant qu'ils se sont acquittés dans des temps difficiles, qu'ils ont été déjà dégradés et qu'ils ont été privés des honneurs posthumes qui leur avaient été conférés, c'est inutile de délibérer de nouveau sur leur cas.

"Les derniers des premiers décrets qui ne sont restés complets de crimes ont été déjà désignés clairement dans le précédent décret.

Respect à cet!

Nous croyons devoir vous adresser, M. le Doyen, la présente communication en vous priant de vouloir bien la porter à la connaissance de LL. EE. MM. les Représentants des Puissances Etrangères.

Enclosure No. 6 in Desp. No. 807.

**Lettre du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne.**

**Le 6e jour de la 1e lune (24 février 1901)**

Nous vous avons communiqué, hier, par lettre officielle, copie d'un décret qui a été rendu au sujet de Ki Sieou et de Sin Tch'eng-yu, demandant de les livrer et les condamnant à être décapités.

Nous avons écrit officiellement à S. E. M. Komura, Ministre du Japon, et nous avons chargé un délégué de s'entendre spécialement avec lui. Nous avons prié (M. Komura) de se mettre d'accord avec les Représentants Etrangers pour fixer le jour où (les coupables) seront remis.

D'après la réponse que ce délégué nous a faite peu de temps après, S. E. M. Komura lui aurait dit qu'on s'était mis d'accord et qu'il nous demandait de fixer le jour et l'heure.

Il est décidé maintenant que le 8 (26 février) à 9 heures du matin, King Feung, Lieutenant Général en premier de la Gendarmeri·, ira les chercher. Nous vous serions reconnaissants d'en aviser les Représentants Etrangers afin qu'à l'heure indiquée on aille les prendre.

Ceci est spécialement pour votre information.

Nous profitons de cette occasion, etc.

PRINCE K'ING
LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 1 to Desp. No. 169

Enclosure No. 7 in Desp. No. 807.

**Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.**

**Le 10e jour de la 1e lune (28 février 1901)**

Nous vous avons déjà fait savoir par lettre, ainsi que les archives en font foi, qu'un décret a été rendu précédemment accordant, selon leurs crimes, au Prince Tchouang et à plusieurs individus, Yu Kien, Yng Nien et Tchao Chou-kiao la faveur de se suicider ou d'être décapités.

Nous venons de recevoir du Grand Conseil le télégramme suivant:

" D'après son rapport Ko Pao-houa a constaté que Tchouang s'est suicidé le 3 (21 février) à P'ou Tcheou.

" Ko Fou-k'ouenn annonce qu'il a vu exécuter Yu à la capitale provinciale du Kan-sou le 4 (22 février).

" Ts'en Tch'ouenn-siuan annonce qu'il a constaté que Yng et Tchao se sont suicidés le 6 (24 février).

Croyant inutile de vous écire, de nouveau, officiellement que Ki Sieou et Sin Tch'eng-yu ont été décapités ici, nous informons par cette lettre Votre Excellence de la date et du lieu où, d'après un télégramme que nous venons de recevoir de Si-ngan, les individus Tchouang, Yu-Yng et Tchao se sont suicidés ou ont été exécutés.

Nous vous serions reconnaissants de faire savoir aux Représentants Etrangers que les principaux coupables ayant été punis, cette affaire est maintenant entièrement terminée.

Nous profitons de cette occasion, etc.

PRINCE K'ING

LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 2 to Desp. No. 807

Depeche de Prince King
et de Li Hung-tchang a M. de
Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne,
Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Le 1er jour de la 2e lune (28 février 1900)

Enclosure No. 8 in Des. 807.

Pékin, le 4 mars 1901

Altesse,

Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre dépêche du 28 février, transmettant un télégramme du Grand Conseil relatif au suicide du Prince Tchoang, de Yng-nien et de Tchao Chou-kiao et à l'exécution de Ky Hsieou et de Siu Tcheng-yu.

Vous ajoutez que "les principaux coupables ayant été punis, cette affaire est maintenant terminée."

Vous avez déjà exprimé la même idée dans votre dépêche du 23 février disant: "Les principaux coupables ayant été punis ainsi qu'il a été demandé, les articles 2 et 10 ont été exécutés entièrement.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances m'ont chargé de vous rappeler tout d'abord leur décision formulée dans une dépêche du 6 février et d'après laquelle ils se sont réservé expressément de contrôler l'exécution des peines prononcées contre les coupables.

En conséquence, et pour donner à la constatation des faits que vous venez de porter à leur connaissance le caractère qu'ils croient nécessaire, ils vous demandent de provoquer un Ed.t Impérial confirmant le télégramme du Grand Conseil que vous leur avez transmis.

Pour répondre à l'opinion que vous avez énoncée à deux reprises sur l'état de l'affaire, ils croient devoir vous rappeler que pour la terminer, il reste à punir les mandarins coupables de crimes dans les provinces et à suspendre tous les examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans toutes les villes où des étrangers ont subi des traitements cruels et à afficher dans toutes les sous-préfectures l'édit stipulé par le paragraphe *a* de l'article 10 de la Note collective.

Je profite, etc., etc.

B. J. DE COLOGAN

A. S. A. le prince KING et à S.E. LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 9 in Des. No. 807.

**A Son Altesse le Prince K'ing, à Son Exellence Li Hong-tchang, Plénipotentiaires de Chine.**

Pékin le 29 mars 1901

Altesse,
Excellence.

Poursuivant l'exécution des conditions de la Note collective du 22 décembre 1900, acceptée par S.M. l'Empereur de Chine, les Représentants Etrangers ont dressé la liste des villes où, conformément à l'article II paragraphe b, des Étrangers ayant été massacrés, ou ayant subi des traitements cruels, tous les examens seront suspendus pendant cinq ans.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, ce document et de vous prier, au nom de mes Collègues, de vouloir bien demander à S.M. l'Empereur de Chine de publier un Décret Impérial suspendant tous les examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans les villes indiquées dans cette liste, et où des Étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

Je profite, etc.

B. J. DE COLOGAN

3

Enclosure No. 10 in Desp. No. 807.

Pékin le 18 avril 1901

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre dépêche du 2 avril répondant à la demande que les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances vous ont adressée en vue de l'exécution du paragraphe B de l'article 2 de la Note collective acceptée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine.

Vous paraissez croire que mes Collègues auraient donné à l'application de la mesure sur le principe de laquelle ils se sont mis d'accord avec vous une extension qu'elle ne comporterait pas. Vous invoquez à ce sujet un passage de votre memorandum du 16 janvier, dans lequel vous aviez formulé des observations sur les conditions qui vous étaient posées.

Je dois vous faire remarquer tout d'abord que les termes de ce mémorandum n'ont jamais été acceptés par les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances, qui se sont au contraire réservés de poursuivre l'exécution intégrale des articles de la note collective.

J'ajoute, en ce qui concerne la question spéciale qui fait l'objet de cette dépêche, que vous vous méprenez entièrement sur les intentions qui ont inspiré la rédaction du paragraphe relatif à la suppression des examens dans les villes où des étrangers ont été assassinés ou ont subi des traitements cruels. La portée de cet article était d'assurer par un moyen auquel l'empire a parfois recouru lui-même la répression des crimes commis avec le concours et, le plus souvent, à l'instigation de la classe des lettrés.

Ce but ne serait pas atteint si le système que vous suggérez était admis, parcequ'il permettrait aux lettrés de se soustraire à la peine que les représentants des Puissances ont entendu leur infliger et de conserver, par fraude ou en tournant l'application de la mesure projetée, le droit dont il s'agit de les priver.

Mes Collègues ont décidé en conséquence d'insister sur la nécessité de leur accorder la satisfaction qu'ils ont réclamée et qui ne pourrait qu'être aggravée s'ils entraient, comme vous le demandez, dans le détail des villes ou les examens devraient être supprimés, parcequ'ils seraient amenés sans doute à étendre cette mesure à des provinces entières.

ROCKHILL
KNOBEL
JOOSTEN
MUMM
GIERS
KOMURA
COLOGAN
CZICKANN
PICHON
SALVAGO RAGGI
E. SATOW



Enclosure No. 11 in Des. No. 807.

En réponse à la demande que je vous avais adressée au nom de mes Collègues, relativement à la publication d'un édit de constatation des peines subies par les princes et les mandarins coupables des crimes commis à Pékin, vous m'avez fait savoir que vous ne considériez pas ce procédé comme susceptible d'être adopté par le Trône. Vous m'avez fait la même réponse en ce qui concerne la demande, que je vous avais également adressée, relativement à la modification des termes de l'Edit par lequel les mandarins qui avaient protesté contre l'attaque des légations ont été réhabilités après avoir été décapités.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances, considérant que ces deux questions reviendront nécessairement lorsqu'il s'agira de l'exécution de l'article X de la note collective visant l'affichage des Edits relatifs aux peines subies par les coupables, ne croient pas nécessaire d'insister aujourd'hui sur cette affaire. Ils se réservent de la reprendre le moment venu.

Pékin le 18 avril 1901

ROCKHILL
KNOBEL
JOOSTEN
MUMM
GIERS
KOMURA
COLOGAN
CZICKANN
PICHON
SALVAGO RAGGI
E. SATOW

Enclosure No. 1 to Des. No. 807.

**Dépêche de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre, d'Espagne.**

**Le 9e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (27 avil 1901)**

## COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Le 13e jour de la 2e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (1er avril 1901), j'ai reçu des Plénipotentiares étrangers une communication officielle transmettant la liste des fonctionnaires provinciaux pour lesquels des châtiments sont demandés, liste dans laquelle figure Li Tchao-tchen, sous-préfet de Wang-tou, avec la mention "coupable "de mauvais traitements contre les Missionnaires anglais susnommés (famille Green). Dégradation perpétuelle."

En ayant avisé (l'intéressé), nous recevons à présent un rapport qui nous est adressé conjointement par le taot'ai du K'eou-pei et le préfet de Sinan-houa, et duquel il résulte que le fonctionnaire en question est absent de son poste de Wang-tou depuis trois ans; que, alors qu'il se trouvait dans le poste de Yu-tcheou, un mouvement boxeur s'étant produit, il a aussitôt fait arrêter et exécuter sept des meneurs de bandits dont un nommé Kia-tsi, et assuré la sauvegarde de la mission de Si-ho-ying, ce dont le missionnaire Tong Cheon-yi lui demeure jusqu'aujourd'hui reconnaissant; que, ayant été, depuis, transféré à Sinan-houa comme sous-préfet intérimaire, il s'est montré préoccupé de pourvoir à tout en fournissant aux troupes alliées allemandes, anglaises, italiennes et autrichiennes tout ce dont elles pouvaient avoir besoin; que, dans ce même poste, il est allé en personne dissiper les malentendus et rétablir l'harmonie réciproque au moment où les chrétiens de Hou-pao-tieu et les miliciens de Chen-tsing-p'ou, nourrissant les uns vis à vis des autres de l'animosité, prenaient les armes et étaient sur le point d'amener de graves malheurs; que le missionnaire Te Mao-k'ien a déclaré que la façon dont les affaires de mission avaient été traitées dans les 13 districts préfectoraux ou sous-préfectoraux de Sinan-houa était la plus satisfaisante; que le missionnaire Heou Tchen-hai s'est montré plus reconnaissant encore; de tout cela il existe des preuves convaincantes; il ne faudrait donc pas, par ce que des missionnaires anglais ont été victimes de mauvais traitements à Wang tou hien, faire retomber à tort sur le titulaire d'un poste dont il était éloigné, la responsabilité de faits qui sont l'œuvre d'un intérimaire, et il convient de prier les Plénipotentiaires des diverses Puissances d'étudier la question et d'éliminer (de la liste le fonctionnaire en question).

Au reçu de ce qui précède, moi, Noble et Haut Fonctionnaire, considérant que les affirmations du rapport précité sont manifestement appuyées sur des preuves, et que l'on a indiqué à tort ledit fonctionnaire comme coupable des actes d'un agent intérimaire, j'estime qu'il convient naturellement de demander que ledit fonctionnaire soit retranché (de la liste), et que des informations soient prises quant au jour, au mois et à l'année où ont été commis les mauvais traitements contre les missionnaires, pour que l'on puisse alors s'enquérir du nom et du rang du fonctionnaire intérimaire qui fera l'objet d'une dénonciation et d'une punition séparées. Par cette façon de procéder, l'équité et la justice seront sauvegardées.

Je crois devoir adresser à V. E., avec la présente dêpêche, copie des rapports précité, en vous priant de les examiner minutieusement et de me donner promptement une réponse favorable.

Ci-joint, copie de rapports

### ANNEXE I

**Rapport du tao-tai du K'eou-pei et du Préfet de Sinan-houa**

Nous avons reçu de Li Tchao-tchen, sous-préfet p.i. de Sinan-houa-hen, les déclarations verbales suivantes: "J'apprends, par une lettre de Pékin, que mon nom se trouve compris dans une liste de fonctionnaires à punir pré- "sentée à l'examen de M. le Grand Secrétaire d'Etat par les pays étrangers, et que j'y suis désigné comme sous- "préfet de Wang-tou. Ignorant de quelle faute je pouvais être coupable, je suis allé aussitôt m'enquérir auprès "du principal missionnaire de Sinan-houa-fou, M. Te Mao-k'ien, qui m'a déclaré que lorsque, précédemment, "j'étais dans le poste de Yu-tcheou, j'avais réglé de la façon la plus satisfaisante et la plus heureuse les affaires "entre boxeurs et chrétiens, et que, des treize districts de la circonscription de Sinan-houa, c'était dans le mien "que les choses avaient été le mieux arrangées. Ce ne peut donc être dans ce poste que je me serais rendu cou- "pable d'une faute. Peut-être est-ce à raison d'un grief encouru pour quelque autre affaire par le gérant de "Wang-tou-hien que je me trouve indûment l'objet d'une accusation calomnieuse."

Nous avons été très surpris de cette nouvelle, et nous nous disposions à rédiger un rapport pour demander des instructions, lorsque ledit sous-préfet est de nouveau venu nous dire:

" Il me revient que c'est à raison de mauvais traitements subis par des Missionnaires anglais à Wang-tou-
" hien que j'aurais à être puni. Or, d'après l'époque (où ces faits se sont passés), je n'occupais point alors mon
" poste ; il y a certainement confusion de personnes et je me trouve être mêlé à une affaire dont je suis innocent."

Nous constatons, en effet, que, bien que Li Tchao-tchen, sous-préfet p.i. actuel de Sinan-houa-hien soit le véritable titulaire de la sous-préfecture de Wang-tou, il avait remis le service de cette sous-préfecture à la date du 6e jour de la 8e lune de la 25e année Kouang-Siu (1899), pour être transféré à (la gérance de) Yu-tcheou. Alors qu'il était dans ce dernier poste, dans le courant de la 5e lune de la 26e année (juin 1900), les Boxeurs s'étant soulevés et livrés à l'incendie et au meurtre sous le prétexte d'inimitié contre les missions, le dit sous-préfet fit, à divers moments, arrêter sept chefs de bandits, dont un nommé Kia-tsi, et leur fit appliquer les derniers châtiments pendant que d'autre part il envoyait des gens de police assurer l'ordre et ordonner aux bandits en question de se disperser ; c'est alors que la mission de Si-ho-ying, dans cette circonscription, fut sauvegardée, et le missionnaire de l'endroit, M. Tong Cheou-yi en garde jusqu'aujourd'hui le souvenir reconnaissant. Et lorsque le missionnaire Te Mao-k'ien a déclaré que, des treize districts de la circonscription de Sinan-houa, c'était dans celui-là que les affaires entre Boxeurs et chrétiens avaient été le mieux traitées, il a vraiment dit une chose exacte.

Dans la neuvième lune de la même année (octobre-novembre 1900), le dit sous-préfet fut transféré à la gérance de Sinan-houa-hien, et malgré la nouvelle de l'arrivée prochaine de troupes étrangères, il prit quand même le service le 23e jour de la dite lune (14 novembre 1900). Trois jours après, arrivèrent plus de 2000 soldats allemands, anglais, italiens et autrichiens, et, sur la demande du dit sous-préfet, des délégués furent chargés par nous de réunir les notables et d'organiser des bureaux pour fournir à ces troupes ce dont elles auraient besoin ; il fut de plus versé de l'argent pour éviter de plus grands maux. Plus tard, les soldats étrangers allèrent jusqu'à Kalgan, puis repassèrent en se dirigeant vers la capitale, et le pays fut heureux d'avoir été ainsi préservé.

A cette époque, dans la circonscription de Siuan-houa, les chrétiens de Hou-pao-tien et les milices de Chen-tsing-p'ou nourrissant les uns contre les autres des sentiments d'animosité, prenaient les armes et étaient sur le point d'entrer en grave conflit : ledit sous-préfet se rendit en personne sur les lieux avec une faible escorte, aplanit le différend, prodigua les exhortations les plus sincères et fit si bien que l'ancienne suspicion fut dissipée, et que la population et les chrétiens commencèrent à vivre en bonne harmonie. Il protégea en outre le retour dans la sous-préfecture du missionnaire de Hou-pao-tien, M. Heou Tchen-hai, qui lui en a été très profondément reconnaissant.

Aujourd'hui, le dit sous-préfet s'occupe avec nous du réglement des indemnités aux missions de toute la circonscription et il y apporte tout son soin et toute son énergie sans s'épargner aucunement les fatigues ; d'une courtoisie toujours égale, ni arrogant, ni obséqueux, il excelle a bien traiter les missionnaires; il a comme principale préoccupation d'aimer le peuple qui lui en sait un gré infini; enfin c'est un fonctionnaire comme l'on n'en trouverait pas beaucoup dans toutes les provinces, et il ne faut pas qu'il ait le malheur d'encourir une responsabilité pénale à raison des rancunes entre les chrétiens et les boxeurs.

Au surplus, les mauvais traitements infligés aux missionnaires anglais ont été la suite du mouvement boxeur de l'été et de l'automne derniers, et à cette époque ledit sous-préfet avait déjà depuis plus d'un an remis le service de la sous-préfecture de Wang-tou où deux intérimaires se sont succédé ; c'est donc un intérimaire de Wang tou-hien qu'il convient de rendre responsble des mauvais traitements infligés aux missionnaires anglais, et le dit sous-préfet ne saurait en rien être impliqué dans l'affaire.

Si, par un malheur immérité, l'on renvoyait ce sage fonctionnaire, sans discerner le juste de l'injuste, ledit sous-préfet ne pourrait qu'être très vivement affecté de se voir ainsi étouffé, et nous-mêmes regretterions profondément de perdre un aide aussi précieux.

Après avoir mûrement délibéré, nous prenons la grande liberté de nous adresser à vous, Monsieur le Grand Secrétaire d'Etat, en vous, suppliant de bien vouloir rechercher exactement sous quelle gestion les missionnaires anglais ont été victimes de mauvais traitements, afin que l'on sache exactement sur qui doit en retomber la faute, et que l'on évite de commettre une injustice.

Non-seulement ledit sous-préfet gardera dans son cœur le souvenir de votre haute bienveillance et s'efforcera de s'en montrer digne par le zèle dans son service, mais nous-mêmes vous en serons infiniment reconnaissants.

## ANNEXE II

### Rapport adressé par Lin-tch'oun, taotai, et Nai-kong, préfet

Requête adressée par Li Tchao-tchen, sous-préfet *p.i.* de Sinan-houa-hien :

Ayant appris que les divers Pays avaient présenté une liste de fonctionnaires à punir, liste dans laquelle figurait mon nom avec l'indication "sous-préfet de Wang-tou," je fis aussitôt connaître à mes supérieurs les conditions dans lesquelles j'avais jadis remis le service de la sous-préfecture de Wang-tou.

J'ignorais alors quelle en pouvait être la cause. Mais aujourd'hui, j'apprends que c'est à raison de mauvais traitements subis par des missionnaires anglais que je devrais être puni.

Or le service de la sous-préfecture de Wang-tou a été remis par moi le 6e jour de la 8e lune de la 25e année Kouang-Siu, [ 1899], époque à laquelle je fus transféré à Yu-tcheou. L'agent qui me succéda à Wang-tou en qualité de gérant était Soun Yu-sieou. Pendant les 5e et 6e lunes de la 26e année [juin et juillet 1900], Yen Pei-lié fut envoyé gérer le poste ; et en ce moment, on a de nouveau chargé un nommé K'ieou-ying d'un intérim de courte durée.

Les mauvais traitements infligés à des missionnaires anglais ont été la suite du mouvement boxeur de l'été dernier, et bien que je sois vraiment le titulaire du poste de Wang-tou-hien, voilà aujourd'hui trois années que j'ai quitté ce poste dont trois gestions me séparent. Je ne puis donc être mêlé aucunement à l'affaire des mauvais traitements infligés aux missionnaires anglais.

Comme ma situation en dépend, je prends la grande liberté d'adresser à V. E., Monsieur le Grand Secrétaire d'Etat, la présente requête pour vous prier de vouloir bien faire faire de sérieuses recherches et tirer la chose au clair, afin d'éviter qu'une injustice ne soit commise à mon égard. Je serais vivement touché de votre haute bienveillance et vous en garderai une infinie reconnaissance

Requête adressée par Tchao-tchen, sous-préfet.

Enclosure No. 13 in Des. No. 807.

Dépêche du Prince K'ing etc.. et de Li Hong-tchang, etc.
à MM. de Mumm, Plénipotentiaire d'Allemagne,
Czickann, do d'Autriche-Hongrie,
Yoostens, do de Belgique,
de Cologan, do d'Espagne,
Rockhill, do des Etats-Unis,
Pichon, do de France,
Satow, do Grande Bretagne,
Salvago, do d'Italie.
Komura, do du Japon,
Knobel, do des Pays-Bas,

**Le 14e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu [2 mai 1901] (Reçue le 3 mai)**

## COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Le 13e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu [1er mai], nous avons reçu de Si-ngan, un télégramme du Grand Conseil énumérant les fonctionnaires, compris dans la liste des mandarins provinciaux à punir, auxquels il conviendra d'appliquer des réductions de peine.

Nous en donnons copie ci-après.

Roi de Talat en Mongolie.—Ce roi est un roi mongol, et l'emprisonnement n'a pas été, jusqu'à présent, applicable (à ces rois). Il convient que cette peine soit changée en celle de privation de rang avec enquête.

Lieou Chou-t'ang, ci-devant Gouverneur du Tche-kiang.—Suivant les lois chinoises, sauf dans le cas de péculat, la confiscation des biens n'est pas appliquée. Il convient que la peine soit changée en celle de destitution sans réintégration dans des fonctions publiques, avec ordre de retourner dans son pays d'origine.

Yong-tsinan, ci-devant juge provincial du Tche-kiang.—Tsiu-tch'ang, lieutenant gouverneur tartare de Moukden.—Feng-siang, lieutenant gouverneur tartare du Hei-long-kiang.—Ao-ying, commandant militaire tartare à Pa-yen-sou-sou.—Après examen, la nature des crimes des quatre fonctionnaires précités ne les range point, d'après les lois Chinoises, dans la catégorie des crimes sans pardon. Il convient de supprimer la mention "à perpétuité sans grâce."

Les six fonctionnaires ci-dessus mentionnés ont déjà été visés par un décret impérial; (on a pensé en effet; que) les Plénipotentiaires étrangers, tout en demandant des châtiments pour des fonctionnaires chinois, ne veulent naturellement pas que, dans l'application des peines, il soit dérogé aux Lois chinoises.

Hiu Han-tou, préfet de T'ai-yuan.—Suivant la réponse de M. Ts'en, Gouverneur du Chan-si, à l'époque où Yu-hien complotait le massacre des missionnaires, le susdit fonctionnaire se trouvait encore à son poste de Loungan-fou et n'était pas arrivé au poste de T'ai-yuan pour la gérance duquel il avait été désigné, et il n'a aidé ni participé à des actes de barbarie. Il convient de le mettre hors de cause et de rechercher qui était à cette époque préfet de T'ai-yuan, et s'il a ou non aidé à des actes de cruauté, et d'en faire l'objet d'une nouvelle sentence.

Yang Hong-li, général de la subdivision de Ta-t'ong.—Dans sa juridiction, des affaires religieuses se sont produites, mais il n'a fait que faillir à assurer la protection. Il est proposé d'atténuer sa peine en celle de dégradation avec maintien en fonctions.

Tseng P'ei-k'i, préfet de Wei-houei.—Il a protégé la sortie du territoire de missionnaires anglais et français il n'y a pas eu de cas de massacres de chrétiens. Il est proposé de le mettre hors de cause.

Fou Feng-yang, préfet de Nan-yang [Honan].—Il a su, ainsi qu'en témoignent des lettres de remerciements du missionnaire français An Si-man et du missionnaire anglais K'ong Hao-yi, assurer sérieusement la protection des missions. N'est véritablement pas anti-étranger. Il convient de le mettre hors de cause.

Tch'en Che-wei, sous-préfet de Wou-ngan [Ho-nan], Che-keng, sous-préfet de Ngan-yang, Tch'e-kiun, sous-préfet de Chê-hien, et Lu Yo-k'ing, sous-préfet de Houa-hien, ont indemnisé les missions en leur rendant divers objets, et ont signé avec Mgr. Sse Te-wang [Mgr. Scarella] un arrangement final des affaires de missions. Mgr. Scarella a adressé au Ministre [de France] un rapport demandant la mise hors cause de ces mandarins, et il convient naturellement d'agir de conformité.

Ces huit derniers fonctionnaires n'ont été visés par aucun décret, mais dès maintenant, il y a lieu d'adresser à MM. les Plénipotentiaires étrangers une note concernant les réductions de peine à appliquer et les mises hors de cause à prononcer, en ajoutant que si le Palais agit ainsi ce n'est nullement par désir de couvrir et protéger certains fonctionnaires, mais uniquement dans le but de faire concorder la peine avec la faute.

Outre ce qui précède, et en faisant abstraction du taot'ai et du préfet du Kien-tch'ang pour lesquels vous avez fait savoir, par une précédente dépêche, que vous consentiez à une réduction de peine, en proposant la destitution avec maintien en fonctions,—pour tous les autres, dans le cas où, après la réception des réponses des autorités provinciales, il y auvait désaccord entre les faits et les allégations, on procèdera à un nouvel examen.

De plus, Nous, Prince et Ministre, ayant déjà constaté que Li Tchao-tcheu, sous-préfet de Wang-tou, était, à l'époque en question, véritablement éloigné de son poste par mutation, il conviendra également de mettre ce fonctionnaire hors de cause.

Nous croyons devoir porter à la communication de Vos Excellences, en Les priant de vouloir bien en prendre connaissance, les précédentes indications contenues dans le télégramme reçu par nous de Si-ngan.

Enclosure No. 14 in Des. No. 807.

Dépêche du Prince K'ING, etc., et de LI, etc.
à MM. DE MUMM, Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Allemagne,
CZICKANN, do do d'Autriche,
YOOSTENS, do do de Belgique,
DE COLOGAN, do do d'Espagne,
ROCKHILL, do do des Etats-Unis,
PICHON, do do de France,
SATOW, do do Grande Bretagne,
SALVAGO, do do d'Italie,
KOMURA, do do du Japon,
KNOBEL, do do des Pays-Bas.

Le 14e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (2 mai 1901)

## COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Le 13e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (1er mai 1901), nous avons reçu, par le télégraphe, du Grand Conseil, le Décret impérial suivant reçu par la Grande Chancellerie le 11e jour de la 3e lune (29 avril):

" Le soulèvement boxeur qui, l'année dernière, a ravagé une grande partie du territoire métropolitain, a eu " pour conséquence l'agitation populaire dans diverses provinces, où des incendies de missions et des massacres de " missionnaires et de chrétiens se sont produits à maintes reprises. Plusieurs fois, le Palais a rendu des décrets " prescrivant d'assurer convenablement la protection; mais, les autorités locales ne s'étant pas appliquées à les " observer, des malheurs en sont résultés, et il convient naturellement de leur infliger des châtiments suivant le " degré de gravité de leurs fautes.

" Nous ordonnons que Tcheng Wen-k'in, taot'ai de Kouei-houa et Souei-yuan au Chan-si,-Tcheou Tche-te, " commandant de la garde municipale de K'in-tcheou au Tche-kiang, et Po-tch'ang, ci-devant sous-préfet de Yang- " k'in-hien au Chan-si, soient décapités.

" Pour ce qui est de Wen-sing, sous-préfet de Louan-p'ing au Tche-li, Li Hong-tchang devra rechercher s'il " existe contre ce fonctionnaire des preuves véritables du meutre d'un missionnaire, et, dans ce cas, nous ordonnon- " qu'il soit décapité

" Nous ordonnons que le roi de Talat soit dépouillé de son rang et soumis à une enquête;

" Qu'un blâme soit infligé aux rois d'Alachan et de Djoungar;

" Que la dégradation posthume soit infligée à Yu-lou, de son vivant Gouverneur général du Tcheli et à " Ki-tcheng, de son vivant, Commissaire résident au Thibet.

" Lieou Chou-t'ang, Gouverneur du Tche-kiang, est dégradé sans pouvoir jamais remplir de fonctions " publiques, et il lui sera ordonné de retourner dans son pays d'origine.

" Yong-tsinan, Trésorier provincial (du Tche-kiang),

" Tsin-tch'ang, lieutenant-gouverneur tartare de Moukden,

" Fong-siang, lieutenant-gouverneur tartare de la province du Hei-long-kiang,

" Ao-ying, commandant militaire tartare à Pa-yen-sou-sou,

" sont condamnés à l'exil et aux travaux publics sur les frontières de la Mongolie.

" Yu Tsiun-ming, général de la subdivision de K'iu-tcheou au Tche-kiang,

" Pao Tsou-ling, taot'ai de Kin-k'in et Yen,

" Long-wen, taot'ai de Heng, Yong, Tch'en et Kouei au Hou-nan,

" Sin Ki-jou, préfet de Fen-tcheou au Chan-si,

" Kouo Tche-chou, préfet adjoint p.i. de Kouei-houa-tch'eng,

" Ts'ouei Tch'eng-houan, préfet de 2e classe de Si-tcheou,

" Siu Kouei-fen, préfet de 2e classe de Hin-tcheou,

" Mao Che-fou, assistant sous-préfet de Ho-lin-ko-eul,

" Fan Ngen-k'ing, assistant sous-préfet de T'o-k'o-t'o-tch'eng,

" Wang T'ing-ying, sous-préfet de K'iu-wo,

" Houang T'ing-kouang, sous-préfet de Ho-tsin,

" Tseng Ki-feng, sous-préfet de Ta-ning,

" Ts'in Kien-hou, sous- préfet de T'ai-kou,

" Yao Hio-k'ang, sous-préfet de Hiao-yi,

" Li Ming-ho, gardien du Bureau des punitions à Ning-yuan,

" Che Feng-k'i, commandant de la garde à T'ai-Yuan-fou,

" sont destitués, envoyés sur les frontières à perpétuité.

" Tch'ang-tsouei, chef du service des greniers (à T'ong-tcheou),

" Wo-k'o-tsin-t'ai, lieutenant gouverneur tartare de Hou-lan-tch eng,

" Wang Lien-san, général de la subdivision de Ta-ming au Tche-li,

" Hong Cheou-p'eng, préfet de 2e classe de King-tcheou,

" Miao Yu-ko, sous-préfet de Ta-ming,

" Tchang Ping-tchê, sous-préfet de Yuan-tch'eng,

" Kong-yin, sous-préfet de Nan-lo,

" Yin Kia-pin, général de la subdivision de Nan-yang au Hou-nan,

" T'ang Sse-tz'e préfet de 2e classe de Tcheng-tcheou,

" Hong Sse-leang, préfet de 2e classe de K'in-tcheou au Tche-kiang,

" Yu-k'ing, préfet de Heng-tcheou-fou au Hou-nan,

" Tcheng-p'ing, sous-préfet de Ts'ing-tsinan,

" K'ouei-tch'eng, lieutenant-gouverneur tartare de Kouei-houa au Chan-si,

" T'ao Kia-tseou, sous-préfet de Tsê-tcheou,

" Pi-tcheng sous-préfet de Lou-tch'eng,

" Yu Tai-lin, sous-préfet de Kao-p'ing,

" Ngen-choun, sous-préfet de Tch'ang-tse,

" T'ou Nai-hiun, sous-préfet de Ngen-hien au Chan-tong,

" Tch'en Tse-lin, juge provincial du Kiang-si,

" Teng Kio-yeou, sous-préfet de Nan-feng,

" Weng Pao-jen, sous-préfet de Nan-tch'eng,

" sont tous destitués sans pouvoir jamais remplir de fonctions publiques.

" Ts'en Tch'oun-yong, taot'ai du Hopei, est destitué.

" Li Jo-sien, alias Li Tch'eng-ying, sous-préfet adjoint de Ho-nan, est privé de son rang.

" Pour ce qui est des autres fonctionnaires sur lesquels des enquêtes sont à faire, ou dont il y a à rechercher " les noms, ils seront punis avec plus ou moins de rigueur suivant la gravité de leurs cas, lorsque les rapports des " Gouverneurs Généraux et Gouverneurs que cela concerne nous seront parvenus."

Par ordre Impérial !

Il convient que nous adressions copie de ce Décret à Vos Excellences, en les priant d'en prendre connaissance.

Enclosure No. 1 in Des. No. 807.

Dépêche du Prince K'ING, etc., et de LI, etc.
à M. DE MUMM, Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Allemagne,
M. CZICKANN, do do d'Autriche,
M. JOOSTENS, do do de Belgique,
M. DE COLOGAN, do do d'Espagne,
M. ROCKHILL, do do des Etats-Unis,
M. PICHON, do do de France,
Sir SATOW, do do Grande Bretagne,
M. SALVAGO, do do d'Italie,
M. KOMURA, do do du Japon,
M. KNOBEL, do do des Pays-Bas.

Le 14e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année
Kouang-Siu (2 mai 1901)

# COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Ayant reçu le 13e de la 2e lune de la présente année [1er avril 1901], la communication officielle qui nous a été adressée par Vos Excellences avec les deux listes de demandes de châtiments et de demandes d'enquêtes pour les fonctionnaires provinciaux, Nous, Prince et Ministre, avons aussitôt télégraphié ces divers documents et rédigé un Rapport pour solliciter la publication d'un Edit.

Le 28e jour de la présente lune [16 avril], nous avons reçu du Grand Conseil en installation provisoire le télégramme suivant : " Le Rapport et les listes de proposition de châtiments à infliger aux fonctionnaires " provinciaux, ont été communiqués à S.M., dont nous avons reçu les ordres verbaux ci-après : Parmi [ces pro- " positions] il en est qui demandent à être discutées. Si l'article 10 s'applique aux peines à infliger à raison de " manque d'énergie dans la protection dans l'avenir, on ne saurait frapper de destitution sans rappel aux fonctions " publiques tous les mandarins locaux mêlés à des affaires de Missions et qui, avant la conclusion du traité, " n'auraient fait que pourvoir incomplètement à la protection sans que cependant mort d'homme en soit résultée, " et n'auraient d'ailleurs pas couvert les Boxeurs de leur protection.

" Déjà il vous a été télégraphié que, pour le *roi de Talat*, il fallait encore faire une enquête, et que l'on ne " pourrait l'emprisonner [avant], et que pour le Gouverneur *Lieou Chou-t'ang*, on avait dessein de se borner à le " destituer et à lui ordonner de retourner dans son pays d'origine, mais sans le frapper de la confiscation de tous " ses biens.

" Pour ce qui est de *Yen-tche*, nommé par mutation Trésorier provincial du Chan-si, il n'existe aucune " preuves des allégations portées contre lui, à savoir " d'avoir publié des ordres contre les étrangers." On déclare, " en réponse à des questions posées par le télégraphe, qu'il n'en est rien.

" Pour ce qui est de *Hou King-kouei*, juge provincial du Chan-tong, les allégations portées contre lui sont " plus vides encore. Le [Gouverneur du] Chan-tong s'est montré de la plus grande énergie dans la protection " des Missions et la suppression des Boxeurs, et il ne se peut certainement pas que le juge provincial, résidant dans " la même ville, ait seul été l'ennemi des étrangers et protecteur des Boxeurs. Il existe d'ailleurs des proclama- " tions prohibant les pratiques des Boxeurs, publiées par ledit juge, auxquelles on peut se référer.

" Pour les fonctionnaires précités, il est demandé qu'il n'y ait lieu à suivre.

" En ce qui concerne *K'ouei-tch'eng*, lieutenant gouverneur militaire, étant donné que toutes les affaires " religieuses de Kouei-houa relevaient de la haute autorité du maréchal tartare et étaient traitées par *Tchen Wen-* " *k'in*, taot'ai de Kouei [-houa] et Sou [-yuan], et que *K'ouei-tch'eng*, leur subordonné, ne pourrait ni faire de " remontrances ni s'opposer [à ce qu'ils voulaient faire], il convient également d'atténuer [la peine demandée].

" Pour *Ts'en Tch'ouen-jong*, taot'ai du Ho-pei, il a publié à cette époque, une proclamation disant que l'on " devait donner avis aux mandarins pou pouvoir pratiquer la boxe, et son but était en agissant ainsi, d'exercer un " contrôle et d'interdire [ces pratiques]; et à cette époque troublée et critique, il ne pouvait pas ne pas recourir à " cet expédient. Comme, après tout, il n'y a pas eu, dans sa juridiction, de meurtres de Missionnaires ou de " chrétiens, il semble que l'on pourrait atténuer [la peine demandée].

" En ce qui concerne les affaires religieuses du Soe-tch'ouan notamment le *tao-t'ai* et *le préfet de Kien-* " *tch'ang*, étant donné que ce sont seulement leurs subordonnés qui ont manqué d'énergie dans la protection, et " qu'il n'y a pas eu de Missionnaires tués ou blessés, il convient aussi qu'ils soient frappés d'une peine plus légère " que le préfet de 2e classe et le sous-préfet.

" Pour ce qui est de *Hong Sse-liang*, préfet de K'in-tcheou, l'allégation portée contre lui est qu'il n'a pas " prêté aide dans les affaires religieuses, et qu'il est resté avec les autres dans le yamen du taot'ai. Il convient " plus encore d'atténuer sa peine.

" En outre, pour les mandarins locaux des diverses provinces contre lesquels il n'est allégué que des actes " de mauvais traitement ou de manque de soin dans la provision d'escortes, il conviendra de se rendre compte, " par des enquêtes, du degré de gravité des différents cas, mais on ne saurait leur appliquer à tous la destitution " sans rappel à des fonctions publiques.

" Nous espérons que ces points seront l'objet d'une discussion sérieuse, afin de sauvegarder équitablement " [les intérêts des fonctionnaires en question].

" Il reste cinquante fonctionnaires coupables de faits d'un caractère plus grave et pour lesquels il sera " possible d'adopter les propositions primitives. Sur ces cinquante fonctionnaires, il en est neuf dont il conviendra " de rechercher les noms.

" Nous vous télégraphions donc dès maintenant dans l'espoir qu'une entente interviendra promptement et " nous mettra en mesure de demander la publication d'un premier Edit.

" Pour ce qui est des mandarins dont il conviendra de rechercher les noms, au nombre de 17, et de ceux " pour lesquels il y aura à discuter une atténuation de peine, et qui sont, en soustrayant les deux Gouverneurs " *Yu* et *Song*, au nombre de vingt-trois, ces fonctionnaires seront réunis dans une liste sous la rubrique "à " rechercher". Ordre sera donné, aux Gouverneurs Généraux et Gouverneurs de procéder sans retard à ces recher- " ches, et lorsque leurs réponses seront toutes parvenues, un nouveau Décret portant application des peines respec- " tives sera sollicité.

" Des atténuations de peines devront également être discutées pour ce qui concerne les trois lieutenants " gouverneurs militaires de *Moukden*, de *Hei-long-kiang* et de *Hou-lan*, ainsi que pour le Commandant tartare de " *Pa-yen-sou-sou*."

Les points que nous aurons à examiner avec Vos Excellences suivant le télégramme reçu nous sont ainsi à peu près au nombre de quatre à savoir :

1° Pourra-t-il être demandé de publier un premier décret adoptant les pénalités primitivement proposées, contre les quarante-et-un fonctionnaires restant après déduction des neuf dont il faudra rechercher les noms, sur les cinquante auxquels le télégramme déclarait les propositions primitives applicables en raison de la gravité des faits à eux reprochés?

2° Pourra-t-on réserver pour une discussion ultérieure à intervenir lorsque les réponses des Gouverneurs Généraux et Gouverneurs des Provinces seront parvenues, les vingt-trois fonctionnaires (déduction faite des deux Gouverneurs Yu et Song) dont il conviendra d'atténuer les peines?

3° Pourra-t-on, lorsqu'une liste détaillée aura été dressée après examen, supprimer le terme "sans pouvoir jamais être admis en fonctions", pour les divers fonctionnaires représentés par le télégramme comme ayant à leur charge des faits de moindre gravité?

4° Pourra-t-on, en ce qui concerne les fonctionnaires compris dans la liste de demandes d'enquêtes, se dispenser de rendre d'abord l'édit prévu par l'article 10, et attendre, pour reprendre la question, que les autorités des provinces aient fait leurs enquêtes et adressé leurs réponses?

Tels sont les quatre points dont Nous, Prince et Ministre, nous trouvons saisis par le télégramme qui nous a été transmis par le Grand Conseil sur les ordres de S.M., et que nous devrons, conformément à ces ordres, négocier et examiner.

Il convient donc que nous adressions la présente dépêche à Vos Excellences, en Les priant d'en prendre connaissance et de nous donner promptement réponse.

Enclosure No. 15 in Des. No. 807.

**Dépêche du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang à M. de Cologan, Ministre d'Espagne, Doyen du Corps Diplomatique**

**Le 16e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (4 mai 1901)**

## COMMUNICATION OFFICIELLE

Le 14e jour de la 3e lune de la 27e année Kouang-Siu (2 mai 1901), nous avons reçu de Si-ngan-fou le télégramme suivant émanant du Grand Conseil.

"Le télégramme suivant du Gouverneur du Hon-nan vient de nous parvenir.

"'Relativement à la suspension, pendant une durée de cinq ans, des examens dans les villes où des étrangers "'ont été massacrés, supension prévue par le protocole de paix,—considérant que les affaires religieuses de Heng-"'yang et Ts'ing-ts'inan au Hou-nan sont le fait de bandits insurgés et que la classe lettrée n'y est aucunement "'impliqueé, il semble convenable d'exempter [ces localités] de la suspension (d'examens). Tout au moins, étant "'donné que c'est seulement pour les deux villes ou villages de Houang-cha-ouan et de Kiang-tse-k'eou, relevant "'des deux sous-préfectures susdites, que des troubles se sont produits, si l'on frappait de suspension d'examens, "'il conviendrait que cette suspension ne s'appliquât qu'aux deux villes qui ont été le théâtre de ces troubles."

"Dans notre pensée, l'article relatif à la suspension des examens vise uniquement les localités où, l'année "dernière, les Boxeurs se sont livrés à leurs méfaits, les autres endroits où des affaires religieuses ont pu se produir "ne devant pas être compris dans cette mesure, et s'il faut suspendre les examens, il est nécessaire de spécifier "clairement que cette suspension ne s'appliquera qu'aux deux villes où des troubles se sont produits et ne s'étendra "pas aux sous-préfectures tout entières; afin d'agir justement et équitablement, cela est important."

La question de la suspension des examens n'ayant pas encore été résolue malgré un échange de dépêches Nous, Prince et Ministre, en présence du télégramme reçu du Grand Conseil, la précisons en détail ci-après :

La suspension d'examens pendant cinq ans consiste naturellement dans l'interdiction pour les résidents des localités où se sont produits des troubles de se présenter aux examens pendant une période de cinq ans, et non dans l'interdiction pour cinq ans de tenir des sessions d'examens dans les localités où des troubles se sont produits. Ainsi pour Pékin par exemple, où des émeutes out eu lieu l'année dernière, et où des étrangers out été massacrés il est absolument raisonnable que les lettrés immatriculés aux registres de la ville même soient punis de la suspension d'examens pendant cinq ans. Mais Pékin étant la capitale de la Chine, non-seulement les licenciés de toutes les provinces doivent venir se présenter aux examens métropolitains qui s'y tiennent, mais encore les examens provinciaux tenus à Choun-t'ien réunissent les bacheliers véterans" et "bacheliers honoraires" des diverses provinces outre les bacheliers de la préfecture même de Choun-t'ien. Si donc les examens métropolitans et les examens provinciaux de Choun-t'ien étaient suspendus, les gens de toutes les provinces ne pourraient se présenter aux examens; et ce serait là priver les lettrés de toutes les provinces du moyen d'arriver aux degrés universitaires supérieurs, pour des actes de désordre commis par des gens de quelques villes. De plus, les fauteurs de désordres sont tous des gens illettrés et sans aveu, et il ne serait pas équitable d'englober dans la même disgrâce les hommes paisibles qui s'adonnent aux belles-lettres.

D'ailleurs, le désir des Missionnaires est de se ménager les bonnes dispositions des lettrés et des fonctionnaires, et la suspension d'examens ne ferait qu'accentuer les griefs des étudiants: à ce point de vue donc, la mesure serait également inopportune.

Il convient donc de demander que, suivant les localités où il conviendra de suspendre les examens, les résidents de ces localités soient frappés de l'interdiction de se présenter aux examens, et que ceux qui ne seront par résidents des villes en question continuent à être autorisés à se présenter aux examens. Afin d'établir les distinctions (nécessaires) il ne faudra pas (non plus) désigner une circonscription préfectorale ou sous-préfectorale tout entière et d'une façon générale.

D'autre part, la mesure consistant à suspendre les examens ne vise naturellement que les seules localités où les Boxeurs se sont livrés au désordre l'année dernière, et son application ne doit pas être étendue à d'autres localités.

Nous adressons en conséquence la présente dépêche à V.E., en la priant de la porter à la connaissance de Mes-ieurs les Plénipotentiaires étrangers, et de nous donner réponse après qu'il en aura été délibéré, afin que la liste des localités où les examens devront être suspendus, liste que vous nous avez envoyée précédemment, puisse faire l'objet d'un rapport demandant qu'un décret de publication soit rendu.

Enclosure No. 16 in Des. No. 807.

Pékin, le 13 mai 1901.

Altesse,
Excellence,

Vous m'avez prié par une dépêche du 4 mai de communiquer à mes Collègues un télégramme du Grand Conseil, relatif aux villes dans lesquelles les examens devraient être suspendus pendant cinq ans en exécution de l'article 2 de la note collective.

Vous expliquez à ce propos que, dans votre pensée, la suspension des examens consisterait "dans l'interdiction, pour les résidents des localités où se sont produits des troubles, de se présenter aux examens pendant une période de cinq ans et non dans l'interdiction pour cinq ans de tenir des sessions d'examens dans les localités où des troubles se sont produits."

C'est au contraire cette dernière version qui est la vraie. Il suffit pour vous en convaincre de vous reporter au texte même du paragraphe b de l'article 2 de la Note collective, acceptée par S.M. l'Empereur de Chine. Ce paragraphe est ainsi conçu: "Suspension de tous les examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans toutes les villes où des Etrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels."

Vous faites observer à l'appui de vos explications "qu'à Pékin, notamment, la suppression des examens porterait préjudice à des gens de toutes les provinces qui n'auraient pas pris part aux troubles de l'année dernière et vous ajoutez que les fauteurs de désordres étaient tous des gens illettrés et sans aveu." Vous vous montrez ainsi sévères pour les princes et les hauts mandarins que vous avez déjà reconnus responsables des crimes auxquels vous faites allusion. Nous, doutons que ces criminels se soient conduits comme des gens sans aveu.

Ce sont au contraire d'une façon générale, les lettrés qui ont été de tout temps, et particulièrement l'année dernière, les véritables auteurs ou complices du mouvement dirigé contre les étrangers, et le peuple chinois n'est pour ainsi dire responsable que de s'être laissé entraîner.

Les Représentants des Puissances maintiennent donc les demandes qu'ils vous ont adressées et qui sont tout à fait conformes à l'article 2 de la note que vous avez acceptée.

B. J. DE COLOGAN

A S.A. le P. KING et S.E. LI HONG-TCHANG

Enclosure No. 17 in Des. No. 807.

Pékin, le 17 mai 1901

Altesse,
Excellence,

En réponse aux demandes de punitions que nous vous avons adressées, les 4 et 22 avril, pour les mandarins responsables des crimes commis dans les provinces, vous nous avez fait connaître, par vos dépêches des 27 avril et 2 mai, les châtiments que vous avez infligés à ces criminels.

Nous avons remarqué que parmi ces châtiments ne figurait pas la peine de mort suspensive que nous avons réclamée pour les mandarins suivants : le préfet de Fenn Tcheou Fou (3), le préfet de Sin-tcheou (4), les assistants sous-préfets de Ho Liu Ko-eul (18) et de To Ko To Tcheung (19), le gardien du bureau des punitions de Ning Yuen (20), le sous-préfet de Kouei-Houa-Tcheng (23), l'ancien sous-préfet de Wou-y (41), le lieutenant-gouverneur militaire de Moukden (51), le mandarin militaire Ao (56), le taotai de Heng-tcheou-fou (58), le taotai de Kiu-tcheou-fou (61).

En outre, vous avez modifié les demandes de punition que nous avions formulées dans notre lettre du 4 avril contre l'ancien gouverneur du Tchekiang, Lieou Chou-tang (63) et le trésorier de la même province Young Tsiuan (64).

Nous croyons devoir insister sur nos demandes primitives, aussi bien contre les mandarins auxquels il nous a semblé nécessaire d'infliger la mort suspensive que contre les deux derniers que nous venons de mentionner.

V.A. et V.E. ont fait observer à propos de certaines de ces punitions qu'elles constitueraient une dérogation à la loi chinoise. C'est un argument auquel nous ne pouvons nous arrêter. Notre préoccupation a été de réprimer avec modération et avec justice des crimes contre le droit des gens, contre les lois de l'humanité et contre la civilisation, crimes qui étant sans précédents, n'avaient pas été prévus par la loi chinoise.

Nous vous prions en conséquence de vouloir bien solliciter du trône un décret supplémentaire conforme à notre réclamation.

ROCKHILL.
KNOBEL
JOOSTEN
MUMM
GIERS
KOMURA
COLOGAN
CZICKANN
PICHON
SALVAGO RAGGI
E. SATOW

Quelques Pas de Plus dans le Sol

No. 808.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 16 1901
DEPT OF STATE
DEC 16 1901

Ack by subject & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
DEC 16 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

November 7th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Held in Series Dec. 21 C.

Subject : Lü Hai-huan, lately Chinese Minister to Germany, has been appointed Acting Senior Director of the Board Foreign Affairs, vice Hsu Shou-p'eng, deceased.

(Despatch No. 806, November 4th, 1901).

No. 808.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 806 of the 4th instant,- I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of an Imperial Edict announcing the appointment of Lü Hai-huan, President of the Censorate, as Acting Senior Director (Vice President) of the Board of Foreign Affairs vice Hsu Shou-p'eng, deceased.

Lü Hai-huan is a provincial graduate (B.A.) and was at one time a chief secretary of the Tsungli Yamen. In 1894 he was appointed Taot'ai of Chinkiang. He was made a Reader of the Grand Secretariat in 1897 and in the same year was appointed as Chinese Minister to Germany. He became a Director of the Banqueting Court in 1898 and a Director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship in 1899. As stated in the Edict he is President of the Censorate.

As his rank is already above that of a Director in the Board of Foreign Affairs, he is called "Acting Director",- to indicate that he is not degraded; but it is generally understood

understood that he will serve permanently.

He is just leaving Germany for China and pending his arrival here Na-t'ung, who has lately returned from his mission of apology to Japan, will act in his stead.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Translation of Imperial Edict as above.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 808,

Earl Li to Mr. Conger.

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F. O. No. 289.

Li, Imperial Commissioner, Senior Grand Secretary , Acting President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Viceroy of Chihli, an Earl of the First Rank, etc., etc. sends this despatch:-

On the 23rd day of the Ninth Moon, of the XXVII Year of Kuanghsu, I received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Lu Hai-huan, President of the Censorate, be appointed Acting Senior Director of the Board of Foreign Affairs; and until he shall arrive to take over the duties of his office, let Na-t'ung act in his stead." "Respect this."

As in duty bound I have respectfully copied the above Edict, and transmit the same to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Ninth Moon, 26th Day.

(November 6th, 1901.)

File

No. 809.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




November 7th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegrams of the 6th and 7th instant and Department's telegram of the 6th instant, relative to the illness and death of Li Hung-chang.

No. 809.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 6th instant; the Department's telegram of the 6th instant, and my telegram of today, relative to the illness and death of Li Hung-chang,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, November 6, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Earl Li's death is expected momentarily.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Telegram Received.

Washington, November 6, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Offer deepest sympathy with China in the imminent loss of her great statesman.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Telegram Sent.

Peking, November 7, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Earl Li died at eleven fifteen this morning.

(Signed) Conger.

DIPLOMATIC,

NOV 7 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

BUREAU.

File

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Confirm with appropriate enclosure.

ENT OF STATE

9 Nov 1901

1 NY.KB.KQ.

CLERK'S OFFICE

From PEKING,

November 7, , 1901.

Secstate,
Washington.

Received 6 a.m. M.

Earl Li died at eleven fifteen this morning.

Conger.

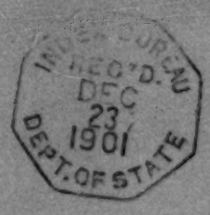
Confirmed Nov. 8 C.

No. 810.

Secretary of State. JAN 22 1902

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 22 1902 BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.




November 9th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject : Negotiations regarding Manchuria. Effect of Death of Li Hung-chang. Situation at Newchwang. The new Plenipotentiary, Wang Wen-shao. Plans of Russia.

No. 810.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Confidential. PEKIN, CHINA.

November 9th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

There has been considerable activity in the Manchurian negotiations of late, and what was mere rumor before, has been, since the death of His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, verified as fact.

Very recently an arrangement was definitely agreed upon between Li Hung-chang and Mr. Lessar, the Russian Minister, sent to the Court, and an order returned to sign with some slight amendments. In the meantime, the Japanese, through their secret service here, had got hold of the terms, and forthwith brought such influence to bear from Tokio upon the Viceroys of the Yangtze that they at once sent an earnest protest to the Court, which secured another order to Li Hung-chang not to sign the agreement. A very stormy scene ensued between Li Hung-chang and the Russian Minister when the latter was informed of this last order. It was immediately after this interview that the Viceroy had a serious relapse, accompanied by

a

a severe hemorrhage from which he never recovered. It is also authoritatively reported that on the morning of the 7th instant, only a few hours before the death of Li Hung-chang, and while he was entirely unconscious, the Russian Minister went to his house, and tried to compel the Secretaries to have affixed, in the presence of the dying Viceroy, the official seals, but it was too late as the seals had already been placed in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer, Chou-fu.

The death of Li Hung-chang will undoubtedly delay for a little time the conclusion of the Manchurian Convention. But as bearing on the proposed settlement in favor of Russia, it is understood and believed that Jung-lu has lately been won over to the Russians, and that Li Hung-chang's son, a very clever young man, has been for some time in the pay of the Russo-Chinese Bank at a salary of five hundred taels per month.

I enclose a memorandum of an interview between Mr. Williams, our Chinese Secretary, and ex-Governor Hu, at present General Military Director here, which throws much light on the situation, and, I believe, may be confidently relied upon. The work of negotiating has been carried on very secretly so that the Powers might not have evident cause for interference until the matter was fait accompli. In conversation with prominent Chinese Officials

officials, they say China is helpless and can do nothing but yield to Russia's demands, unless the other Powers interfere, and they ask, "will the United States help us?" I answer, "help you to do what? That can be quickly determined when you explain your difficulties and ask for help."

The United States, England and Japan have at present, almost a monopoly of the foreign trade of Manchuria, and it seems to me that we might, on that account, conjointly say to Russia that she must, in no respect, jeopardize the commercial rights or interests which have grown up under treaty provisions, and as a result possibly secure some assurance as to a permanent open door, which may be effective. Especially in regard to Newchwang, the only treaty port, and where the continued occupation of Russia is destroying our trade, and where she is collecting for her own use the native customs, which, by a protocol signed by her representatives, have been pledged for the payment of general indemnities, I apprehend we have ample justification for demanding immediate evacuation and the surrender of customs collections for the purposes pledged; but as I have written in former despatches, protests made to helpless China or to the Russian Minister here are useless; the directing power is at St. Petersburgh.

Prince

Prince Ch'ing who left here some ten days ago, will meet the Court at K'ai-feng Fu on the 11th instant, and after conference therewith, it is expected he and Wang Wen-shao, the new Plenipotentiary, will return here. Wang Wen-shao is not a strong character, and it is feared will readily yield to Russia's demands, particularly if he is supported by Jung-lu, unless his hands are upheld by some foreign encouragement. It will be observed that the Russians agree to surrender all of Manchuria within three years, but in the meantime they make China therein completely helpless, keep all foreign intercourse out, and will no doubt find ample reason to make, and will make, their possession and sovereignty absolute before the expiration of that period.

I hope this despatch will reach you very soon after the return of Prince Ch'ing and the arrival of Wang Wen-shao, so that if any action is expected to be taken here I may receive telegraphic instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure; Memorandum as above.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 810.

Proposed Russo-Chinese Agreement as to Manchuria.

I called on His Excellency, Governor Hu, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7th, and when we had spoken of the death of Li Hung-chang which had occurred that morning, we turned naturally to the unfinished negotiations between China and Russia as to Manchuria. I said to His Excellency that it was the opinion of Mr. Conger, the U. S. Minister, that China was making a mistake in concealing from her friends the real terms of the proposed convention; that our Government had shown the greatest friendliness to China, but that however much they might desire to assist China in maintaining her territorial integrity, it was impossible for the United States to make any objection to what was being done unless they were informed as to the facts, and that, if His Excellency were willing to communicate the substance of the proposed treaty Mr. Conger would transmit it confidentially to the State Department and the latter would no longer be compelled to depend upon rumors for their knowledge of the situation.

Thereupon Governor Hu said that he had seen the convention; that it consisted of four articles, but that he could give no more than the substance of the first three, as he had been permitted merely to glance over them very hastily; that of the fourth he had a copy. He proceeded to explain this in detail, but as I carried it away with me I give translation below.

The substance of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Articles is that

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 810.

Proposed Unofficial Agreement as to Manchuria.

I called on Mr. Hoover, Governor Ide, on Thursday afternoon, June 7th, and after we had spoken of the result of my trip, which had developed that nothing, we turned naturally to the unofficial negotiations between China and Russia re the Chinese Eastern Railway. I said to Mr. Hoover privately that it was the opinion of Mr. Cooper, the U. S. Minister, that China was making a mistake in concentrating from her friends the real value of the proposed compromise; that our Government had shown the greatest friendliness to China, but that however much they might desire to assist China in maintaining her territorial integrity, it was impossible for the United States to make any objection to what was being done unless they were informed as to the facts, and that Mr. Koo only were willing to communicate the substance of the proposed treaty to Mr. Cooper would transmit it confidentially to the State Department and the latter would no longer be compelled to depend upon rumors for their conclusions of the situation.

Governor Hoover said that he had seen the communication; that it contained at least the outline, but that he could give no more than the substance of the first three, as he had been interrupted partly through error three very hurriedly, that of the fourth he had a copy. He proceeded to explain this in detail, but as I queried it may with me I give translation herewith.

The nine men on the Inner Mongolian Border Question is that

Russia will surrender the Shan-hai-kuan, Yin-k'ou(Newchwang) and Hsin-min-t'ing Railroads and evacuate Shan-hai-kuan and Newchwang this year; that Russia will evacuate the provinces of Liao-tung and Moukden next year (1902), Kirin in 1903 and Heilung-chiang in 1904, but that she will continue to maintain such military forces in Manchuria as may be necessary to protect her railways. No limit is fixed to the number of her troops. On the other hand, China, even after the evacuation, may not increase her military forces beyond their present numerical strength, and they are to be allowed no arms but rifles, all cannon are forbidden, hence no fortifications may be erected. If any foreign officers are to be employed to drill Chinese troops in said provinces, only Russian officers may be so used. No foreigners but Russians are to be allowed to construct railways, open mines, or otherwise exploit the resources of these territories. Even Chinese must first obtain Russia's consent before opening mines.

I obtained a copy of the 4th Article from Governor Hu's Secretary, Mr. Wu, and have translated it as follows:

Article IV. The Russian Government agrees to restore to their original owner the Shan-hai-kuan, Ying-k'ou(Newchwang) and Hsin-min-t'ing railways, which have been in her possession and under her protection since the end of September, 1900, Russian Calendar, and the Chinese Government on its part agrees:

1st. That no other foreign troops shall be allowed to undertake the protection of the railways surrendered, nor will they be permitted to repair or administer such railways.

Russia will surrender the Shan-hai-kuan, Yin-Kou(Newchwang) and Hsin-min-t'ing Railroads and evacuate Shan-hai-kuan and Newchwang this year; that Russia will evacuate the provinces of Kirin-tung and Moukden next year (1902), Kirin in 1903 and Heilung-chiang in 1904, but that she will continue to maintain such military forces in Manchuria as may be necessary to protect her railways. No limit is fixed to the number of her troops. On the other hand, China, even after the evacuation, may not increase her military forces beyond their present numerical strength, and they are to be allowed no arms but rifles, all cannon are forbidden, hence no fortifications may be erected. If any foreign officers are to be employed to drill Chinese troops in said provinces, only Russian officers may be so used. No foreigners but Russians are to be allowed to construct railways, open mines, or otherwise exploit the resources of these territories. Even Chinese must first obtain Russia's consent before opening mines.

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1st. That no other foreign troops shall be allowed to undertake the protection of the railways surrendered, nor will they be permitted to repair or administer such railways.

Neither shall the military forces of any other country be allowed to occupy the territories to be evacuated by Russia.

Should circumstances arise making it necessary to give protection to said railways, it shall be the special responsibility of China to provide the forces needed to protect them.

2nd. All matters connected with the repairing or completing or administering of said railways must certainly be dealt with in accordance with the convention between Russia and Englan agreed upon on April 10th, 1899, and in accordance with the contract of 1898 with the Company which provided for a loan for the construction of said railways.

Aside from this the said Company must in accordance with the assurances which it has given, abstain from seizing or under any pretext taking control of the Shan-hai-kuan, Ying-k'ou (Newchwang) and Hsin-min-t'ing railways.

3rd. Without the consent of the Russian Government it shall not be permitted to extend the railways, or to build branch lines in the southern part of the "Three Eastern Provinces ( i.e., all of Manchuria which is divided into three provinces; Shen-king, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang,) nor to build a bridge over the Liao River at Ying-k'ou(Newchwang)nor to change the termini of the Chinese railways in these provinces.

4th. The Russian Government shall be reimbursed for all expenses to which she has been put in reconstructing and administering the Shan-hai-kuan, Ying-k'ou and Hsin-min-t'ing railways which she is handing back.

In further conversation the following facts bearing upon

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the history of this proposed convention, were elicited. They were communicated chiefly by Governor Hu, but his remarks were at times supplemented by the statements of his Secretary, Captain Wu, who was educated in the United States and is very partial to American institutions:

The proposed convention was agreed to by Li Hung-chang, who submitted it to the Court. The Court disapproved and returned it for amendment. Li, however, submitted it a second time with strong endorsement and the Court reluctantly approved, provided no other power was making objections, but Li was informed that he would be held personally responsible for any trouble that might arise. This message and a stormy scene with the Russian Minister are said to have brought on the hemorrhage of the stomach which hastened Li's death. In the meantime, through Sheng, Director General of Telegraph, the news was allowed to reach the Japanese who urged Sin K'un-i, and Chang-Chih-t'ung to make a protest. They did so, holding that the convention was an abdication of sovereignty on China's part so far as Manchuria was concerned, and the result was a refusal of the Court to consent to the treaty. The Russian Minister went around again on the morning of Li's death in hopes of having the treaty signed before he died, but it was too late. The Provincial Treasurer, Chou-fu, had arrived at 9 P. M. the day before and taken the Viceroy's seals.

Chen-fu, General Chang, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, and General Ma, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, who are in Peking, united in a telegram to Prince Ch'ing urging

# CRANKS

the history of the proposed convention, were alluded. They were communicated chiefly by Governor Fu, but his remarks were at times supplemented by the statements of his Secretary, Cornelia T., who was educated in the United States and is very partial to American institutions:

The proposed convention was agreed to by Mr Shung-chang, who submitted it to the Court. The Court disapproved and returned it for amendment. It, however, submitted it a second time with strong endorsement and the Court reluctantly approved, provided no other power was making objections, but it was intended that he would be held personally responsible for any trouble that might arise. This message and a strong memo with the American Minister are said to have brought on the memorandum of the stroke which hastened Li's death. In the meantime, through Shung, Director General of Telegraph, the news was allowed to reach the Japanese and urged Sin Kung-i, and Shung-chih-tung to make protest. They did so, holding that the convention was an abrogation of sovereignty on China's part as law and judgment was concerned, and the result was a refusal of the Court to approve the treaty. The Russian minister went around again on the eighteen of Li's death to propose Li making this treaty signed before he died, but it was too late. The Provincial Treasurer, Chow-yin, had arrived at P. K. the day before and taken from Viceroy's seals.

Shen-tu, General Shung, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kwang, and General Ma, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kwangsi, are in favor, united in a telegram to Prince Ching urging

him to disregard the telegram sent by the Board of Foreign Affairs the day before, and go on to see the Emperor at K'ai-feng-fu.

The fact that Li's youngest son draws Taels 500 per mensem from the Russo-Chinese Bank and had been detected in altering despatches dictated by his father, led them to fear that the situation might have been misrepresented to the Court, and they urged the Prince to go in person and explain the real state of affairs, while they would guaranty the peace of the Capital and Province.

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DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 9 1901
BUREAU

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

*From* Peking,

November 8, 1901.

Received 7.20 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Yuan Shih Kai has been appointed Viceroy and Wang Wen Shao Plenipotentiary to take the place of Li, deceased.

CONGER

*Ciphered by* JRB, Chief Clerk's Office

November 8, 9.15 AM. *189* , *M.*

No. 811.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 24 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECD. DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 23 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

November 11th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE DEC 24 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Secretary of War, for consideration and views.

Ans Feb. 12

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Copy & dupl of enclosure (in French) sent to War Dept. Jan 2, 1902 Bell. A.C. 1902

Subject : Belgian proposition for a system of wireless telegraphy between Peking and the sea-coast.

No. 811.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose herewith a proposition for a system of wireless telegraphy between Peking and the sea-coast, submitted by the Belgian Minister to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, upon which I promised to request instructions from my Government. I do not recommend it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Proposition for system of wireless telegraphy.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 811.

No. 821, 1 annexe.

Legation de Belgique.

Pekin, le 5 Novembre, 1901.

Monsieur le Baron, et Cher Doyen:

La Societé "The Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd.," dont la direction continentale a son siége a Bruselles, s'est adressé a M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangéres de Belgique pour obtenir son bienveillant appui en faveur d'un projet d'installation de la télégraphie sans fil entre Pékin et la cote.

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint le sus-dit projet a Votre Excellence en vous priant de vouloir bien, apres en avoir pris connaissance, le faire circuler parmi nos honorables Collégues.

Je leur saurais, ainsi qu'a Votre Excellence, le plus grand gré de vouloir bien éxprimer une opinion personnelle en ce qui concerne le projet qui nous occupe, comme aussi de faire connaitre si vous juger opportune de le soumettre a l'examen de vos Gouvernements réspectifs.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je soussigné, Victor Meyer,

Ingénieur de l'Electricité,

Demeurant à Berlin, 14 Lützow Ufer,

Ayant l'honneur de vous exposer ce qui suit :

Depuis plusieurs années, je me suis occupé de la question de la télégraphie sans fil et j'ai fait de nombreuses expériences à ce sujet.

Je crois être arrivé à un résultat pratique et je désirerais vivement pouvoir faire connaître mon système à votre Administration.

Je vous prie donc, Monsieur le Directeur, de vouloir bien me faire savoir si vous seriez disposé à entrer en relations avec moi à ce sujet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Victor Meyer

Il serait enfin intéressant de connaitre l'opinion de mes honorables Collégues en ce qui concerne, dans l'hypothese ou le projet serait approuvé, la facon dont il conviendrait de repartir les frais qui en resulteraient, soit qu'on adopte le mode de repartition proportionnelle dont nous sommes convenus jusqu'ici, soit qu'on se décide pour une autre base à débattre.

Le Gouvernement Belge est des à present disposé a contribuer à l'etablissement de la télégraphie sans fil, si toutes les Légations acceptent le projet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Baron et Cher Doyen, avec mes rémerciements anticipés, l'assurance de ma haute consideration et de mes sentiments tres devoues.

(Signe) Joostens.

Il serait enfin intéressant de connaître l'opinion de mes honorables Collègues en ce qui concerne, dans l'hypothèse où le projet serait approuvé, la façon dont il conviendrait de répartir les frais qui en résulteraient, soit qu'on adopte le mode de répartition proportionnelle dont nous sommes convenus jusqu'ici, soit qu'on se décide pour une autre base à débattre.

Le Gouvernement Belge est dès à présent disposé à contribuer à l'établissement de la télégraphie sans fil, si toutes les Légations acceptent le projet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Baron et Cher Doyen, avec mes remerciements anticipés, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments très devoués.

(Signé) Joostens.

N O T E.

Sur l'utilité de l'établissement de le télégraphie sans fil entre Pékin et Taku.

A la suite des dangers courus par les Légations lors des derniers troubles en Chine, les pays ayant des Ministres a Pékin semblent avoir intéret a réchercher les moyens qui permettraient d'etablir une communication télégraphique certaine entre Pekin et la cote.

Des le debut de la derniere revolte en effét, le télégraphe a été coupé et les Légations se sont trouvées privées de toutes rélations avec leurs metropoles. Tous les efforts devraient tendre a empécher le retour d'une situation aussi dangereuse; outre qu'elle paralyse completement l'action diplomatique des puissances et laissé en péril leurs Ministres, l'incertitude qu'elle entrainée provoque des angoisses on a pu mésurer l'acquite lors des derniers événements.

Une partie des inconvenients de l'ancien etat de choses sera evitée par le maintien d'une ligne militaire surveillée par des postes de troupes établis de distance en distance. Mais ce moyen sera loin de donner une sécurite absolue. En effet cette ligne sera toujours exposée a etre coupée entre les postes par des personnes mal ententionnées.

De plus la protection apportée par les troupes courra le risque, en cas de troubles, d'etre fort diminuée et peut etre même complétement annihilée. Il est a craindre en effet, que les perturbateurs tournant toutes leurs forces contre une seul des postes ne perviennent en l'enlévant a détruire complétement l'action du systême de protection et ne puissent de nouveau

# N O T E.

Sur l'utilité de l'établissement de la télégraphie sans fil entre Pékin et Takou.

A la suite des dangers courus par les légations lors des dernières troubles en Chine, les pays ayant des Ministres à Pékin semblent avoir intérêt à rechercher les moyens qui permettraient d'établir une communication télégraphique certaine entre Pékin et la côte.

Dès le début de la dernière revolte en effet, le télégraphe a été coupé et les légations se sont trouvées privées de toutes relations avec leurs metropoles. Tous les efforts devraient tendre à empêcher le retour d'une situation aussi dangereuse; outre qu'elle paralyse complétement l'action diplomatique des puissances et laisse en péril leurs Ministres, l'incertitude qu'elle entraîne provoque des angoisses on a pu mesurer l'acuité lors des dernières événements.

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De plus la protection apportée par les troupes couvrira la ligne, en cas de troubles, d'etre fort diminuée et peut etre même complétement annihilée. Il est a craindre en effet, que les perturbateurs tournant toutes leurs forces contre une seul des postes ne parviennent en l'enlevant a détruire complétement l'action du système de protection et ne puissent de nouveau

séparer ainsi les Légations du monde occidental.

Les moyens de communication ne nécessitant pas un lieu matériel entre les postes en correspondence et par ce fait suprimant toute nécessité de surveillance entre ceux ci, sont dont seuls qui appottent une solution satisfaisante a la question portée.

La télégraphie optic qu l'on pourrait songer a adopter n'offre malheureusement qu'une communication précaire; elle est en effet intérrompue dans tous les cas de plui ou de brume. Pour parer a la situation se dangereuse ou se sont trouvées les Légations a Pékin, il serait imprudent d'employer un procéde de communication a la merci des entemperies et, peut etre, sans action aux moments les plus critique.

Aussi la télégraphie sans fil seul peut etre proposée pour mêttre en relation sure le siége des Légations et la cote, et il semble que se moyen realise les differents désidérata exposés.

En effet, par la centralisation de tous ses organes aux postes mêmes, le télégraph sans fil n'est pas seulement a l'abri de tous les dangers d'interruption dues aux circonstances de guérre, mais il échappe également a la désorganisation profonde due les tempêtes, inondations provoquement dans le service télégraphique ordinaire. Enfin, il joint a ces avantages considerables, celui d'un établissement incomparablement plus facile et plus rapide que le télégraphe avec fil.

Dans l'état actuelle des perfectionnements la communication par télégraphe sans fil entre Pékin et la cote peut se faire facilement. Outre les postes têtes de ligne on aurait a étab-

séparer ainsi les Nations du monde occidental.

Les moyens de communication se développant pas un lien
[illegible] entre peuples de correspondance et par ce fait
augmentant toute nécessité [illegible] entre eux, sont
tout autre qu'opportune une solution satisfaisante à la ques-
tion posée.

La [illegible] reste celle qu'il faut [illegible] adopter
[illegible] mesures [illegible] d'une communication précaire; elle-
est en effet interrompue dans [illegible] de la nuit ou de brume.
[illegible] pour à la situation [illegible] ou de nuit [illegible]
[illegible] Nations à Paris, il serait important d'employer un procédé
de communication à la portée des entreprises et, peut-être, sans
[illegible] aux nombreuses [illegible] existant.

Ainsi la télégraphie sans fil sans [illegible] être employée
[illegible] en relief par [illegible] des Négations et la cote, et il
semble que ce moyen réalise [illegible] désirée exposée.

En effet, par la [illegible] des sur organes aux
postes [illegible] sans fil n'est par [illegible] à
[illegible] de toute [illegible] interruption dues aux phénomènes
de [illegible], mais il apporte également à la [illegible] propo-
sitions des temps, inconvénients [illegible] dans le ser-
vice [illegible] ordinaire. Enfin, il [illegible] aux postes
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rapidement plus
facile et plus rapide que la [illegible] avec fils.

Dans l'état [illegible] des perfectionnements [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] et la cote pour la radio-
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

lir deux postes intermédiaires, l'un a Tientsin, et l'autre entre Pékin et Tientsin, dans un centre garnison a choisir. De cette facon on aurait l'avantage de relier entre eux les centres principaux d'occupation.

Grace a une communication par télégraphe sans fil ainsi entendue, les Ministres seraient certains de pouvoir, en toutes circonstances, et même en temps troublés, se maintenir en relation avec leur Gouvernements et avec les consuls résident a Tientsin.

Les corps d'occupation tenant garnison en Chine auraient également un moyen sur de pouvoir co-ordonner leurs operations.

Cet appui constant que les Ministres pourraient recevoir de leurs Gouvernements et cette unité dans l'action des forces militaires, renforcement d'une facon indiscutable l'action des Puissances et la securité des Légations.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

--N O T E--

Sur les conditions dans lesquelles pourrait se faire l'établissement de la télégraphie sans fil entre Pékin et Taku.

1e. Il serait établi un poste a Pékin, un autre a Taku, et deux postes intermediaires sur des terrains mis a la disposition de la Compagnie par les soins des Légations.

2e. Une dépense de frs. 75,000 par poste serait necessaire.

3e. La Compagnie s'engagerait a assurer regulierement l'éxploitation du service prévu pendant une durée de 15 ans.

sir deux postes intermédiaires, l'un à Tientsin, et l'autre entre Pékin et Tientsin, dans un centre garnison à choisir. De cette façon on aurait l'avantage de relier entre eux les centres principaux d'occupation.

Grace à une communication par télégraphe sans fil ainsi entendue, les Ministres auraient certains de pouvoir, en toutes circonstances, et même en temps troublés, se maintenir en relation avec leur Gouvernements et avec les consuls résidant à Tientsin.

Les corps d'occupation tenant garnison en Chine auraient également un moyen sur de pouvoir co-ordonner leurs operations.

Cet appui constant que les Ministres pourraient recevoir de leurs Gouvernements et cette unité dans l'action des forces militaires, renforcement d'une façon indiscutable l'action des Puissances et la securité des Legations.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

-N O T E-

Sur les conditions dans lesquelles pourrait se faire l'établissement de la télégraphie sans fil entre Pekin et Taku.

1e. Il serait établi un poste à Pekin, un autre à Taku, et deux postes intermédiaires sur des terrains mis à la disposition de la Compagnie par les soins des Legations.

2e. Une dépense de frs. 75,000 par poste serait necessaire.

3e. La Compagnie s'engagerait à assurer regulièrement l'exploitation du service prévu pendant une durée de 15 ans.

Elle recevrait en échange un subside annuel de frs. 50,000 par poste.

A l'expiration de cette period de 15 ans les Installations et appareils deviendraient la propriété des Puissances ayant contribué aux frais de l'entreprise.

4e. Les télégrammes officielles des Ministres et des commandants des troupes d'occupation, et en general tous les messages n'ayant pas un caractére commercial ou privé seraient transmis gratuitement.

Elle recevrait en échange un subside annuel de frs. 50,000 par poste.

A l'expiration de cette period de 15 ans les Installations et appareils deviendraient la proprieté des Puissances ayant contribué aux frais de l'entreprise.

4e. Les télégrammes officielles des Ministres et des commandants des troupes d'occupation, et en general tous les messages n'ayant pas un caractère commercial ou privé seraient transmis gratuitement.

No. 812.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 24 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

REC'D. BUREAU
DEC 23 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

November 11th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC 24 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Solicited
Jan. 4 1902
C.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegram of the 8th instant and Department's telegram of the same date. Congratulations to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

No. 812.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 8th instant and the Department's telegram of the same date, in regard to the appointment of Yuan Shih-k'ai as Viceroy of Chihli and of Wang Wên-shao as Plenipotentiary.

In complying with your instructions I extended congratulations to Governor Yuan direct instead of through the Foreign Office, in order to avoid any appearance of slight to Wang Wên-shao. I enclose herewith a copy of my telegram to the Governor together with a copy of His Excellency's reply thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Governor Yuan, telegram, November 9, 1901.
2. Governor Yuan to Mr. Conger, telegram, November 9, 1901.

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, November 8, 1901.

Peking

Secstate,

Washington.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has been appointed Viceroy and Wang Wên-shao Plenipotentiary to take the place of Li deceased.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Telegram Received.

Washington, November 8, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Offer congratulations on appointment of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

(Signed) Hay.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 812.

Mr. Conger to Governor Yuan. Telegram.

.....

Peking, November 9, 1901.

Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Governor Shantung,

Chinan-fu.

Accept congratulations of the United States on your promotion.

(Signed) Conger, Minister.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 812.

Governor Yuan to Mr. Conger. Telegram.

.....

Chinan-fu, November 9, 1901.

To His Excellency, Mr. Conger,

Minister of the United States,

Peking.

I have had the honor to receive your telegram and greatly appreciate the congratulations which you extend. I feel very much ashamed of my unfitness, but I shall soon have the pleasure of seeing Your Excellency and shall profit by your instruction. I hasten to respectfully send this telegraphic reply to express my thanks, and trust that you will transmit them in my behalf.

(Signed) Yuan, Acting Viceroy, (Seal)

Baltimore, November 9, 1801.

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged by your kind attention to my request, and shall be glad to receive the Plants you mention. I shall be very much pleased to have a correspondence with you, and hope you will not be disappointed in your expectations of receiving information from me.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) Wm. Hosack. (Esq.)

No. 813.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 24 1901
BUREAU

INSULAR BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC
23
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

November 13th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

√ Eden Law. 3 J.

Subject : Transmitting additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government for losses sustained during the "Boxer" disturbances of 1900.

No. 813.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during the "Boxer" riots of June-August, 1900, as follows:

319 148 McClay & Co. Supplementary Claim Gold $7,520.00

340 149 American Bible Society Revised Claim (Mex) $10,542.42

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

Two Indemnity claims as above.

## Supplementary Claims

the American firms of Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China, against the Imperial Chinese Government for damages and losses sustained through the Boxer riots instigated by said Government and the subsequent hostilities ordered by said Government against the American, European and Japanese Powers, said riots and hostilities having commenced approximately on June 1st, 1900.

Four employees' salaries, whose services could not be utilized at all, owing to their happening to have been at La-ma-miao, far off in Mongolia, at the time the Boxer riots broke out. As the numerous Imperial and Boxer armies were driven in confused flight northward of Peking toward La-ma-miao, the whole country between La-ma-miao and Peking became filled with innumerable gangs of robbers formed from the general wreckage of said armies, and no one dared travel through those wild mountain districts, dangerous through highway robbery even in times of peace. The said 4 employees were thus cut off from us for a period of 18 months (from June 1st, 1900, to December 31st, 1901). Their services could not be utilized at all, but we were responsible for and have steadily paid their regular salaries. As we have now ventured to send a special messenger for them, we have hopes that they will succeed in reaching Tientsin in safety some time in November or December, 1901, after a hazardous journey of 12 days through the aforesaid wild mountain region. When making up our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, we had no idea that they were to be so long cut off from us; and, as their salaries had at that time amounted to a comparatively small sum, we inadvertently omitted including

Forward

to the said Claim. Still another year having elapsed, however, it has now become a more serious loss; hence its inclusion in this Supplementary Claim. The aggregate salaries of the aforesaid four employees amounts to the equivalent of American Gold $15.00 per month during the aforesaid 18 months = 270 "

Additional unavoidable general expenses which have resulted directly from the Boxer riots. In Section 23 in our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, we had supposed that Gold $600.00 would cover these enhanced expenses, never expecting that the Boxer troubles would continue to keep the country in such an unsettled condition all through 1901 that prices of all commodities would be kept up to the high figures even now still current. These additional unavoidable general expenses we have now figured at a further — 400 "

The sums deposited by us in the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company shortly before the Siege commenced, as we anticipated being put to heavy expenses in cabling to our Newfork and London connections reporting the probable total and disastrous stoppage of our trade. We never anticipated that the wires between Peintsin and the sea would be cut, and, when we subsequently went to send our cables, we found that, not only had all wires between Peintsin and the outside world been destroyed, but

Forward 670 "

Forward 670.00

the Telegraph offices had been occupied as barracks by the Russian and French troops, the Chinese telegraph-operators having all made their escapes. The said Telegraph Company having been now utterly dissolved, our deposit has been thus irretrievably lost. Owing to extreme press of work when making up our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, we accidentally overlooked including this item in our aforesaid Claim. The amount of said deposit was Mexicans $500.00, equivalent at average current exchange to — 250 —

The following rents not recovered and now irrecoverable, owing to our tenants having been either killed by the Boxers who burnt down our houses, or else having escaped to some unknown portion of the interior. It is much more probable, however, that our tenants were all killed, as the Boxers found them living in foreign-owned houses, the boundary-stones being marked with our name in Chinese; for 18 months have now passed, and not one of them has ever put in an appearance, although we have inquired for them in all directions. We had not included these lost rentals in our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, as we had understood that loss of rents would not be allowed. By the recent rulings of the British Claims Commissioner Wilkinson, and by what has lately appeared in the newspapers, we find we were in error in omitting this item, and we therefore

Forward 920.00

Forward 920.00

now amend our Claim in this respect.
The said rentals were for the real-estate properties fully described in our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, all our houses having been burnt down by the Boxers and Chinese troops during the first two days of the Siege, as they were located on the outskirts of the French Settlement where heavy and incessant fighting took place daily and nightly during the entire Siege. The period of unpaid rentals commenced with May 1st, 1900. We were accustomed to collect the rents monthly, at about the end of each month. Toward the end of May it commenced to be dangerous in the neighborhood of our houses, as it was well known that Boxers were steadily massing on the frontiers of the French Concessions, but incognito as yet, although correctly reported as having arms concealed beneath their clothing. We therefore allowed the rents to lie over till June, hoping matters would soon calm down. The reverse, however, happened; and thus the first rentals lost were those of May, 1900. As our houses are still in ruins, and as we shall be unable to rebuild them until we obtain the indemnification of our Boxer losses, which we presume can not be till about May 1st, 1903, at earliest, we have therefore calculated for loss of 3 years rentals. The said rentals aggregated Mexican $50.00 per month, equals Mexican $600.00 per year, during three years = Mexican $1,800.00, equivalent at average current exchange to —

900.00

Forward 1,820.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Forward | 1,820.00 |
| Loss resulting direct from breach of contracts (the original Chinese contracts being in our hands) made with Chinese traders for export merchandise, the contractors having either absconded or been killed during the Boxer rebellion = | 5,700.00 |
| Total of our Supplementary Claims = | |
| American Gold $ | 7,520.00 |

Tientsin, China,
October 29th, 1901.

Maclay & Co
American Merchants.

MACLAY & Co. TIENTSIN CHINA

## United States Consulate,

**TIENTSIN, CHINA.**

Robert Hall Maclay, sole partner in the American firm of Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing Supplementary claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Robert Hall Maclay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,

Shanghai, China,

October 16, 1901.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

E.E. and M.P., U.S.A.,

P E K I N G,

Sir:-

The following is the revised Claim of the American Bible Society for Scriptures destroyed and other losses sustained during the Boxer Uprising, in the months of June and July, 1900: Please note that this is to be substituted for the list sent you under date of September 16th, 1901, and that it has the approval of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society.

| Place. | No. of Books. | | Value in Mexican dollars |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peking | 54,700 | | Mex. $5,991.56 |
| Paotingfu | 2,604 | | 148.50 |
| Kalgan | 11,444 | | 352.74 |
| Tungchow | 1,435 | | 169.95 |
| P'angchwang | 1,675 | | 199.05 |
| Tientsin | 13,784 | | 2,312.68 |
| Chingchowfu | 250 | | 78.00 |
| Weihsien | 709 | | 91.77 |
| Chowping | 1,374 | | 187.02 |
| Kinhwa | 2,262 | | 76.33 |
| Wenchow | 1,772 | | 166.15 |
| Raochow | 1,200 | | 120.00 |
| Kwangtung | 520 | | 36.66 |
| | 93,729 | | $9,930.41 |
| Less paid, | | | |
| Kinhwa, 2262 | | $76.33 | |
| Raochow1200 | | 120.00 | |
| Withdrawn, | | | |
| Kwangtung 520 | 3,982 | 36.66 | 232.99 |
| Balance, | 89.747 | | 9,697.42 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bro't forward, | Mex.$9697.42 |
| Furniture and fittings Peking Depot, | 300.00 |
| Repairs Peking Depot, just completed, | 100.00 |
| Money lost in transit and for relief of men | 445.00 |
| Total, | $10,542.42 |

I declare the above statement to be just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John R. Hykes
Agent, American Bible Society.

United States Consulate General.

Shnaghai, China.

I, John R. Hykes, being first duly sworn, on oath say that I am an American citizen and that I am an Agent of the American Bible Society; that as such Agent I am acquainted with the affairs of the American Bible Society; that the foregoing scedule is a statement of the losses sustained by the said American Bible Society during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China June-August, 1900; and that the same is just, true and correct.

John R. Hykes,
Agent American Bible Society

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of Nov 1901.

A. H. White
Deputy United States Consul General.

American Bible Society.
Revised Claim.
$10542.42
(Mexican)

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 814.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 24 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
24
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.
aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC.
23
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

November 13th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd officially Jan. 3rd

Subject : Wang Wên-shao.

Wang Wên-shao, Biographical.

No. 814.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copy of translation of a note received from the Foreign Office containing the official announcement of the appointment of Wang Wên-shao as Acting Minister Plenipotentiary.

Wang Wên-shao is a native of the province of Chekiang and is now about seventy-four years of age. He took his Metropolitan (Doctor's) degree in 1852. In 1857 he was made a Second Class Secretary of the Board of Revenue and in 1864 was appointed to a Taotaiship in the province of Hupeh. In 1866 he was Taotai at Hankow. He bacame Provincial Treasurer of Hunan in June 1869, and Governor of that province in 1872. He was made Vice President of the Board of War in 1878 and in the same year became a Minister of the Tsungli Yamen and a member of the Grand Council in 1879. He temporarily retired from office in 1882, but in 1888 he resumed office as Governor of Hunan again. In 1889 he was made Viceroy of Yünnan and Kueichow. He succeeded Li Hung-chang as Viceroy of Chihli in 1895.

In 1898 he became President of the Board of Revenue, Minister of the Grand Council and member of the Tsungli Yamen. In July of that year he added the duties of Comptroller of Mines and Railways. He was still a member of the Tsungli Yamen when the "Boxer" outbreak occurred, and he accompanied the Court in its flight to Hsian-Fu. He is a member of the Grand Council and one of the Four Grand Secretaries. On July 24th, 1901, by Imperial Edict he was made Vice President of the new Board of Foreign Affairs organized to take the place of the Tsungli Yamen, but his absence from Peking has so far prevented his taking any active part in the work of the Board.

The holding of so many posts seems to conflict with the requirement that the Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs shall devote themselves entirely to the work of that Board.

Wang Wên-shao is reputed to be fairly progressive but very timid, lacking in decided convictions and wanting in resolution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 12th, 1901.

Enclosure No.~ in Despatch No. 814

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

.....

The Board of Foreign Affairs sends this despatch:

On the 27th day of the Ninth Moon of the XXVII Year of Kuanghsü (November 7th, 1901) we received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Wang Wên-shao be appointed Acting Minister Plenipotentiary. Respect this."

Respectfully complying with the above, we have reverently copied the Imperial Edict which we transmit herewith to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuanghsü XXVII Year, Tenth Moon, 2nd Day. (Nov. 12th, 1901)

No. 815.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 24 1901
BUREAU.

RECEIVED
DEC 23 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

November 13th, 1901.

DEPT OF STATE
DEC 24 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ask as read with much interest.
aag

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Hold
Jan. 3
a.

Subject : The late Earl Li.

No. 815.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In addition to my despatch No. 810 of the 9th instant, reporting the death of His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, I have the honor to enclose a translation of an official notice sent by the Wai Wu Pu, through the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and also copy of an Imperial Decree published in the Peking Gazette of November 9th.

At six o'clock, A. M. on the 8th instant, his body was, with the usual elaborate Chinese ceremonies, put into the coffin, and this prominently placed in a temporary apartment, magnificently decorated, which was erected for the purpose in one of the courts of his late residence, where the accustomed rites and sacrifices are now being performed and will continue unabated for several weeks; at the end of which time, it is expected his body will be removed to his native province, An-hui, for burial.

On the 9th instant the Diplomatic Corps proceeded in a body

to

to the residence to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased official and to offer their condolence to the bereaved family. Upon our arrival there Baron Czikann, the Austrian Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, made a brief speech which was feelingly replied to in Chinese by Li Ching-shu, eldest son, and repeated in English by Li Ching-mai, a younger son of the deceased, copies of which I enclose.

His death has deprived the Chinese Government of the services of its most widely known statesman and one of its most trusted Councillors.

His life, extending over nearly four score years, has covered the whole period of political intercourse between China and the West. That period has been one of repeated humiliation for China and of steady loss of prestige and territory, and in most of the stirring events which have accompanied this decline of power, Li Hung-chang has been a prominent actor, yet history will probably give him a place among the great political leaders of the Nineteenth Century.

He was born in 1822, just six years after the failure of Lord Amherst's mission at Peking, and his young manhood was contemporaneous with the struggle of the British for commercial privileges at Canton. His home, however, was in central China. He was a native of the district of Ho-fei, in the prefecture of

Lü-chou

Lü-chou, An-hui Province, where his father, an educated gentleman, had a large estate near the great lake Chou, about seventy miles from Wuhu, which is the treaty port of An-hui on the Yangtze Kiang.

The successful career of Li Hung-chang has made the little city of Ho-fei famous throughout the Empire, and the influence of the great Minister has been exerted to advance the interests of his fellow provincials. Among the numerous factions that have struggled for place and power in China since the T'ai-ping Rebellion, there are two that have stood forth with great prominence; the Hunan Party, headed first by the Tsêng family and afterwards by Liu K'un-i, Viceroy at Nankin and the An-hui Party, which gathered about Li Hung-chang and Liu Ming-ch'uan, another veteran of the T'ai-ping Rebellion.

Chief of those who have benefited by Li's advancement are, of course, his own family, including relatives of remote degree; for the solidarity of the family is much more fully recognized by the Chinese than by Western peoples.

A very large portion of the business quarter of Wuhu is owned by the Li family, and they have other large holdings of real estate in the prefectural city, Lü-chou, at the Viceregal Capital Nankin, as well as in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking.

In accordance with a common custom among wealthy men in

China,

China, Li invested considerable sums in pawnshops located in various cities of his native province. The pawnshop is a licensed institution and serves the purpose of bank and safe deposit. Loans at exhorbitant rates of interest (usually 2% a month) are made on good security to the peasants in distress, and well-to-do families place their valuables in these pawnshops for safe-keeping. The Viceroy held a large interest also in the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

His father was twice married. His first wife was the mother of Li Hung-chang. The second who had been a widow became the mother of the great Viceroy and his brother, killed in the T'ai-ping Rebellion. Her surname was also Li, a most unusual circumstance, as it is a violation of law for a man and woman of the same surname to marry, and it is said that when in later years the son had become distinguished and the Empress Regent sent her certain presents on her eightieth birth day, the son induced her to sign her name as Ki instead of Li, for married women in China retain their maiden names. According to Doctor W. A. P. Martin she was not a widow remarried but one of the concubines of the father of Li Hung-chang.

Li Hung-chang in early life showed an aptitude for letters and while still quite young obtained the degree of Licentiate or B. A., which was speedily followed by that of Provincial graduate

Graduate or M. A. He then went to Peking to the examinations for the Doctor's degree which he obtained in 1847. His brilliant gifts gave him a place in the Hanlin Academy, and from this scholastic retreat in 1853 he went forth to serve the Imperial House in its efforts to suppress the great T'ai-ping Rebellion, then going on. He was a protegé of Tsêng Kuo-fan, the father of the well known Marquis Tsêng, who, in later years, served his country as Minister to England. Under this patronage he was rapidly advanced. In 1859 he was a Taotai in the Province of Fukien; in 1862 he had become the Governor of Kiangsu, one of the richest and most populous provinces of the Empire and the chief seat of the rebellion. His capital, Soochow, was in the hands of the T'ai-pings, as was the Viceregal capital at Nankin. Circumstances had thrown him into intimate relations with the American, General Ward, whose ever victorious army was operating in Eastern Kiangsu in aid of the Imperialists and whose successes were gradually delivering the province from the control of the rebels. Ward was killed in 1862, but a few months later he was succeeded by Gordon who carried to completion the work so well begun, and Li profited by their skill and courage, the Chinese Government giving him a large measure of credit for the suppression of the rebellion. Gener-

al

al Gordon found his patience much tried by Li's conduct. Even after the capture of Soochow Li refused the troops their pay, then two months overdue, and endeavored to put them off with half the amount, which they indignantly refused. Gordon tendered his resignation then, and when two days later (December 8th, 1863) he discovered that Li had violated his solemn promise to pardon the rebel leaders and had executed eight of them the day before, he at once threw up his command, though he was later induced in the interests of peace and order to resume the work and carry it to completion. The suppression of the rebellion brought great honor to the Imperialist leaders, and Li soon found himself in high favor at Court, and was admitted to the peerage as an Earl of the Third Rank. In later years he was promoted and made Earl of First Rank. In 1867 he became Viceroy of the Hukuang at Wuchang (opposite Hankow) and the next year was made also Superintendent of Trade for the South. Two years later he was Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province, Chihli, and in 1875, the first year of the reign of Kuanghsü, he was made Senior Grand Secretary of the Empire, a post whose functions are mostly nominal, but the holding of which is one of the highest honors which the Government can confer. There are but four Grand Secretaries, two Chinese and two Manchu.

In

In 1882 his mother died, and he asked leave to retire for the three years mourning required by law (nominally three years, really twenty-seven months). The Court declined to release him from his duties and commanded him to await a more convenient season. When he subsequently renewed his request he was granted three months leave, instead of the three years, and a new post which custom demanded. He was, however, nominally removed from office and made merely an Acting Viceroy of his province until 1884 when he was duly reappointed, and in the following year his honors were increased by his appointment as Associate Director of the Board of Admiralty.

Li's experiences during the T'ai-ping Rebellion enabled him to make something like a proper estimate of the military strength of the West. He recognized the superiorty of Western arms and tactics and was an early advocate of the reorganization of the Chinese army upon European lines and the creation of a strong navy. In his own Viceroyalty he built a large arsenal at Tientsin, established a military school at the same place, and induced the Government to purchase a number of fine war-ships, the best of which constituted the Northern Squadron which was under his immediate control. Yet when war broke out with Japan his armies were found to be largely on paper, badly disciplined, and still more badly armed, while the fleet

was

was so poorly provided for that after the battle of the Yalu, its ammunition being nearly exhausted it was compelled to seek shelter in Wei-hai-wei, where it fell an easy prey to the Japanese. Many charges of corruption were made at the time against Li and his subordinates which were apparently well grounded, and of the vast sums appropriated for many years for military and naval supplies a good portion seems to have gone to increase the large fortunes of himself and his protegés.

Li, too, very early advocated the construction of railroads, the opening of mines and use of steamships. As we have said he was one of the principal partners in the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. He is also reputed to have had a large interest in certain cotton and other factories, which introduced steam power and modern machinery.

In 1883, when there was fear of war with Russia, in a strong memorial he urged upon the Government the importance of entering at once upon the construction of railways to promote the defence of the Empire and to develop its resources. He himself built the first railway of any consequence in the Empire from his own port, Tientsin, to the coal mines which he had had opened at K'ai-ping. His well-known attitude towards foreigners made him the trusted agent of the Court in many of the most delicate questions arising between China and the Powers after his attainment

attainment of the Grand Secretaryship, but it was his misfortune in most cases to represent a Government defeated or in the wrong, and to have to yield to the foreigner concession after concession, and cede one piece of territory after another. Yet when Chunghow returned from Russia in 1880, after having yielded the fairest portions of Kuldja to Russia and granted her the right of navigation on the Songari River, as well as various other valuable concessions, Li was one of the first to denounce him in a memorial to the Throne. Mr. Margary, a British Consular officer, having been murdered in Yünnan in 1875, while traveling under special authorization of the Chinese authorities, the British Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, charged the crime upon the Viceroy of Yünnan, and demanded that he should be brought to Pekin for trial. When the Chinese Government refused, Wade pulled down his flag and left the Capital. Li Hung-chang was immediately sent after him and overtook him at Chefoo, where, after long haggling, a convention was agreed upon and signed September 13th, 1876, whereby, besides the payment of an indemnity to the families of the injured persons and the sending of a Commissioner to apologize to Her Majesty's Government, the ports of Ichang, Wuhu, Wenchow and Pakhoi were thrown open to trade and other commercial privileges were ceded.

In the war of 1884-85 with France, Li advised the Chinese

Government

Government to withdraw from Tonkin. This was very unpalatable advice to certain Imperial Princes and Li was removed from office. His disgrace was of very short duration, however, and in four weeks he was recalled and had the disagreeable task of signing at Tientsin, on June 9th, 1885, the Treaty by which China was compelled to abandon her ancient suzerainty over Annan and Tonkin. Not only were these important dependencies cut off, but two cities in Southwest China were opened to trade; Lungchou in Kuangsi and Mengtzŭ in Yunnan.

The Japanese expedition of 1874 to Formosa to exact reparation for the murder of Loochooan junkmen was in reality an effort to secure a recognition of Japanese suzerainty over the Loochoo Islands, and it succeeded in this purpose, despite the protests of the people who had, for five hundred years, paid tribute to Pekin. But this violence on Japan's part rankled in the hearts of Chinese Statesmen, and Li Hung-chang is credited with having advised the Government to imitate the Japanese and build up a strong army and navy with the express purpose of exacting reparation; but while China made a show of military preparation, Japan did, in reality, build up a powerful army and an equally powerful navy, and when in 1894 the opportunity afforded itself of detaching Korea from its ancient allegiance to the Middle Kingdom, Japan was not slow

to

to avail herself of it.

China turned again to Li Hung-chang for help. Had he not for years been educating officers, training soldiers and equipping a fleet? Li was made Commander-in-Chief, but the overwhelming and disgraceful defeat of the Chinese army and navy led to the loss of his three-eyed pea-cock feather and yellow jacket in September 1894, and to his deprivation of all rank in December of the same year. Early in the following year he was sent to Japan to sue for peace and while there was wounded in the face by the bullet of an assassin. This secured him considerable sympathy and the Emperor of Japan voluntarily abated somewhat of his demands. Li was assisted in his negotiations by the Honorable John W. Foster, but while the origina demands of Japan were considerably lessened, as no doubt they were intended to be, Li had the humiliation of once more ceding valuable territory of the Empire to her enemies. Korea, for centuries a tributary state, was declared independent, and Formosa, the Pescadores and the Liao-tung Peninsula of Manchuria were made over to Japan. In addition to this China was required to pay an indemnity of Taels 200,000,000 and open four new ports to foreign trade, besides granting other important commercial privileges. It is generally understood that before signing

this

this treaty Li came to an understanding with the Russian Minister at Pekin that the Czar would interfere to prevent the alienation of the Manchurian Peninsula to Japan. In any case, by the support of France and Germany Russia was enabled to accomplish this result, in return for which she, a short time afterwards, secured valuable railway and mining concessions for herself in the same territory, together with the lease of the port of Tai-lien-wan and the fortified harbor of Port Arthur. Though deprived of his power and rank Li was allowed to retain the post of Viceroy at Tientsin, but in 1895, after his return from Japan, he was finally removed altogether and transferred to Pekin.

Thus closed a period of twenty years service as Viceroy in one port, contrary to all usual precedents which require rotation in office. While still in disgrace he was appointed in 1896 a special ambassador to attend the coronation of Czar Nicholas II at St.Petersburg and is reputed to have carried with him the secret treaty between China and Russia, which granted to Russia valuable Railroad and Mining rights in Manchuria, in return for which she was to guaranty China against Japanese aggression.

Since the Japanese war Li has been popularly regarded as a Russian agent. The British Journals particularly are never

weary

weary in denouncing him for this partiality toward the Muscovite Power, but it is easy to understand that the displacement of British by Russian influence in China is a constant source of irritation to the Britons. It is not necessary to ascribe corrupt motives to account for this surrender of China to Russian influence. So long as British aggressiveness was felt, British statesmen were consulted on all occasions, but when Britain refused to interfere with the course of Japanese conquest, the most natural course for the Chinese diplomat was to turn to the one Power willing to help, and fear of this Power has since served to strengthen the bond of Chinese dependence.

The latest treaty negotiated by Li and left unsigned at his death is an illustration of this. The Chinese did not regard the appointment of Li to attend the coronation of the Czar as an honor. When the post was offered first to Prince Kung and afterwards to Prince Ch'ing, it is said they indignantly declined it, asking what they had done that they should be sent on a mission to barbarians. Li Hung-chang, however, realized, no doubt, that it was an honor, nevertheless, and his tour of the world was one continued ovation. On his return to China, in October, 1896, he was made a Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen, where he served for two years. In September,

1898,

1898, he was removed from this post, an event which, at the time' was claimed as a triumph of British diplomacy, and hailed as a sign of reviving British influence. In all probability it was nothing of the sort, but was the result of the scheming of the Reform Party, which, at that time, dominated for a few weeks the policy of the Government. Li was not a Reformer, nor in sympathy with the youthful statesmen whom the Emperor at that time was gathering about him. He favored the introduction of Western inventions, and to a certain extent the material civilization of the West, because he saw that it was necessary to the preservation of the Empire, but he was a Chinese politician of the old school and made no pretence of differing from his Colleagues in the appropriation and distribution of the spoils of office. Morever, as between the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, he gave his allegiance without question to the latter as to the patroness to whom he owed all his advancement in the past.

During the trouble with France in 1884, when by a palace revolution Prince Ch'un, father of the Emperor, managed to depose Prince Kung and remove Li from office, the latter staunchly adhered to the policy of the Empress Dowager, and within a month a counter revolution restored him to power. The Re-

formers

formers knew, therefore, that to carry out their plans for making the Emperor ruler in fact as well as name, and thus to secure the retirement of the Empress, it would be necessary to remove Li from office; and it was he who, with the deposed Ministers of the Board of Rites, aroused the Empress to a sense of her danger by a personal appeal for redress of their grievances and thus set in motion the chain of events which, in a few days, had made the Emperor a prisoner, beheaded his young advisers, and restored the Empress to the regency. Li was not long left in retirement. In November of the same year he was appointed a special commissioner to inspect the levees of the Yellow River and report a plan for its improvement. All his decorations had already been restored to him. In January, 1900, he was favored by a further promotion, being made Viceroy of the two Kuang at Canton. Rumors said at the time that he was sent to Canton for the special purpose of keeping watch upon the Reformers whose headquarters were believed to be in that region.

There was never any doubt as to his ability to keep the peace. No anti-foreign demonstrations or other disorders found any toleration with him. He put down all disturbances with a strong hand. Tientsin was once noted for its riotous popula-

tion,

tion, but though Li took up his residence there immediately after the shocking massacre of 1870, no outbreak of any importance occured during the whole twenty years of his incumbency, and it is safe to say that had he been Viceroy of Chihli in 1900 the Boxers would never have been allowed to recruit their forces in that province, and the siege of the Legations could never have taken place. As it was he was at the other end of the Empire, and so long as he remained at Canton the provinces under his jurisdiction were quiet. He gave hearty assent to the compact of the Yangtze Viceroys whereby the central and southern provinces were pledged to refrain from all participation in the anti-foreign movement, and their officials to ignore all edicts issued after the 20th of June.

In spite of this compact, when he received the commands of his Imperial mistress to return to the Viceroyship of Chihli, the seat of the war against foreigners, he decided to obey. He was severely blamed for this step, but it is but just to him to say that he claimed that the edict appointing him to his old post was dated June 13th. The habit of loyalty to his patroness was too firmly fixed, and doubtless he felt that he could better serve his country in the north by his efforts to negotiate peace than by remaining at Canton to please the foreigner.

He reached Shanghai July 21st, 1900, and found a chilly

reception

reception from the foreign population of that port. He exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to prevent the march of the allied forces on Peking. To shield his Government he gave out the fiction that it was in no wise responsible for the outbreak which he charged to the fanaticism of the rabble and the ill-feeling aroused by the conduct of the missionaries. He stoutly adhered to this view of the case, and though he did not prevent the relief of the Legations, he was soon appointed a Plenipotentiary in association with Prince Ch'ing to negotiate peace.

In his prime he was a powerful man physically as well as mentally. He was over six feet in height and of commanding presence. But for two years before his death he had suffered more or less from a partial paralysis which made it all but impossible for him to use his lower limbs. For some years, too, he had been afflicted with asthma. But frail as he was in body his mind had lost none of its brilliancy, and he toiled to the last with splendid perseverance, and the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, must be regarded as the crowning work of his long and laborious life. Once more he has saved China from the consequences of her folly, but he had lived to see the great Empire, once mistress of the orient, stripped of her pride, shorn of her glory, robbed of her territory, and brought

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to the verge of disintegration. He had seen her humiliated by her pigmy neighbor and made a helpless bone of contention among those powers which, in his young manhood, he had been taught to despise as barbarians from over the seas. We are too near to him, and national prejudices are too strong to enable us to estimate his character. His weaknesses were those of his race. His strength none can doubt. It has been said with truth that he was "China's greatest statesman." An Edict issued after his death recognizes his valuable services and confers upon him the posthumous title of "Worthy Patriot" and "Great Tutor," and raises him to the hereditary rank of Marquis of the First Grade.

An intimation is given, too, that still other marks of Imperial favor are to be bestowed by a later Edict.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Foreign Office to Doyen of Diplomatic Corps, Nov. 7th, 1901.
2. Translation from Peking Gazette, Nov. 9th, 1901.
3. Speech of Baron Czikann, Doyen of Diplomatic Corps.
4. Reply to Doyen by Li Ching-shu and Li Ching-mai.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 815.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Baron Czikann,

Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

Circular.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th. of the present Moon, (Nov. 7th) at 11:30 the Acting President of our Board, the Plenipotentiary, Earl Li, died. Of our officials and people there are none who do not with common voice join in lamentation, and we believe that when Your Excellency and the other Ministers hear of it, you too will be distressed in our behalf.

Besides sending separate telegraphic despatches to the various Chinese Ministers residing abroad asking them to communicate the news to the foreign Governments, we have sent this to Your Excellency, hoping that you will transmit it to the various Ministers of the Powers residing at Peking.

In communicating ~~this~~ we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 27th. Day. (Nov. 7th.)

Enclosure No.1 in Despatch No. 843.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Baron Calkoen.

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

Circular.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th. of the present Moon,(Nov. 7th) at 11:30 the Acting President of our Board, the Plenipotentiary, Earl Li, Hsiu, of our officials and people there are none who do not with concurrence voice join in lamentation. and we believe that when Your Excellency and the other Ministers hear of it, you too will be distressed in our behalf.

Despatches sending separate telegraphic despatches to the various Chinese Ministers residing abroad asking them to communicate the news to the Foreign Governments, we have sent this to Your Excellency, hoping that you will transmit it to the various Ministers of the Powers residing at Peking.

In communicating this we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 27th. Day. (Nov. 7th.)

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 813.

Translation from Peking Gazette, Nov. 9th, 1901.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

"We (the Emperor) have received with reverence the following Edict from Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager;-

'The Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, Earl of the First Rank and Viceroy of Chihli, was a man of great ability and profound wisdom of whose talents and counsels We have availed ourselves through many years. From the Hanlin Academy he went to take the leadership of the army of the Huai, and was enabled to supress the Long-haired Rebels. His merit was remarkable and the Court conferred extraordinary honors upon him, raising him to the rank of an earl and employing his services in the Palace. Afterwards he was by Imperial Command made Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent of Trade for the North. He rescued (the State) from difficulties and established harmony between China and foreign countries. He planned for the State with honest purpose and a deep sense of justice characterized all his actions. When the revolution occurred last year at the Capital We especially appointed the said Grand Secretary a Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a satisfactory treaty of peace with the Ministers of the various Powers and unite with them in a policy. We were just expecting, when all the negotiations should be completed, to honor him with great rewards, when We suddenly

heard

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 813.

Translation from Peking Gazette, Nov. 8th, 1901.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

"We (the Emperor) have received with reverence the following Edict from Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager:-

'The Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, Earl of the First Rank and Viceroy of Chihli, was a man of great ability and profound wisdom of whose talents and counsels We have availed ourselves through many years. From the Hanlin Academy he went to take the leadership of the army of the Huai, and was enabled to suppress the Long-haired Rebels. His merit was remarkable and the Court conferred extraordinary honors upon him, raising him to the rank of an earl and employing his services in the Palace. Afterwards he was by Imperial Command made Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent of Trade for the North. He rescued (the State) from difficulties and established harmony between China and foreign countries. He planned for the State with honest purpose and a deep sense of justice characterized all his actions. When the revolution occurred last year at the Capital We especially appointed the said Grand Secretary a Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a satisfactory treaty of peace with the Ministers of the various Powers and unite with them in a policy We were just expecting, when all the negotiations should be completed, to honor him with great rewards, when We suddenly heard

heard of his death, and were deeply shocked and filled with grief.

We at once direct that further favors be conferred upon Li Hung-chang, according to precedent in the case of a Grand Secretary; as a mark of Our sympathy We bestow the"To-lo" pall and appoint P'u-wei, the Prince of Kung, to offer a libation. We confer the porthumous title, "Worthy Patriot", and rais him to the posthumous rank of Grand Tutor and Marquis of the First Grade. Let him be entered in the Temple of Worthies to be worshipped there to manifest our remembrance of so perfect a Minister. Further orders as to the final honors to be conferred will be published in a later Edict." "Respect this."

(Note A Tolo Pall is a sacred, ornamental pall, believed by Buddhists to assist their progress and insure their happiness in the next world.

It is presented by the Emperor to Manchu and Mongolian princes after death and buried with the corpse.

"Tolo" is the Manchu word "toro", meaning "Glorious." Giles)

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"Tolo" is the Mongol word "toro", meaning "Glorious." Giles)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 815.

Address of Dean of Diplomatic Corps.

.....

It is my sad duty to express to you, in the name of my Colleagues and of all the Diplomatic Corps, the most sincere condolence on the occasion of the death of your father, His Excellency, the Grand Secretary of State Li.

Our relations with the deceased, particularly during the recent negotiations with China, have caused us to appreciate his high qualities and his devotion to his country.

This is why we feel with you the great loss which you and your family have experienced in his death, and we take a very sincere share in your deep and poignant grief.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 8 A.S.

Address of Dean of Diplomatic Corps.

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It is my sad duty to express to you, in the name of my Colleagues and of all the Diplomatic Corps, the most sincere condolence on the occasion of the death of your father, His Excellency, the Grand Secretary of State Li.

Our relations with the deceased, particularly during the recent negotiations with China, have caused us to appreciate his high qualities and his devotion to his country.

This is why we feel with you the great loss which you and your family have experienced in his death, and we take a very sincere share in your deep and poignant grief.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 815.

Reply to Doyen by Li Ching-shu.

.....

Your Excellency, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

At this epoch of mourning for our ever lamented father, the late Marquis Li, we are honored by your distinguished presence as well as by your sympathetic words of unanimous regret and grief, which we will remember as an unique proceeding in our annals.

When we come to recall his relations with Your Excellencies in the discharge of duties to his country, and the high estimation in which he was held by you all, so much so that every traveller to the East made it a point to cultivate his acquaintance, we realize how much he felt this honor.

This assembly today, we are sure would crown his sentiments of gratitude, had he only known.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, we, his family, who are bathed in tears, allow us to thank you with all our hearts.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 813.

Reply to Doyen by Li Ching-sin.

.....

Your Excellency, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

At this epoch of mourning for our ever lamented father, the late Marquis Li, we are honored by your distinguished presence as well as by your sympathetic words of unanimous regret and grief, which we will remember as an unique proceeding in our annals.

When we come to recall his relations with Your Excellencies in the discharge of duties to his country, and the high estimation in which he was held by you all, so much so that every traveller to the East made a point to cultivate his acquaintance, we realize how much he felt this honor.

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Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, we, his family, who are bathed in tears, allow us to thank you with all our hearts.

No. 816.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, China.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 22 1902
BUREAU.

Secretary of State.
JAN 22 1902

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November 14th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Gunboat VICKSBURG has been sent to Newchwang for the Winter.

(Despatch No. 751, September 28th, 1901).

No. 816.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 751 of September 28th last,- I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copies of telegraphic correspondence with Rear Admiral Remey and Consul Miller in regard to the presence of the gunboat VICKSBURG at Newchwang during the Winter.

As it now seems probable that the Russians will withdraw from Newchwang, the sending of the VICKSBURG is a wise proceeding.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Admiral Remey to Mr. Conger, telegram, November 13, 1901.
2. Mr. Conger to Admiral Remey, telegram, November 13, 1901.
3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller, telegram, November 13, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 816.

Admiral Remey to Mr. Conger. Telegram.

.....

Yokohama, November 13, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Gunboat VICKSBURG and collier POMPEY with supplies now en route Newchwang. Consul requested dig dock for her.

(Signed) REMEY.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 816.

Mr. Conger to Admiral Remey. Telegram.

.....

Peking, November 13, 1901.

Admiral Remey,

Yokohama.

Your telegram received. Consul Newchwang instructed as requested.

(Signed) CONGER.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 816.

Mr. Conger to Admiral Remey. Telegram.

.....

Peking, November 13, 1901.

Admiral Remey,

Yokohama.

Your telegram received. Consul

Newchwang instructed as requested.

(Signed) CONGER.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 816.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Miller. Telegram.

.....

Peking, November 13, 1901.

Miller,

Newchwang.

Gunboat VICKSBURG en route to Newchwang.

Dig dock for her.

(Signed) CONGER.

.....

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 817.

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 3 1902

DEP'T OF STATE JAN 2 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Act by subject and file. aaz

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JAN 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

November 15th, 1901.

Acted serially Jan. 4 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Yüan Shih-k'ai.

No. 817.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 15th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of the Imperial Edict appointing Yüan Shih-k'ai Acting Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent of Northern Trade.

Yüan Shih-k'ai is a native of the province of Honan and is now about forty-three years of age. He did not enter official life in the usual way through examination, for he has never taken any but the lowest literary degree. His appointment to office was at first due to the services of his father, Yüan Pao-hung, who died some thirty years ago and who was for a time the President of the Board of Punishments.

Yüan Shih-k'ai was in 1893 a Taotai at Wenchow in the province of Chekiang. The next year through the influence of Li Ping-heng, Governor of Shantung who recommended him to Li Hung-chang, he was sent to Korea as Diplomatic Agent. While there the Tonghak rebellion having grown to serious proportions, he compelled the King to ask for the assistance of China in

repressing

repressing it. The rebellion from all accounts appears to have been due to the misgovernment and oppression of the officials. China had previously agreed with Japan that in case troops should be sent by either Power to Korea, notice would be given to the other. Yüan's action therefore led to gathering of forces from Japan as well as China and thus precipitated the Chino-Japanese War. When the situation became critical he returned to China, and at the time of the seizure of the Chinese Legation by Japanese troops, there were none but subordinates in charge.

After the war in 1897 Yüan was made Provincial Judge of Chihli and the next year he vacated this post to accept the control of an Army Corps with the rank of an Expectant Vice Presidency of a Board.

It was on the recommendation of Li Hung-tsao, President of the Board of Civil Office, that Yüan Shih-k'ai was allowed to organize an army on Western methods. On the request of Jung Lu, the number of his regiments was increased and at the time of the coup d'etat of 1898 he was next to Jung Lu the most powerful military officer in the metropolitan province.

At this time the young Emperor was bent on reform. He had summoned Kang Yü-wei and a number of his disciples to Peking and was acting under their advice. But the removal of several conservatives from office and the abolition of many sinecures led

led to bitter feeling and to a conspiracy on the part of the conservatives to overthrow the Government. Among those removed was Li Hung-chang. He with others laid the case before the Empress Dowager, beseeching her to resume the duties of Regent and save the State from reform. Jung Lu, at that time Viceroy of Chihli, was one of the staunch supporters of the Empress Dowager, and refused to obey the Edicts of the Emperor. The reformers turned to Yüan Shih-k'ai who had constantly expressed himself as in sympathy with their aims. The Emperor is said to have summoned him to Court and at a secret audience to have issued orders to him to bring a large body of troops to Peking for the protection of the Government and to keep the conservatives from the execution of their designs. The Palace of the Empress Dowager was to have been surrounded and any attempt on her part to usurp the Government was to be prevented. Yüan pretended to fall in with the plans of the Emperor but instead disclosed them to Jung Lu who at once communicated them to the Empress Dowager and assisted her in her plot to dethrone the Emperor. Thus Yüan's treachery was the principal cause of the failure of the Emperor's plans for the reorganization of the Government and the enlightenment of his people.

In 1899 when the criminal folly of Yü-hsien, Governor of

Shantung

Shantung, in encouraging the anti-foreign outrages perpetrated by the Boxers had led to the murder of the Reverend Mr. Brooks, an English missionary, the demands of the foreign Ministers effected his removal; although he was afterwards to the Governorship of Shansi. On December 11th, 1899, Yüan Shih-k'ai was made Governor of Shantung. But he was too wise to endorse the foolish plans of the conservative party to expel all foreigners from China, and after his arrival in Shantung the Boxers were compelled to seek more comfortable quarters. He steadily refused to obey the Edicts requiring him to join in the attack on foreigners, and instead exerted himself to the utmost to protect all foreign residents in his province and sent the missionaries under escort from the stations in the interior to the coast. He also joined the league of the Yangtze Viceroys and thus saved his province from invasion.

Since the relief of the Legations he has loyally co-operated with the Allies in their efforts to repress all disorders and to restore good feeling between the Chinese and the foreigners. He issued an excellent proclamation last summer exhorting Christians and non-Christians to live at peace with one another and directing his subordinates to show no partiality toward one or the other in any suits that might be brought before them. His mother dying about the same time, he requested permission to

retire

retire from office for the usual period of mourning ( twenty-seven months), but the Court, realizing the importance of retaining him at his post, allowed merely one hundred days and required him to remain at his post though nominally appointing a substitute during the hundred days mourning.

For some months past there have been persistent rumors that he would soon succeed Li Hung-chang as Viceroy of Chihli and immediately after the death of the latter the enclosed Edict arrived by telegraph appointing him to the post. According to the Edict he is but Acting Viceroy. This is due to the fact that the proper period of mourning for his mother is not yet completed.

Yüan Shih-k'ai has shown himself to be a man of strong character, quick to decide and firm in resolution. As a politician he belongs to the same school as Li Hung-chang. Favorable to Western innovations to a limited extent, chiefly as a means of strenghtening the State and developing the resources of the country, but so far as a thoroughgoing reform of the Government is concerned he has shown himself to be a conservative.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure: As above.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 817.

Translation from the Peking Gazette, November 9th, 1901.

.....

On the 27th Day of the Ninth Moon (November 7th,) the Court arrived in the early afternoon at Jung-yang Hsien and stopped there to rest. The same day the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:

"Let Yüan Shih-k'ai be appointed Acting Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent of Trade for the North. And until he shall take over the office let Chou-fu temporarily act in his stead. Respect this."

.....

No. 818.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 4 1902

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN 3 1902
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 2 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

November 15th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Great Britain has appointed Mr. E. G. Hillier, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Peking, as her representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 818.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 15th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that the Diplomatic Body has been notified that Great Britain has selected and appointed Mr. E. G. Hillier, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Peking, as her representative on the Commission of Bankers provided for by Paragraph "b" of Article VI of the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State
NOV 19 1901

BUREAU

From PEKING,

November 18, 1901.

Received 7:10 a. m.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
18
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Manchurian negotiations delayed until the return of Prince Ching about December 1st. Principal objectionable features are exclusive mining and railway privileges and long term of occupation by Russia. Russia is still collecting native customs at New Chwang which are pledged to indemnity since November 11th. Wrote fully November 9th.

CONGER.

Deciphered by Miss Greer, Chief Clerk's Office,

November 18, 1901., 189, 9:35 M.

No. 819.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




November 18th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Appointment of Lieutenant Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., as Naval Attache to the United States Legations at Peking and Tokyo.

(Department's instructions No. 388, October 3rd, 1901

No. 819.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's instructions No. 388 of October 3rd last, informing me of the appointment of Lieutenant Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., as Naval Attaché to the United States Legations at Peking and Tokyo.

The Chinese Government has been duly notified of Lieutenant Marsh's appointment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 820.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 4 1902
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Given to press

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JAN 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

November 18th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE JAN 3 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
To Secretaries of War and Navy - Ack.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To War. Navy. Treasury. Jan. 4 Navy Jan. 7.

Subject : Discovery of a dangerous reef in the approaches to Pitsuwo, Kwantung Peninsula.

No. 820.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy ofa "Notice to Mariners, No. 369", published by order of the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Custo ms, directing attention to the discovery of a dangerous reef in the approaches to Pitsuwo, Kwantung Peninsula.

A copy of this notice has been forwarded by the Legation to Rear Admiral Remey, Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Inclosure: As above.

Inclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 820.

# NOTICE TO MARINERS,

## No. 369.

## CHINA SEA.

## Kwantung Peninsula.

### DISCOVERY OF A DANGEROUS REEF IN THE APPROACHES TO PITSUWO.

THE following Notice has been issued by the Russian Naval Authorities at Port Arthur and is now circulated for general information:—

"ЦИРКУЛЯРЪ МОРСКОГО ШТАБА ГУАНЬДУНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

"No. 73.

"Морской Отдѣлъ, по приказанію Завѣдывающаго всѣми Морскими Учрежденіями Портъ Артура объявляетъ, что Начальникъ Гидрографической Экспедиціи Восточнаго Океана донесъ, что 3-го числа сего Августа мѣсяца Экспедиціею найденъ и опредѣленъ опасный подводный камень, лежащій на пути судовъ, идущихъ съ юга въ Бидзыво.

"Камень этотъ, надъ которымъ въ малую воду всего 5 футъ, находится на створѣ вершины мыса 'Терминаль' съ южнымъ берегомъ островка 'Трехверхаго,' отъ вершины мыса 'Терминаль' на N.O. 57° (ист) въ разстояніи 2-хъ миль въ широтѣ 39° 10′ 28″ и долготѣ 122° 12′ 8″.

"Размѣры камня сажени 2 въ поперечникѣ и онъ круто обрывается внизъ, такъ что въ разстояніи отъ него 5–6 сажень глубина уже 5 сажень а затѣмъ сейчасъ-же 8–9 сажень.

"Камень временно огражденъ съ сѣвера красной вѣшкой, поставленной на глубинѣ 18-ти футъ.

"Подписалъ: Капитанъ 1-го ранга БОЙСМАНЪ,

"Вр. Завѣдывающій Морскимъ Отдѣломъ."

The following is a translation of the above Notice:—

By order of the Marine Commissioner at Port Arthur, notice is hereby given that a report has been received from the Chief of the Eastern Pacific Hydrographic Staff that, on the 16th August 1901, he had discovered a dangerous submerged rock in the route of vessels bound to Pitsuwo from the south.

From Cape Terminal the rock bears N. 57° E., true, distant 2 miles, and is in latitude 39° 10′ 28″ north and longitude 122° 12′ 8″ east; it lies on the continuation of a line joining Cape Terminal and Triple Island.

The rock is about 12 feet in diameter, and so steep-to that at a distance of from 30 to 40 feet from it there is a depth of over 5 fathoms, which rapidly increases to 8 and 9 fathoms.

The position of the rock is temporarily indicated by a *red* Spar-buoy moored in 18 feet of water off its northern edge.

(Signed) BOISMAN,
*Captain, 1st Rank, acting as Marine Commissioner.*

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
*Deputy Coast Inspector.*

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
COAST INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, *1st November* 1901.

# 大清各口副巡工司戴 爲

通行曉諭事照得本副巡工司前奉總稅務司赫 憲劄行以沿海沿江建造鐙塔浮椿等事或係創設或宜改移或有增添或須裁撤營造既有變更務卽隨時彰明出示通曉各處俾得行江海船隻周知徧喻等因茲本副巡工司接准傳單內聞奉天海面現經查出暗尖石一塊合將其情形度勢開列於左

計開

一奉天海面現查出暗尖石一塊凡船自南往貔子窩駛行應留心在緯度北三十九度十分二十八秒經度中國中線東五度四十三分二十秒英國中線東一百二十二度十二分八秒此卽在海角尖三叉山兩處之中惟此兩地名未知中國是否卽係此名該石離海角尖遠有六里往北五十七度東石之對徑長約一丈距有二丈至三丈之路水深二丈五尺隨卽漸深至四丈及五丈現在石之北邊設有紅色木桿警船浮一個浮下水深一丈五尺

爲此合卽遵行出示通曉各處船隻務宜留心詳記以免疎虞

勿忘勿忽切切特示

光緒二十七年 九月 二十一日

第三百六十九號示

DIPLOMATIC,

NOV 20 1901

BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

NOV 19 1901

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
19
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Confirm. aab

From Peking,

November 19, 1901.

Received 8.20 A. M.

1 Conta Nov. 20.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

I am creditably informed that Prince Ching is returning from the Court with instructions to sign Manchurian Convention.

CONGER

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office

November 19, 9.35 AM 189 , M.

No. 821.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 20th, 1901.




Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Russo-Chinese negotiations regarding Manchuria. Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 14th, and Legation's cipher telegrams of the 18th and 19th instant.

No. 821.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 20th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 14th instant, and my cipher telegrams of the 18th and 19th instant.

I have endeavored to keep in touch with the Japanese Legation throughout these negotiations and will continue to do so.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher).

Washington, November 14, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Watch progress of the Russian negotiations with China. You will probably find Japanese Minister well informed.

(Signed) Hay.

.....

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, November 18, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Manchurian negotiations delayed until the return of Prince Ch'ing about December 1st. Principal objectionable features are exclusive mining and railway privileges and long term of occupation by Russia. Period. Russia is still collecting native Customs at Newchwang which are pledged to indemnity since November 11th. Wrote fully November 9th.

(Signed) Conger.

.....

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, November 19, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

I am cerditably (credibly) informed that Prince Ch'ing is returning from the Court with instructions to sign Manchurian Convention.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 242.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 3 1902
BUREAU

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November 20th, 1901. Answ. Jan. 9

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Proposed sale of present Legation premises.

No. 822.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 20th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to that part of my despatch No. 709 of August 27th last, relating to the premises of Colonel Denby now occupied by the Legation,- I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram from Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., of the 16th instant and a copy of my reply of the same date.

Paragraph 7 of the lease provides "that the party of the second part ( the United States) shall have the option of renewing this lease, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed for a further term of four years unless before the 1st day of July 1900 the party of the first part gives notice of a desire not to renew."

I believe that Colonel Denby did not give notice of a desire not to renew prior to July 1st, 1900. It is therefore optional with the United States to renew the lease for another term of four years. But this is hardly advisable in view of the construction of the new Legation.

It

It is probable that Colonel Denby will be willing to rent for six months or a year longer, upon the expiration of the present lease next June. Some definite understanding should be arrived at soon so that we will know what to depend upon and enable us to make our arrangements accordingly.

Should we be obliged to move, temporary quarters might be arranged for the legation staff in the Chinese houses adjacent to the present Legation which now belong to the United States. But this is not practical for the offices and Minister's residence. They should remain here until the new ones are completed. There is, therefore, urgent need of haste in the construction of the new Legation buildings.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger, telegram, November 16, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Denby, telegram, November 16, 1901.

Enclosure No. / in Despatch No. 822.

Mr. Denby Jr. to Mr. Conger. Telegram.

.....

Tientsin, November 16, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Can sell Legation on condition give possession June 30th. Urgently request your consent.

(Signed) Denby.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 822.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Denby Jr. Telegram.

.....

Peking, November 16, 1901.

Denby, Tientsin.

You must consult State Department.

(Signed) Conger.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 3 1902
BUREAU

No. 823.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
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3
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
To Treasury, for information.

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REC'D.
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2
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November 23rd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To Treasury
Jan. 7.

Subject : The Chinese Government has formally recognized Mr. Thaddeus S. Sharretts as agent or commissioner of the United States to take part in the revision of the Chinese tariff on imports.

No. 823.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 390 of the 7th ultimo,- I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my note to the Foreign Office requesting official recognition of Mr. Thaddeus S. Sharretts as agent or commissioner of the United States to take part in the revision of the Chinese tariff on imports; and a copy of the note of the Foreign Office in reply thereto.

Copies of this correspondence have been transmitted to Mr. Sharretts at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, November 16, 1901.

2. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 22nd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 823.

United States Legation, Peking, Nov. 16th, 1901.

Your Highness and
Your Excellencies:

In view of Article VI of the Protocol signed between the Powers and the Chinese Government on September 7th, last, providing for a revision of the Chinese tariff by the immediate conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, and in view of the large volume of American imports into China, Mr. Thaddeus S. Sharretts has, under special designation of the Treasury Department, been appointed as Agent or Commissioner of the United States, to take such part as may be proper in such conversation.

Mr. Sharretts has been equipped with full power from the President of the United States, authorizing him to meet and confer with any person or persons duly authorized by the Government of China, or by any Government or Governments having treaties with China, being invested with like power and authority, and with him or them to agree on a plan for the conversion of the ad valorem duties on Chinese imports into specific duties, in conformity with the provisions of the said Protocol.

It is expected that Mr. Sharretts will arrive forthwith at Shanghai. I therefore request that Your Highness and Your Excellencies will kindly instruct the Chinese Commissioners, already appointed for the same purpose, to receive him in the capacity indicated, and confer and cooperate with him, either independently or in concert with like experts of other Governments,

ments, in such manner as will most likely bring about harmonious and advantageous results.

I improve the opportunity to assure Your Highness and Your Excellencies of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To High Highness Prince Ch'ing, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers of
The Board of Foreign Affairs.----------

ments, in such manner as will most likely bring about harmonious and advantageous results.

I improve the opportunity to assure Your Highness and Your Excellencies of my highest consideration.

(Signed) S. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To High Highness Prince Ch'ing, President,

and Their Excellencies, the Ministers of

The Board of Foreign Affairs.----------

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 823.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

Peking, November 22nd, 1901.

On the 8th Day of the Tenth Moon of the XXVII Year of Kuanghsu (Nov. 18th, 1901,) we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's despatch, saying that the VI Article of the Protocol provided for the revision of the Chinese Customs Tariff, and that Your Treasury Department had appointed Mr. Thaddeus S. Sharretts inbehalf of the American Government to take such part in the revision of the duties as might be proper; that the President of the United States had already given him full power to meet and consult with such persons as might be duly authorized by the Government of China, or by other Governments, to deal with this matter and having like powers with himself, and make a satisfactory arrangement for converting the ad valorem duties on imports into specific duties, in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol; that you thought it was possible that Mr. Sharretts had already arrived at Shanghai; that it was your duty to send a despatch for our information that we might instruct the Commissioners specially appointed by the Chinese Government to deal with the tariff thus to recognize Mr. Sharretts as possessing the authority to consult and agree upon the revision, etc.

Besides telegraphing this information to His Excellency, Sheng, we, as in duty bound, send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Tenth Moon, 12th Day.

(Nov. 22nd, 1901.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

WU.F.KQ. 15 Govt.

From PEKING, November 23, 1901.

SECSTATE,
Washington.

, 1

Received 7:55 a.m., Nov. 23, 1901.

I suggest six months' extention of leave as a compromise with lease

enby.

enby.

Conger.

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 25 1901

Secretary of State.
BUREAU
NOV 23 1901

Sent Nov. 23, 1901
Confirmed Nov. 25

From PEKING,
November 23, 1901.
Received 8:33 a. m.

Secretary o f State,
Washington.

Most of the Powers have appointed members of the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai, and my colleagues think early meeting necessary.

C O N G E R.

Ciphered by Miss Greer, C. C'S Office,

November 23, 1901, 189 , 9:35M.

DIPLOMATIC,

JAN 3 1902

BUREAU

No. 824.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Ack. by Number and File.

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November 23rd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Commission of Bankers. Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of the 23rd instant.

No. 824.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of this date in regard to the Commission of Bankers provided for ~~~ by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

As already reported in various despatches, all the Powers except the United States, Italy, Spain and Belgium have selected and appointed their representatives upon this Commission. The British Government has suggested an early meeting of the Commission and the suggestion has met the approval of the other Powers. I think it would be advisable to have a representative of the United States designated as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Sent. (Cipher).

Peking, November 23rd, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Most of the Powers have appointed members of the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai, and my colleagues think an early meeting necessary.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 825.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

See telegram to Conger of Jany 15. 1902 -




November 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Present Legation premises have been sold to the Korean Government. Extension of lease for six months recommended. Confirming telegram of 23rd instant.

(Despatch No. 822, November 20th, 1901).

No. 825.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

In continuation of my despatch No. 822 of the 20th instant, I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my telegram of the 23rd instant regarding an extension of the lease of the present Legation premises for six months; and to enclose to you herewith copies of further correspondence with Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr. on the subject.

Mr. Denby states that the premises have been sold to the Korean Government, delivery of possession to be made, if the Secretary of State consents, on June 30th, 1902.

It is not likely that all the buildings for the new Legation can be completed by June 30th, 1902. For reasons unnecessary to explain, it is not advisable to change the Minister's residence until his removal to the new Legation. And in view of the large number of our archives and the necessity for their safe and private keeping, the Chancery should not be removed except to permanent location. Temporary quarters for the sec-

retaries

secretaries could be arranged if necessary, in the Chinese houses adjacent to the present Legation. These houses are now a part of our Legation quarter.

On the whole, however, I think that an extension of the lease for six months, which would probably be sufficient for the completion of the new Legation, would be the best solution of the difficulty. As Colonel Denby did not give the required notice, the Department has the option of renewing for four years. He might be willing, under these circumstances, to agree to an extension for six months. I hardly think this would prejudice the sale to the Korean Government, as the latter would probably be willing to take delivery of the property as of June 30th, 1902, and accept the six months rent in lieu of occupancy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Mr. Denby, Jr., November 16, 1901.
2. Mr. Denby Jr. to Mr. Conger, November 19, 1901.
3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Denby Jr. November 23, 1901.

Telegram Sent.

Peking, November 23, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

I suggest six months extension of lease as a compromise with Denby.

(Signed) Conger.

Dear Mr.

I have received on the 29th inst your telegram of this date and my reply thereto.

I wrote to the Department of State last August in regard to the location and urging all possible haste in the construction of the New Buildings in order that we may be able to vacate at the termination of the lease on June 30th of next year. As I have not received a reply, and the matter is in the Department's hands still, I was obliged to wire you to communicate with it.

Regretting the unfortunate but necessary delay, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Telegram received.

Tientsin, December 14th, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Can sell Legation on condition save possession June thirtieth. Urgently request your consent.

(Signed) Denby.

Telegram sent.

Peking, December 14th, 1901.

Denby,

Tientsin.

You must consult State Department.

(Signed) Conger.

GRANTS
1893
ALLOWED

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 823.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, November 19th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Conger:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th confirming telegrams as to sale of Legation. I beg now to inform you that I have sold the Legation to the Korean Government, delivery of possession to be made, if the Secretary of State consents, on June 30th, 1902. I have wired my father to consult Washington. The matter is one of great importance to him, and I feel that no such favorable chance will again occur to get free from a possession in Peking which seems so extremely undesirable for a non-resident private citizen to own. For this reason I feel convinced that you will lend your support in preventing any obstacles being put in the way of the consummation of the sale.

Though the lease appears to give the Secretary of State option to reserve his decision as to renewal up to June 30th, 1902, it would be extremely unfair for him to take advantage of the technicality, and I do not suppose for a moment that he would do so. In fact I think the United States Government is morally bound to let us sell. It is notorious that they are building a new place and propose to abandon the old. My father's property was offered to General Chaffee and to yourself(see my letter March 8th, 1901), and to Mr. Squiers, Charge d'Affaires, and was refused by all. On March 30th, 1901, I wrote to Mr. Squiers on the matter, and, on April 3rd, he replied, " I do not quite understand what you mean in your reference to Lega-

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 843.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, November 15th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Conger:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th confirming telegrams as to sale of Legation. I beg now to inform you that I have said the Legation to the Korean Government, delivery of possession to be made, if the Secretary of State consents, on June 30th, 1902. I have wired my father to consult Washington. The matter is one of great importance to him, and I feel that no such favorable chance will again occur to get free from a possession in Peking which seems so extremely undesirable for a non-resident private citizen to own. For this reason I feel convinced that you will lend your support in preventing any obstacles being put in the way of the consummation of the sale.

Though the issue appears to give the Secretary of State option to reserve his decision as to renewal up to June 30th, 1902, it would be extremely unfair for him to take advantage of the technicality, and I do not suppose for a moment that he would do so. In fact I think the United States Government is morally bound to let us sell. It is notorious that they are building a new place and propose to abandon the old. My father's property was offered to General Chaffee and to yourself(see my letter March 8th, 1901), and to Mr. Squiers, Charge d'Affaires, and was refused by all. On March 30th, 1901, I wrote to Mr. Squiers on the matter, and, on April 3rd, he replied, " I do not quite understand what you mean in your reference to Lega-

tion. I was authorized to purchase ground early in March, and have acted on the instructions so far as site selected by Minister is concerned, and have expended a considerable sum for building. The military have spent quite a sum of money where they are and made some headway on their buildings. If you intend to do anything with your father's property you will have to act very quickly."

In pursuance of this intimation, I began negotiations to sell or lease the place, and these negotiations have been brought to the notice of the Legation authorities, both yourself and Mr. Squiers having been kind enough to conduct proposing purchasers over the property, and no protest has ever been made nor reserve or dondition postulated, but my effort to sell has been freely and approvingly accepted as the natural and proper course. The United States having had ample time to announce a wish to retain the property and under the above circumstances having failed to do so, is now debarred from taking technical advantage of the wording of lease.

I hope shortly to receive from America full confirmation of the contract. The traditional friendly attitude of our Government towards Korea would seem to lend force to this expectation.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Chas. Denby, Jr.

His Excellency,

Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

tion. I was authorized to purchase ground early in March, and have acted on the instructions so far as site selected by Minister is concerned, and have expended a considerable sum for building. The military have spent quite a sum of money where they are and made some headway on their buildings. If you intend to do anything with your father's property you will have to act very quickly."

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I hope shortly to receive from America full confirmation of the contract. The traditional friendly attitude of our Government towards Korea would seem to lend force to this expectation.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Chas. Denby, Jr.

His Excellency,

Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 825.

United States Legation, Peking, Nov. 23, '01.

Mr. Charles Denby, Jr.,

Tientsin, China.

Dear Mr. Denby:

I have received your esteemed favor of the 19th instant, in which you say that you have sold the Legation to the Korean Government, delivery of possession to be made, if the Secretary of State consents, on June 30th, 1902; that you think the United States Government is morally bound to let you sell, and that it would be extremely unfair for the Secretary to avail himself of the privilege in the lease for a renewal, etc.

Of course, as an American, you understand the delays and uncertainties of everything depending on Congressional action, and you could hardly call any action of the Secretary unfair which simply complied with a condition which was plainly inserted in the lease for the mutual benefit of both parties. I should hardly call it unfair if your father had, before the 1st of July, 1900, decided not to renew the lease, neither could I call it taking advantage of a technicality if your father insisted that if the lease should be renewed it must be for four years. It would be most inconvenient to move out of the Legation until a new place is prepared, and I hardly believe, since the winter is already upon us, that it will be possible for the Department to secure the necessary appropriation and complete the construction of new buildings by June 30th, 1902. It would then seem best for all to arrange some sort of compromise which would permit an occupancy for say, not to exceed

# CRANE'S

six months, after the expiration of the lease. This would probably not be difficult to do if the rental should be paid to the Koreans. I am to-day writing such a suggestion to the Department, and certainly hope something of the kind can be accomplished. Personally, I shall be willing to experience almost any inconvenience to enable your father to make the sale.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

six months, after the expiration of the lease. This would probably not be difficult to do if the rental should be paid to the Koreans. I am to-day writing such a suggestion to the Department, and certainly hope something of the kind can be accomplished. Personally, I shall be willing to experience almost any inconvenience to enable your father to make the sale.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) R. H. Conger.

No. 826.

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 11 1902

DEPT OF STATE JAN 11 1902 ASSISTS SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Inform Belgian Chargé in answer to his note of Jan 14 1901. See also mn. Conger's No. 827. Ack 826 & 827. ahy

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.
BUREAU.

Ans No 827 Jan 25 date

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 10 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

Acked Jan. 18 See dispatch No. 827, Nov. 26, 1901 and endorsement thereon J.

November 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the Secretary of State.

Belgian Charge informed, Jan. 18 J.

Subject : Belgian Interpreter's application for lot in United States Legation quarter. None available.

(Department's instructions No. 183 (?) October 10th, 1901).

No. 826.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions No. 183 (?), of October 10th, enclosing copy of a note from the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, in relation to the desire of the Belgian Minister to secure a tract of ground for his Interpreter, in lieu of two tracts of which he had been dispossessed in order to use them as glacis or street, adjacent to the French or Italian Legations.

Several of the Legations in providing for a glacis or vacant space in their fronts, which they seem to think necessary for defensive purposes, have found private foreign-owned property, and have, when the parties would agree to it, exchanged other tracts in the parts set apart for their Legations. We were obliged to make such exchanges with the Dutch Legation and Russo-Chinese Bank in order to clear a street and straighten our lines. It appears to me, therefore, that the Legations who have dispossessed this Interpreter, should either pay him

or

or give him land elsewhere from their own capacious grounds in exchange. The following figures show the area in square metres of the several Legations:

| | |
|---|---|
| German Legation, | 90,950.91 |
| Austro-Hungary Legation, | 51,221.00 |
| Belgium Legation, | 18,163.09 |
| Spanish Legation, | 6,627.07 |
| French Legation, | 74,802.00 |
| Italian Legation, | 49,000.00 |
| Japanese Legation, | 63,252.00 |
| United States Legation, | 48,546.00 |
| British Legation, | 143,545.50 |
| Holland Legation, | 13,000.00 |
| Russian Legation, | 65,237.00 |
| T o t a l, | 624,344.57 |

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

It will be observed from the above, that taking the three pieces together which have been set apart for the United States, the total amount is very small in comparison with most of the other Legations, only Holland, Belgium and Spain having less than ours; some of the others having two or three times as much as the United States. The only reason I can see for the Belgian Government asking us for any is the fact that Mr. Squiers did buy some of this land before it was definitely settled that it was to be a part of our Legation, and which the Belgian Charge d'Affaires in his letter to you mistakenly says

says we do not need for Legation purposes.

Because there was so much foreign-owned property in the quarter set apart for the United States Legation, it was impossible for us to secure sufficient ground for our use in one single tract; we therefore were obliged to take three, but they are all conveniently adjacent, and the whole will be required for Legation purposes, as the increasing work must demand an increase of our staff. This will certainly be the case if we are ever to provide for the coming of young men here to study the Chinese language, a policy which is imperatively demanded, and which the Department has so often and so strongly recommended.

I do not, therefore, think there is any good reason why we should furnish the lots requested to the Belgian Interpreter.

I enclose a rough sketch of that portion of the Legation quarter set aside for the use of the United States. You already have general maps of the Legation quarter, but as soon as Captain Reeves returns I will have prepared a new, complete and accurate map. Earnest efforts were made to exchange properties with the Holland Legation so that ours might all be together, but it was impossible to accomplish an exchange.

Trusting that the Department will share my opinion upon

this

-2-

this question, and that the explanation will be satisfactory to the Belgian Government,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

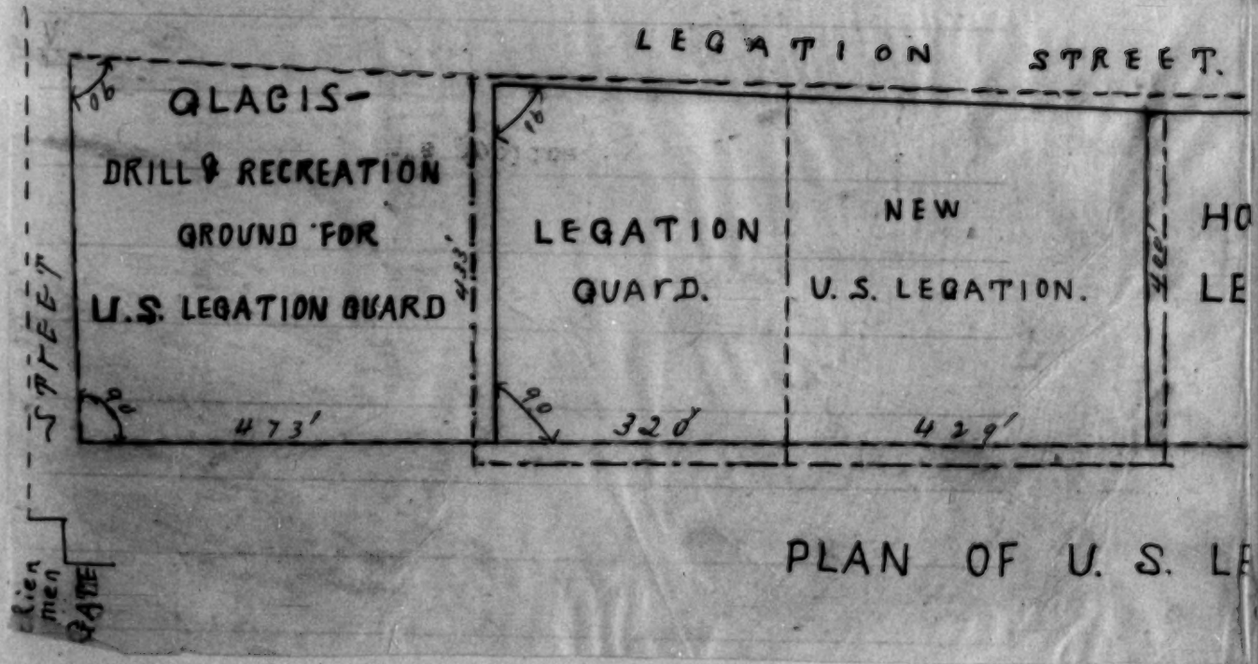
E. A. Morgan

Enclosure;

Sketch of United States Legation quarter.

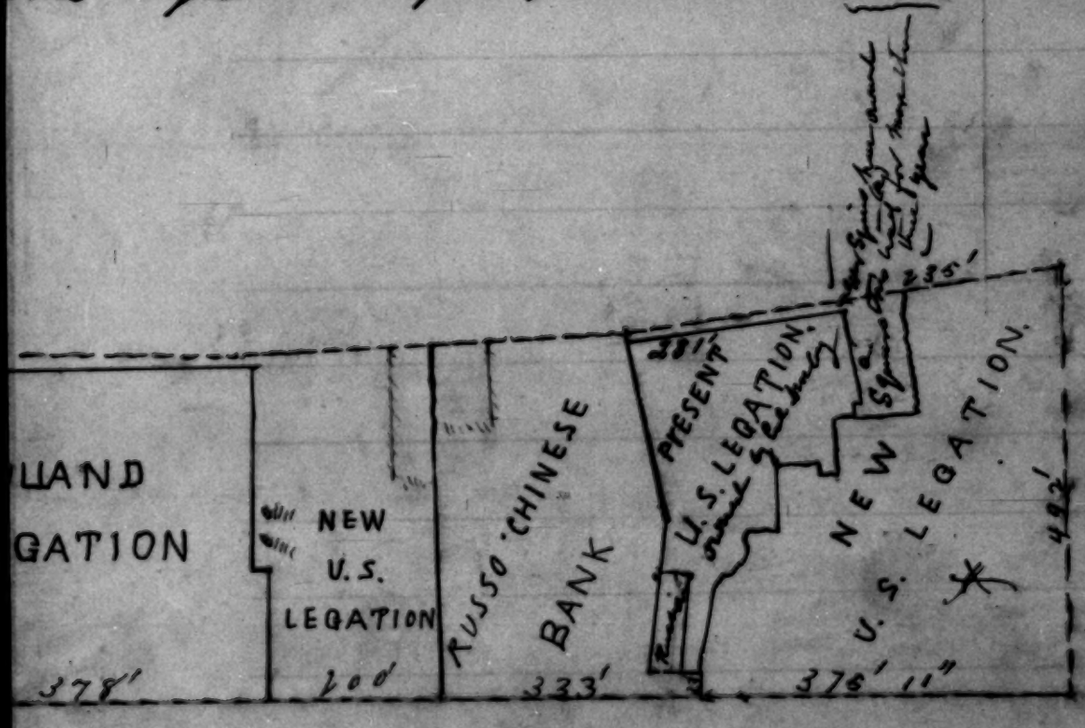
Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 826

It is
that




PLAN OF U. S. LE

in the tract adjoining the canal
the Belgian Intendance wishes a lot. *




EGATION GROUNDS.

DIPLOMATIC,

JAN 11 1902

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN
11
1902
CLASS SECRETARY

Inform Belgian Chargé in answer to his note of Sept. 14 1901. See also Mr. Conger's #826. Ack #827 and 826. aak

No. 827.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
10
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

November 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Asked the Belgian Chargé informed, Jan. 18 C

Subject : Italian Legation has given Belgian Interpreter lot in exchange for that taken upon the galcis.

( Despatch No.826, November 26th, 1901).

No. 827.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch No. 826 , of this morning, in relation to the exchange of properties for the Belgian Interpreter, I am now able to report that the Belgian Minister informs me that the affair has been amicably and finally settled by the Italian Legation giving Mr. Splingaerd a tract in exchange for that taken upon the glacis.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 828.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 11 1902
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 27th, 1901.

BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
10
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

Ans. Jan. 17 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Requesting instructions in the matter of claim for indemnity for Legation property destroyed or damaged during the siege.

(Despatch No. 465, December 3rd, 1900).

No. 898.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 27th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

By reference to my despatch No. 465, of December 3rd last, it will be seen that a considerable amount of furniture belonging to the United States in this Legation was destroyed or damaged during, and as a result of, the siege of last year. Being uncertain whether or not the Department desires a claim for indemnity made for this loss, I have not yet filed one. I shall be pleased to receive instructions by mail or telegraph.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

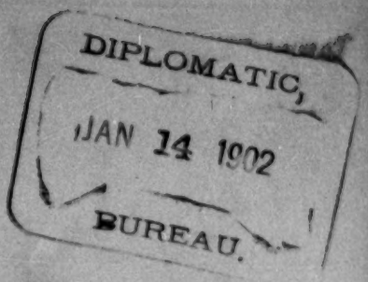
E. H. Conger

No. 829.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




To January 15 1902




November 27th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Tientsin University case. Additional documents.

(Department's instructions No. 376, September 4th, 1901).

No. 829.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 27th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 376 of September 4th last, in regard to the Tientsin University case,- I have the honor to enclose to you herewith such additional documents and information as I have found obtainable through correspondence with the United States Consul at Tientsin.

However, as Mr. Tenney left for the United States some time since, he has probably before this submitted the whole case to the Department in as full detail as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Mr. Ragsdale, October 14th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Ragsdale, November 12th, 1901.

3. Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Conger, November 15th, 1901.

4. Copy of Deed from Customs Taotai to Mr. Tenney (Trans.)

5. The Customs Taotai to Mr. Conger, November 19th, 1901.

6. Agreement concerning German Concession at Tientsin.

Enclosure No 1 In Despatch No. 829.

United States Legation, Peking, October 14th, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Tientsin.

Sir:

Referring to the claim of Mr. C. D. Tenney for the recovery of the Tientsin University from the Germans, the Department of State desires copies of the instrument vesting the ownership of the University in the Customs Taotai, and of the instrument vesting the ownership of the furniture, etc., in Mr. Tenney. You will call on Mr. Tenney or his representative for those copies and transmit them to this Legation as soon as possible.

You will also inform me as to the nationality of Mr. G. Detring, and any other information which will throw light upon the question of the authority of the Customs Taotai and Director General of the University to make a valid transfer of title.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

GRANTS

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 829.

United States Legation, Peking, November 12th, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Tientsin.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1208, of the 14th ultimo, I have to state that the information therein requested has not yet been received at this Legation. I desire to forward to the Department of State as soon as possible "copies of the instrument vesting the ownership of the University in the Customs Taotai and the instrument vesting the ownership of the furniture, etc., in Mr. Tenney." I also wish to be informed as to the nationality of Mr. G. Detring.

It is important that the Legation be put in possession of this information at once.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 847.

United States Legation, Peking, November 18th, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Tientsin.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1208, of the 14th ultimo, I have to state that the information therein requested has not yet been received at this Legation. I desire to forward to the Department of State as soon as possible "copies of the instrument vesting the ownership of the University in the Customs Taotai and the instrument vesting the ownership of the furniture, etc., in Mr. Tenney." I also wish to be informed as to the nationality of Mr. G. Detring.

It is important that the Legation be put in possession of this information at once.

I am,

Sir,

Your respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 829

United States Consulate, Tientsin, Nov.15, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 1208, with reference to the Tientsin University, and in reply thereto have to say that I have delayed answering your inquiries hoping that the Customs Taotai would, as reported, visit Tientsin from whom I hoped to get such data as you want. Mr. Tenney carried with him the deeds, bill of sale for furniture, and all other papers connected with the transfer for the purpose of exhibition to the State Department and later to the German Government. I enclose you, however, copy of the deed from the Taotai to Mr. Tenney, as taken from my deed book. Not having an Interpreter just now, I am unable to send with the translation. In addition to this deed Mr. Tenney has all of the old Chinese deeds that were turned over to him by the Taotai. The latter is now in Peking and has been asked to call on you and show you by what authority he was enabled to make the deed and give you any other information desired.

Mr. Detring is a German subject and was largely instrumental in organizing the university, contributing, liberally with other foreigners, the necessary funds to purchase the land and erect buildings thereon. He believes that when the matter is properly presented to the German Government that the premises will be restored. It should be observed also that when

the

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 849

United States Consulate, Tientsin, Nov.15, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 1208, with reference to the Tientsin University, and in reply thereto have to say that I have delayed answering your inquiries hoping that the Customs Taotai would, as reported, visit Tientsin from whom I hoped to get such data as you want. Mr. Tenney carried with him the deeds, bill of sale for furniture, and all other papers connected with the transfer for the purpose of exhibition to the State Department and later to the German Government. I enclose you, however, copy of the deed from the Taotai to Mr. Tenney, as taken from my deed book. Not having an Interpreter just now, I am unable to send with the translation. In addition to this deed Mr. Tenney has all of the old Chinese deeds that were turned over to him by the Taotai. The latter is now in Peking and has been asked to call on you and show you by what authority he was enabled to make the deed and give you any other information desired.

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the surrounding land was conceded to the Germans for their Concession that this place was especially reserved for school purposes. This will be found in the contract with the Germans, copy of which you sent me.

My judgment is that the Germans have in mind the maintenance of the University but entirely under German control and professorship, with a political view for the future.

In consideration of this matter it should not be forgotten that Mr. Tenney, assisted by American professors, remained on the premises during the siege and protected the property from destruction, and that but for them there would be little left for controversy. In doing this they incurred great risk of life, and persisted in remaining there contrary to my advice, and that of many others who felt that the risk was too great.

Mr. Tenney is due in Washington just about this time.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) James W. Ragsdale,

Consul.

Enclosure as above.

-2-

[illegible] suggested to the Germans that they
[illegible] that this plan was apparently accepted to some
[illegible]. This will be found in the letters with the German
[illegible] of which you sent me

My judgment is that if Germans learn [illegible]
[illegible] the Imperial [illegible] under the direct and
[illegible], with [illegible] and [illegible].

The [illegible] of the matter is starting with the [illegible]
that [illegible]. They [illegible] and [illegible], resulting on
the [illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible], and that may [illegible] be little left
[illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] Germans [illegible] of
life, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to my advice,
and thereby [illegible] that the result was to a great
[illegible]. There is one [illegible] that about this time.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Jas. F. Bayard,

Consul.

Enclosure as above.

Enclosure No. 4. in Despatch No. 829.

TRANSLATION.

.....

Copy of Deed, Given by Huang, Customs' Tao-t'ai of Tientsin to Mr. Ting( Tenny ).

.....

Execution of a Deed for the Perpetual Lease of a Lot of Land with ~~two~~ storied Houses.

The Tientsin University now leases to President Ting ( C.D. Tenney ) one lot of land for school purposes, measuring altogether 90 Mou, 5 Fên and 4 Li, each mou being 6,609 English square feet, the East side measuring I,087 English feet in length, the South side 743 English feet in length, the West side 839 English feet in length, the North 686 English feet in length. Included are one building ( storied ) for the highest grade school, all the rooms in which, above and below, large and small number 46; one building ( storied ) for the use of the Second Grade school, all the rooms of which, above and below, large and small number 28; also a machine shop of 5 chien, aside from which are the offices, water-closets etc. complete, and a hospital of 3 chien; the price for the perpetual lease of all of which is One Hundred Taels, said amount of silver being paid over in full on the execution of this deed and without any deduction.

Lest there should hereafter be want of evidence this deed of perpetual lease is executed and kept for reference.

Annexed is a map, one sheet.

Boundaries:

Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 872

TRANSLATION.

---

Copy of Deed, Given by Huang, Chatsoma' Tao-t'ai of Tientsin to Mr. Ting( Tenny ).

---

Execution of a Deed for the Perpetual Lease of a lot of Land with ~~three~~ storied Houses.

The Tientsin University now leases to President Ting ( C.D. Tenney ) one lot of land for school purposes, measuring altogether 90 Mou, 5 Fên and 4 Li, each mou being 6,600 English square feet, the East side measuring 1,027 English feet in length, the South side 743 English feet in length, the West side 828 English feet in length, the North 696 English feet in length. Included are one building ( storied ) for the highest grade school, all the rooms in which, above and below, large and small number 46; one building ( storied ) for the use of the Second Grade school, all the rooms of which, above and below, large and small number 28; also a machine shop of 5 ch'ien, made from which are the offices, water-closets etc. complete, and a hospital of 3 chien; the price for the perpetual lease of all of which is One Hundred Taels, said amount of silver being paid over in full on the execution of this deed and without any deduction.

Last there should hereafter be want of evidence this deed of perpetual lease is executed and kept for reference.

Annexed is a map, one sheet.

Remarks:

(Translation of Deed to Mr. Tenney.)

Boundaries:-

East to the bank of the Hai River.

West to the boundary of the German Concession.

South to the grave plot of the Hua family.

North to a small stream.

Middle-men:-

Ts'ai Shu-t'ang.

Kao Ch'êng-chai.

In the XXVI Year of Kuanghsü, the Fifth Moon and I7th. Day, this Deed of Perpetual Lease of Land and Buildings is executed by Huang, Superintendent of the Tientsin University.

CRANE'S

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 879

Tientsin Tao-t'ai to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, November 19th, 1901.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I recently received a letter from the President of the Tientsin University, saying that the U. S. Consul at Tientsin had transmitted to him a request from Your Excellency to inquire of the Customs Tao-t'ai of Tientsin what reliable evidence he has of his power to sell the property of the Tientsin University to Mr. Tenney, and respectfully soliciting a reply, etc.

Examination shows that the Customs Tao-t'ai of Tientsin contributed the money for the purchase of the property of the Tientsin University, that the annual running expenses of the said University have been appropriated by the Customs and that the general management of the University has belonged to the Customs Tao-t'ai. I had therefore the authority to sell this property to Mr. Tenney. Furthermore, at the time of the sale I received orders from the Superintendent of Trade for the North to this effect. I have already executed a deed which was stamped by the Tientsin District Magistrate and entered on his Register by the Consul, and together with the old deeds handed to Mr. Tenney, making the property his.

Having received your request, as in duty bound, I have sent this reply, setting forth the circumstances of the affair for Your Excellency's examination.

Compliments.

Card of Huang Chien-yuan. (Private Seal)

Tenth Moon, 9th Day. (Nov. 19th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 847

Tientsin Tao-t'ai to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, November 19th, 1901.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I recently received a letter from the President of the Tientsin University, saying that the U. S. Consul at Tientsin had transmitted to him a request from Your Excellency to inquire of the Customs Tao-t'ai of Tientsin what reliable evidence he has of his power to sell the property of the Tientsin University to Mr. Tenney, and respectfully soliciting a reply, etc.

Examination shows that the Customs Tao-t'ai of Tientsin contributed the money for the purchase of the property of the Tientsin University, that the annual running expenses of the said University have been appropriated by the Customs and that the general management of the University has belonged to the Customs Tao-t'ai. I had therefore the authority to sell this property to Mr. Tenney. Furthermore, at the time of the sale I received orders from the Superintendent of Trade for the North to this effect. I have already executed a deed which was stamped by the Tientsin District Magistrate and entered on his Register by the Consul, and together with the old deeds handed to Mr. Tenney, making the property his.

Having received your request, as in duty bound, I have sent this reply, setting forth the circumstances of the affair for Your Excellency's examination.

Compliments.

Card of Huang Chien-yuan. (Private Seal)

Tenth Moon, 9th Day. (Nov. 19th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 829.

## Vertrag

über die Erteilung einer Niederlassung im Vertragshafen von Tientsin an das Deutsche Reich.

Nachdem zwischen der im Auftrage der Deutschen Regierung handelnden Kaiserlich Deutschen Gesandschaft in Peking und dem Tsungli Yamen ein Einverständniss dahin zu Stande gekommen ist, dass in Tientsin für den deutschen Handel eine Niederlassung angewiesen werden solle und dass die darauf bezüglichen Detail-Fragen durch Verhandlungen, welche zwischen zu diesem Zwecke deputirten Beamten des Handels-Superintendenten der Nördlichen Häfen und dem Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsul in Tientsin zu führen seien, geordnet werden sollen, sind zwischen der von dem Handels-Superintendenten der Nördlichen Häfen mit der Führung der Verhandlungen beauftragten Kommission, bestehend aus den Taotais Scheng, Li, Huang and Wu und dem Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsul in Tientsin nunmehr die nachstehenden Vereinbarungen getroffen worden:-

§1.

Die für den deutschen Handel in Tientsin bestimmte Niederlassung, welche hiermit seitens der Kaiserlich ~~DEUTSCHEN~~ Chinesischen Regierung der Kaiserlich Deutschen Regierung auf ewige Zeiten vermietet wird, soll die folgenden Grenzen haben:

Im Norden: Der an der Nordseite der Grundstücke der Fokien- and Canton-Gilde entlangführende Weg bis zur Taku Road.

Verträge

über die Errichtung einer Niederlassung im Vertragsgebiet von Tientsin an das Deutsche Reich.

Im Osten: Der Fluss.

Im Süden: Der Rand der von dem nördlichen Theile des Dorfes Hsiao liu chuang nach dem Ostrande der Taku Road führende Strasse. Die zu diesem Dorfe gehörigen Häuser sollen ausserhalb der Niederlassung bleiben.

Im Westen: Die östliche Seite der Taku Road.

Die Errichtung der erforderlichen Grenzsteine wird alsbald nach dem Abschluss der Uebereinkunft unter Mitwirkung der chinesischen Behörden und des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsuls in Tientsin vorgenommen werden.

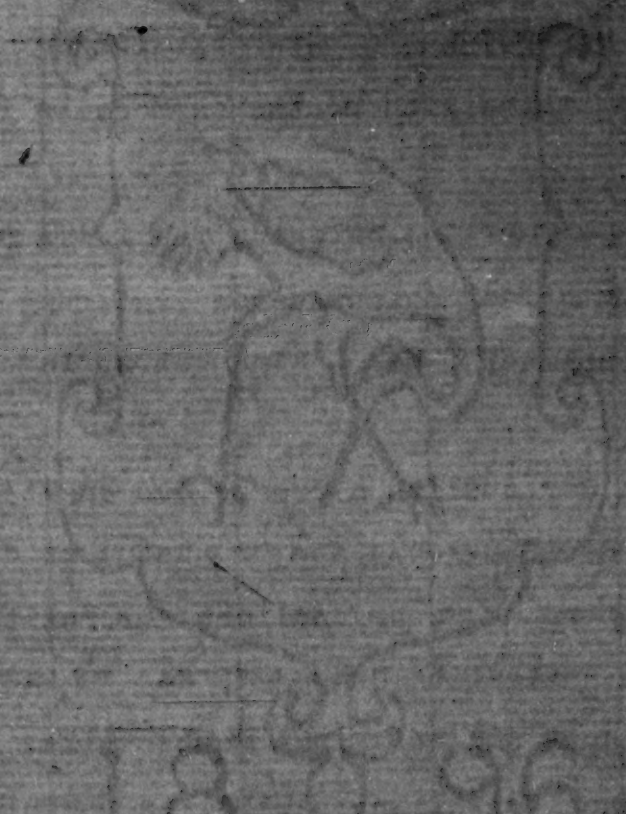
Der innerhalb dieses Terrains belegene Theil des Stadtwalles kann nur mit Zustimmung der chinesischen Regierung beseitigt werden, dagegen ist es zulässig, Thore hindurch zu legen.

§ 2.

Falls das zwischen der südlichen Grenze des englischen Settlements und dem an der Südgrenze des Grundstückes der Firma Forbes & Co. entlangführenden Wege befindliche aus Besitz der "China Merchants Steam Navigation Company", der "Chinese Engineering and Mining Company" und der Firma Forbes & Co. gebildete Terrain unter chinesischer Verwaltung bleibt, so übernimmt die chinesische Regierung die Verpflichtung, den zwischen diesen Grundstücken und dem Fluss befindlichen Streifen Landes in derselben Weise in Ordnung zu bringen zu lassen und zu erhalten, wie dies mit dem Flussufer im englischen Settlement geschehen ist, so dass eine Fortsetzung des Bunds und der denselben abschliessenden Strasse hergerichtet wird.

Die chinesische Regierung wird in diesem Falle das Halten von Verkaufsbuden auf diesem neuen Bund bezw. dem neuen Strassen

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-abschnitt nicht gestatten.

Die chinesische Regierung verpflichtet sich ferner, den das englische Settlement und den südlich von dem Grundstücke der Firma Forbes & Co. entlangführenden Weg verbindenden Abschnitt der Taku Road in gutem Zustande zu erhalten.

Sollte die chinesische Regierung den im §2 übernommenen Verpflichtungen nicht binnen einem Jahre nachkommen, nachdem seitens des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Tientsin die Aufforderung an sie ergangen ist, so soll das Recht, die nothwendigen Arbeiten auf Kosten der chinesischen Regierung ausführen zu lassen, auf die Verwaltung der Deutschen Niederlassung übergehen.

§ 3.

Das nahe am Flusse ausserhalb des Walles belegene Gebäude nebst dem dazu gehörigen Terrain, welches unter dem Namen Po wen shu yuan bekannt und von den chinesischen Behörden in eine Hochschule verwandelt worden ist, soll dort ungestört belassen werden, ohne dass von demselben irgend welche Taxen erhoben werden dürfen. Sollte es sich jedoch bei Anlage des Quai's herausstellen, dass die an der Ostseite des besagten Terrain's errichtete Umfassungsmauer die von den deutschen Behörden später festzusetzende Bund-Linie beeinträchtigt, so sollen die chinesischen Behörden gehalten sein, diese Mauer gratis um so viel zurückzusetzen, als dies notwendig erscheint; die Zurücksetzung soll auf Jeden Fall aber nur eine geringe sein. An diesem Theile des Flussufer dürfen keine Waarenspeicher oder Mattenschuppen errichtet werden, welcher der Hochschule Licht und Aussicht nehmen würden.

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§ 4.

Das innerhalb des Walles belegene Reis-Depot soll dort vorläufig ungestört belassen werden, ohne dass von demselben irgend welche Taxen erhoben werden dürfen. Der Verkehr desselben mit dem Flusse soll sich nach den später zu erlassenden Landvorschriften richten, im übrigen aber ein unbehinderter sein. Die chinesischen Dschunken, welche Reis für das Reis-Depot bringen, dürfen dort ohne irgend eine Abgabe löschen oder laden.

§ 5.

Das an das Reis-Depot anstossende eine Leichenhalle für Chinesische Beamte aus anderen Provinzen enthaltende Gebäude soll dort ungestört für immer belassen werden ohne dass Taxen von demselben erhoben werden dürfen. Die an bestimmten Tagen daselbst üblichen religiösen Gebräuche dürfen nicht gestört werden, vorausgesetzt, dass dieselben nicht gegen die für die Ruhe und Ordnung der Niederlassung später zu erlassenden Regulationen verstössen.

§ 6.

Der in dem zur Niederlassung überwiesenen Terrain befindliche Begräbnissplatz der Canton-, Fokien- and Chekiang-Gilden soll, soweit Gräber darauf befindlich sind, ungestört belassen werden. Die Opfergebräuche für die Verstorbenen sollen an dieser Stätte nicht behindert werden. Taxen werden von demselben nicht erhoben, auch sollen die Gilden zum Verkauf desselben nicht gezwungen werden können. Hingegen sollen die Gilden dafür sorgen, dass der Platz nach Osten zu durch eine Mauer abgeschlossen wird. In derselben soll ein grosses Thor angebracht werden, durch welches ein freier Ein- und Ausgang erlaubt sein wird.

§ 4.

Das Innerhalb des Weißen Belagene Mate-Depot soll dem vorläufig ungestört belassen werden, ohne daß neue ternellen irgend welche Taxen erhoben werden dürfen. Der Verkehr desselben mit den Pflanze soll eben nach den Regeln an erlassenden Instruktionen richten, in Übrigen aber ein ungehinderter sein. Die obigenannten Bestimmungen, welche Bezug für das Mate-Depot betragen, dürfen dort ohne irgend eine Abgabe lassen oder Taxen.

§ 5.

Das an das Mate-Depot anstoßende ohne Reichsmonopol für Chinarinde Bezirke aus mehreren Provinzen enthaltende Depôt soll dort ungestört für immer belassen werden ohne daß Taxen von denselben erhoben werden dürfen. Das an bestimmten Tagen daselbst übliche religiösen Verkäufe dürfen nicht gestört werden, vorausgesetzt, daß dieselben nicht gegen die für die Ruhe und Ordnung der Niederlassung später zu erlassenden Regulationen verstossen.

§ 6.

Der in den zur Niederlage der übrigen Waren bestimmte Theil des Depôtplatzes der Douane, Packen- und Ladungs-Gitter soll, soweit dieser darauf Bezug haben, ungestört belassen werden. Die Opfergebäude für die Verstorbenen sollen an dieser Stelle nicht beginnen werden. Thüren werden von denselben nicht erhoben, auch sollen die Gräber neue Verkauf desselben nicht gestattet werden können. Übrigen sollen die Gräber darüber dass der Platz neue Daten zu durch eine neuer angenommen wird. In derselben soll ein Grenzen über aufgebracht werden, durch welches ein freier Ein- und Ausgang erlaubt sein wird.

§ 7.

Innerhalb der Niederlassung ausserhalb des Walls befindet sich ein Absugskanal der südlichen Marsch; derselbe bleibt unter chinesischer Verwaltung, ebenso wie die zeitweilig nöthige Baggerung desselben. Fur die auf diesen Kanal verkehrenden Waaren wird deutscherseits keine Abgabe erhoben.

§ 8.

Chinesen soll es gestattet sein, sich in Uebereinstimmung mit den später zu erlassenden Landkaufsbestimmungen in der Deutschen Niederlassung anzusiedeln.

§ 9.

Die nach dem Abschluss dieses Vertrages nothwendig werdende Enteignung der auf dem auf ewige Zeiten an Deutschland vermietheten Terrain wohnender oder Landbesitzenden Chinesen soll durch die chinesischen Behörden betrieben werden, da die Deutsche Regierung diese Niederlassung nicht von den Besitzern des Grund und Bodens, sondern von der chinesischen Regierung erwirbt. Demgemäss sollen die Ortsbehörden solche Personen, welche ihr Land oder ihren Grundbesitz nicht gutwillig verkaufen wollen, dazu zwingen.

§ 10.

Seitens des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsuls in Tientsin wird für alles in der Niederlassung enthaltene Land unbeschadet der Lage eine einmalige Entschädigung von.....Taels für den Mow gegen Quittung der chinesischen Behörden ausbezahlt. Alles der chinesischen Regierung gehörige, östlich von dem am Flusse entlanglaufenden Wege, welcher die Ostgrenze des Begräbnissplatzes und der übrigen Grundstücke der Fokien-, Canton- und Chekiang-

§ 7.

Innerhalb der Niederlassung ausserhalb des weiß bezeichneten Abzugskanal der südlichen Mauer; derselbe bleibt unter chinesischer Verwaltung, ebenso wie die notwendig nötige Besserung desselben. Für die auf diesen Land verkehrenden Waren wird deutscherseits keine Abgabe erhoben.

§ 8.

Chinesen soll es gestattet sein, sich in Uebereinstimmung mit den später zu erlassenden Landkaufbestimmungen in der Deutschen Niederlassung anzusiedeln.

§ 9.

Die nach den Absätzen dieses Vertrages nothwendig werdende Bestätigung der auf den nur ewige Zeiten an Deutschland vermietheten Terrain wohnender oder Landbesitzenden Chinesen soll durch die chinesischen Behörden bestätigen werden, da die Deutsche Regierung diese Niederlassung nicht von den Besitzern des Grund und Bodens, sondern von der chinesischen Regierung einräumt. Demgemäss sollen die Ortsbehörden solche Personen, welche ihr Land oder ihren Grundbesitz nicht gutwillig verkaufen wollen, dazu zwingen.

§ 10.

Seitens des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsuls in Tientsin wird für alles in der Niederlassung entstehende Land verlangende der Lage eine einmalige Entschädigung von.....Taels für den Mow gegen Quittung der chinesischen Behörden ausbezahlt. Allen der chinesischen Regierung gehörige, östlich von dem an Plusse entlanglaufenden Wege, welcher die Grenze des Hospitalplatzes und der übrigen Grundstücke der Zoll-, Douten- und Chekiang-

Gilde, der Leichenhalle und des Reis-Depots bildet, und welcher dann von der Po wen shu yuan am Flusse entlang bis zum Dorfe Hsiao liu chuang führt, angeschwemmte Uferland soll zwar mit vermessen, aber für dasselbe keine Entschädigung gezahlt werden. Ausserdem wird das ganze Land des Amtes für öffentliche Arbeiten unentgeltlich an Deutschland abgetreten, jedoch soll Deutsch-land dafür ein an einer anderen Stelle gelegenes Stück Land für die Zwecke des Arbeitsamtes diesem ebenfalls unentgeltlich abtreten.

§ 11.

Der Enteignungswert der innerhalb der deutschen Niederlassung belegenen Häuser bleibt der Entscheidung der zu diesem Zwecke zu ernennenden Deutsch-Chinesischen Commission vorbehalten. Dieselbe soll jedoch bei Beurteilung der Sache nach dem Vorbilde der auf die französische Niederlassung Bezug habenden Regulationen, wie sie aus dem Actenmaterial ersichtlich sind, verfahren und auf keinen Fall übertriebenen Forderungen der Besitzer Gehor schenken. Falls besonders gut gebaute Hauser vorhanden sind, so soll bei der Taxirung hierauf in gerechter Weise besondere Rücksicht genommen werden.

§ 12.

Das Land in der Niederlassung ist drei Monate nach der Bezahlung zu räumen. Was die von Chinesen bewohnten Häuser anbetrifft, so sollen dieselben in Anbetracht der jetzt nahenden kalten Zeit, wo es nicht leicht ist dieselben aufzugeben, erst drei Monate nach der nach Eröffnung des Flusses im kommenden Fruhjahre erfolgenden Bezahlung des Geldes geräumt werden. * An Umzugskosten wird jeder Familie von den Deutschen Behörden ein

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ein Betrag von 10 Taels bezahlt werden.

§ 13.

Wo in dem für die deutsche Niederlassung in Aussicht genommenen Terrain sich Gräber befinden, sollen die Deutschen dieselben nicht selbst entfernen, sondern in ihrem bisherigen Zustande belassen. Falls

Falls die Nachkommen selbst mit der Verlegung eines Grabes einverstanden sind, so sollen die Deutschen pro Grab einen Tael Verlegungskosten bezahlen.

§ 14.

Nach Erlegung des Landkaufpreises soll der bisherige chinesische Eigenthümer einen Kaufvertrag über den Uebergang des Landes in Deutsche Hände mit Angabe der Grenzen und Grössenverhältnisse des Grundstückes den chinesischen Behörden zur Abstempelung einreichen, welche danach denselben dem Deutschen Konsul zur Aufbewahrung übersenden werden.

§ 15.

Durch die Verwaltung der Deutschen Niederlassung wird an die chinesische Regierung eine jährliche Grundsteuer von 1000 grossen Cash fur jeden Mow des überwiesenen Landes in Uebereinstimmung mit dem französischen Niederlassungs-Vertrage gezahlt werden, und zwar soll dieses am 15. Tage jedes 12. Monates pränumerando für das nächste Jahr geschehen. Der Betrag ist von dem Deutschen Konsul an das Amt des Stadt-Magistrats abzuführen. Die Verpflichtung zur Zahlung dieser Grundsteuer beginnt mit dem Augenblick des Ankaufs seitens der Deutschen Behörden.

ein Betrag von 10 Taels beizahlt werden.

§ 12.

Wo in den für die deutsche Niederlassung in Amsterdam geltenden Verträgen oder Gesetzen Bestimmungen, welche die Deutschen direkt oder indirekt betreffen, vorkommen, sollen die Deutschen die gleiche Behandlung mit den Angehörigen der Meistbegünstigten Staaten beanspruchen können.

Sollte die Nichtkenntnis selbst mit der Verletzung eines Vertrages entschuldigen, so sollen die Deutschen jede Verletzung ahnden können.

§ 13.

Nach Erlegung des Tonnagegeldes soll der Kapitän eines deutschen Eigenthümer einen Kaufvertrag über den Verkauf des Landes in Deutsche Hände mit Angabe der Preises und Grösse der Kaufsumme, Haftung des Grundstückes den obligatorischen Beiträgen zur Abtragung öffentlichen, welche damach demselben des Deutschen Consul zur Aufbewahrung übergeben werden.

§ 13.

Durch die Verpflichtung der deutschen Niederlassung wird an die ordinaire Polizeimacht, eine jährliche Ordinatur von 1000 Pfunden Dank für jeden Fall des Übertretens Landes in Uebereinstimmung mit den französischen Niederlassungs-Verträge gemacht werden, und zwar soll diese am 15. Tage jeden Monats pränumerando für das nächste Jahr gezahlt. Der Betrag ist von den deutschen Consul an das Amt des Stadt-Kapitäns abzuführen. Die Verletzung der Zahlung dieser Summe berechtigt nicht den Angehörigen des Schutzes weiteres der Stadt-Polizei.

§ 16.

Unmittelbar nach Unterzeichnung dieses Vertrages wird seitens des General-Gouverneurs und Handels-Superintendenten der Nördlichen Häfen eine die Ertheilung der Niederlassung an die Deutsche Regierung verkundende Proclamation erlassen werden.

§ 17.

Vorstehende Uebereinkunft soll von den, von dem Handels-Superintendenten der Nördlichen Häfen zu diesem Zwecke abgeordneten Beamten und dem Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsul in Tientsin in je fünf in deutscher und chinesischer Sprache geschriebenen Ausfertigungen unterzeichnet und mit Abdrücken der Amtlichen Siegel versehen werden.

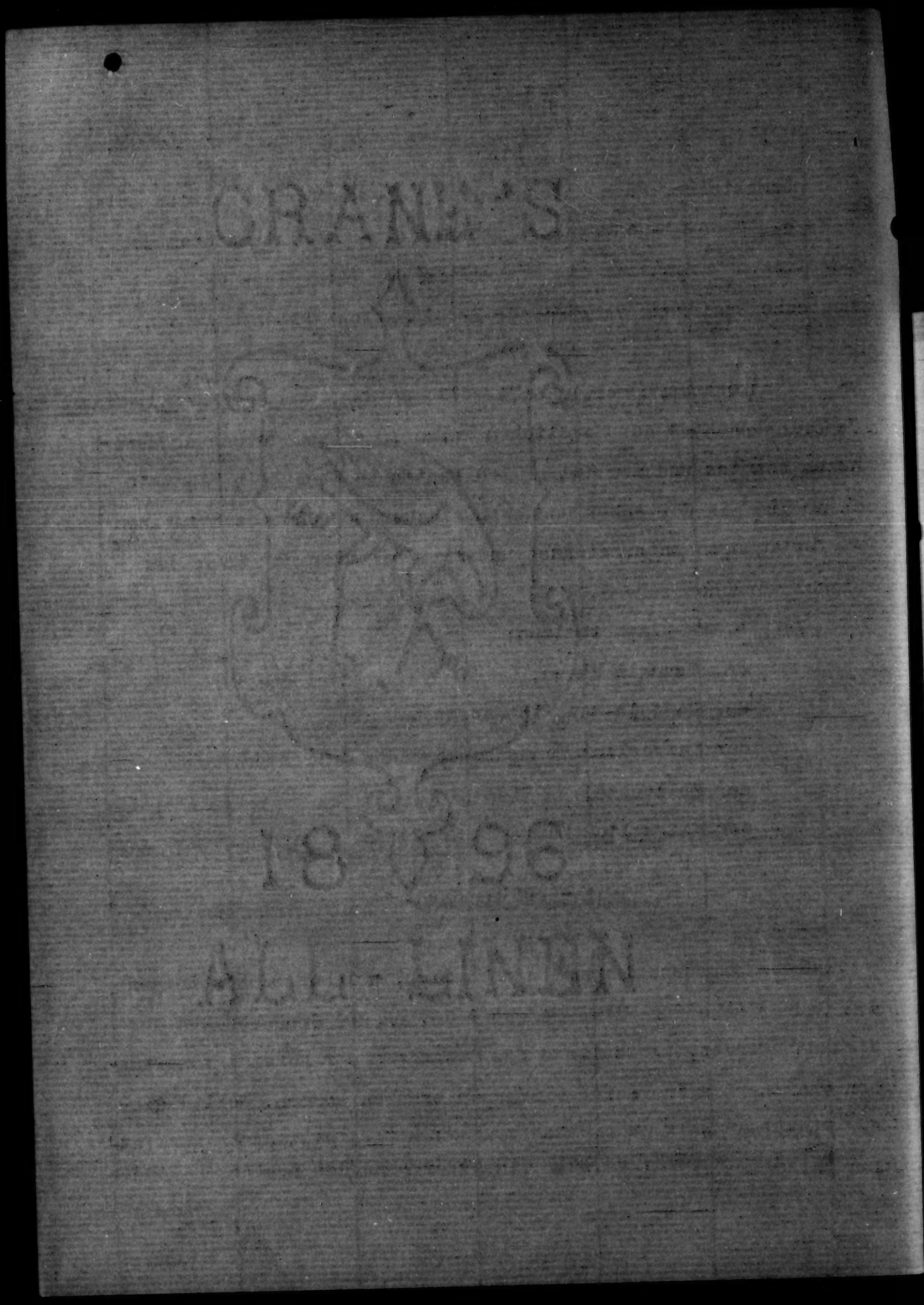
Je ein Exemplar erhalten:

das Tsungli Yamen,
der Handels-Superintendent,
der Kaiserlich Deutsche Gesandte in Peking,
der Zolltaotai zu Tientsin,
der Kaiserlich Deutsche Konsul zu Tientsin.

Zusatz-Bestimmungen.

Ad § 1.

Gegen die Ueberlassung des Theiles, welcher sich zwischen dem Grundstücke der Firma Forbes & Co. un den Grundstücken der Gilden befindet, ist seitens des Gesandten der Vereinigten Staaten von America in Peking Einspruch erhoben worden. Sollte dieser Einspruch seitens der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten fallen gelassen werden, so soll die Nordgrenze der deutschen Nieder


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Niederlassung derart gelegen werden, dass der an der südlichen Grenze des zur Zeit der Firma Forbes & Co. gehörigen Grundstücks entlangführende Weg zwischen dem Fluss und der Taku Road die Nord Grenze bildet.

In diesem Falle sollen die im §10 festgesetzten Preise auch für eine eventuell nothwendig werdende Enteignung des augenblicklich von dem amerikanischen Gesandten beanspruchten Terrains massgebend sein.

An der südlichen von dem Forbes'schen Grundstücke, nördlich von dem Grundstucke der Gilden belegenen Landungsbrücke sollen die chinesischen Kriegsschiffe wie bisher anlegen dürfen, ohne an Deutschland dafür Abgaben zu zahlen.

Ad § 13.

Sollten die Kaiserlich Deutschen Behörden die Anlage eines Strassennetzes auf dem ihnen zugewiesenen Terrain beabsichtigen, so sollen die Besitzer von Gräbern, welche in die Fluchtlinie dieser Strasse fallen, durch Verhandlungen mit den Local-Behörden zur Wegnahme derselben veranlasst werden. Wenn dabei Gräber von Notabeln in Frage kommen, welche dieselben durchaus nicht verlegen wollen, so müssen Mittel gefunden werden, um die Strasse ein wenig abweichen zu lassen.

Geschehen zu Tientsin, den dreissigsten October Eintausend achthundert und fünf und neunzig, (entsprechend dem chinesischen Datum vom dreizehnten Tage des neunten Monats des einundzwanzigsten Jahres Kuangsu.

gez: Frhr. von Seckendorff.
Konsul des Deutschen Reichs.

gez: Sheng Hsuean Huai,
Zolltaotai.

" Limin Chen,
Territorialtaotai.

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* Durch Notenaustausch ist die Bedeutung dieses Passus derart klar gestellt worden, dass die Bezahlung fur die Wohnungen auch später als 3 Monate nach der Eröffnung des Flusses im kommenden Frühjahr erfolgen kann.

Translation.

# AGREEMENT

concerning the

Grant of a Concession in the Treaty-Port of Tientsin.

to the

German Government.

After the Imperial German Legation in Peking, acting under Orders from the German Gavernment, and the Tsungli Yamen had reached an understanding to the effect that in Tientsin a concession for German commerce should be established, it was agreed to settle the detail questions, relating thereto, by negotiations between deputed officials of the Superintendent of Commerce of the Northern Ports and the Imperial German Consul in Tientsin. In accordance with this a commission was appointed by the Superintendent of Commerce of the Northern Ports to carry on the necessary transactions. This commission, consisting of the Taotais Sheng, Li, Huang and Wu, in unison with the Imperial German Consul in Tientsin now passed the following resolutions:-

§ 1.

The concession, designated for the German commerce in Tientsin, is herewith leased by the Imperial Chinese Government to the Imperial German Government for times eternal. It shall have the following boundaries:-

On the North:- The road running along the north side of the property of the Fukien-Canton Society to Taku Road.

Translation.

# A G R E E M E N T

concerning the

Transfer of a Concession in the Treaty-Port of Tientsin.

between

the Imperial German Government,

and

the Municipality of Tientsin.

After the Imperial German Legation in Peking, acting under orders from the German Government, and the Municipality of Tientsin had arrived at an understanding to the effect that in Tientsin a concession for German commerce should be established, it was agreed to settle the details by supplementary agreements, by negotiations between the duly authorized officials of the Superintendent of Commerce of the Northern Ports and the Imperial German Consul in Tientsin. In accordance with this arrangement was appointed by the Superintendent of Commerce of the Northern Ports to carry on the necessary transactions. This commission, consisting of the Taotai Chang Yi, Kuang-ming-tao, Li Hsien-wei, the Imperial German Consul Dr. Tiessenhausen have passed the following resolutions:-

I.

The concession, designated for the German commerce in Tientsin, is hereafter leased by the Imperial Chinese Government to the Imperial German Government for fifteen years. It shall have the following boundaries:- as soon as boundaries of the property of the Hsien-Chuan Society to Tang Road.

On the East:- the river.

On the South:- The border of the road which runs from the northern part of the village Hsiao liu chuang to the East border of Taku Road. The houses belonging to this village shall remain outside of the concession.

On the west:- The east side of Taku Road.

The erection of the necessary boundary stones will begin soon after conclusion of the agreement, with the co-operation of the Chinese authorities and the Imperial German Consul in Tientsin.

The part of the city mud-wall, inside of this tract, can only be removed with the consent of the Chinese Government, but gates may be built through it.

§ 2.

Should the tract which is located between the southern boundary of the English settlement and the road leading along the southern boundary of the premises of Forbes & Co. and which consists of properties of the "China Merchants Steam Navigation Company", the"Chinese Engineering and Mining Company" and"Forbes & Co.", remain under Chinese Administration, the Chinese Government resumes the obligation to put in order and keep in condition the strip of land between the mentioned properties and the river in the same manner, as has been done with the river bank in the English settlement, so that a continuation of the Bund and the road which forms its limit will be effected.

In this case the Chinese Government will not permit the keeping of sale stands on this new Bund or the new road section.

On the East:- the river.

On the South:- The border of the road which runs from the northern part of the village Hsiao Lin chuang to the East border of Tsau Kuan. The houses belonging to this village shall remain outside of the concession.

On the West:- The east side of Tsau Kuan.

The erection of the necessary boundary stones will begin soon after conclusion of the agreement, with the co-operation of the Chinese authorities and the Imperial German Consul in Tientsin.

The part of the city mud-wall, inside of this street, can only be removed with the consent of the Chinese Government, but gates may be built through it.

§ 8.

Should the street which is located between the southern boundary of the English settlement and the road leading along the Southern boundary of the premises of Forbes & Co. and which consists of properties of the "China Merchants Steam Navigation Company", the "Chinese Engineering and Mining Company" and "Forbes & Co.", remain under Chinese Administration, the Chinese Government assumes the obligation to put in order and keep in condition the strip of land between the mentioned properties and the river in the same manner, as has been done with the river bank in the English settlement, so that a continuation of the Bund and the road which forms its limit will be effected.

In this case the Chinese Government will not permit the keeping of mats stands on this new Bund or the new road section.

The Chinese Government obliges itself furthermore to keep the part of Taku Road in good condition which connects the English settlement with the road running along the south side of Forbes & Co.'s property.

Should the Chinese Government fail to fulfill the obligations, it accepted in Par. 2, within one year after the request therefore is made by the Imperial German Consulate in Tientsin, the right shall pass to the Administration of the German concession to have the work executed at the expense of the Chinese Government.

§ 3.

The building, located near the river ouside the mud-wall, with the grounds belonging thereto, which is known by the name Po wen shu yuan and which has been changed into a university by the Chinese authorities, shall remain there undisturbed and no taxes of any kind shall be collected from it. But should it become apparent at the construction of the wharf, that the wall on the east side of said tract will obstruct the Bund line (to be fixed lateren by the German authorities), the Chinese authorities shall be obliged to move this wall back as much as it is necessary without receiving any compensation; the moving back however to be but little. On this section of the river front the construction of ware-houses or matting store-houses which might take the air from the university and obstruct its view will not be permitted.

§ 4.

The rice depot which is located inside the mud-wall shall remain there undisturbed for the present and no taxes of any kind shall be collected from it. The traffic between this depot and the river must conform to the land-statutes, which will be issued lateron, but otherwise shall be unmolested. The Chinese junks which bring rice to this depot are permitted to unload and load there without being subjected to the payment of any taxes.

§ 5.

The building adjacent to the rice depot which contains a morgue for Chinese officials of other provinces shall remain there undisturbed for all times and no taxes shall be collected from it. The religious customs, in use there on certain days, shall not be disturbed, provided they are not in violation of the regulations for the peace and order of the concession ( to be issued lateron).

§ 6.

The cemetery of the Canton, Fokien and Chekiang societies which is situated in the tract selected for the concession shall remain undisturbed as far as graves are on it. The sacrifice customs in honor of the dead shall not be hindered. Taxes shall not be collected from it and the societies shall not be forced to its sale. The societies, however, shall enclose the place to the eastward by a wall, in which a large gate will be built and through which a free entrance and exit will be allowed.

§ 4.

The Tree depot, which is located inside the mud-wall shall remain there undisturbed for the present and no taxes of any kind shall be collected from it. The traffic between this depot and the river must conform to the land-statutes, which will be issued later on, but otherwise shall be unmolested. The Chinese junks which bring rice to this depot are permitted to unload and load there without being subjected to the payment of any taxes.

§ 5.

The building which used to be the rice depot which contains a morgue for Chinese officials or other previnces shall remain there undisturbed for all times and no taxes shall be collected from it. The religious customs, in use there on certain days, shall not be disturbed, provided they are not in violation of the regulations for the peace and order at the concession ( to be issued later on).

§ 6.

The cemetery of the Custom, Police and Customs constables which is situated in the tract selected for the concession shall remain undisturbed as far as graves are on it. The sacrifices customs in honor of the dead shall not be hindered. Taxes shall not be collected from it and the mosquitos shall not be forced to its gate. The mosquitos, however, shall enclose the place to the east by a wall, in which a large gate will be built and through which a free entrance and exit will be allowed.

§ 7.

The drainage canal of the southern swamp , which runs through the concession outside the mud-wall, and its necessary dredging will remain under Chinese administration. No duty will be collected by the German administration on goods transported on this canal.

§ 8.

Chinese will be permitted to settle in the German concession in accordance with the statutes governing the purchase of land which will be issued lateron.

§ 9.

If after conclusion of this treaty any dispossession of Chinese living on the tract, leased to Germany for times eternal, or owning property thereon should become necessary, the Chinese authorities will conduct it, as the German Government does not purchase this concession from the property holders but from the Chinese Government. The village authorities will, therefore, force such persons who are not willing to sell their land or property to its sale.

§ 10.

The Imperial German Consul in Tientsin will pay for all land in the concession, without consideration to its locality, one single compensation of taels..... for the Mu against receipt from the Chinese authorities. All floated on shore land owned by the Chinese Goverment located east of the river road which forms the eastern boundary of the cemetery and the other

properties of the Fokien, Canton and Chekiang societies, the morgue, and the rice depot, and which runs from Po wen shu yuan along the river to the village Hsiao liu chuang shall be surveyed with the other land but no compensation shall be made for it. Moreover, all the land of the board of public works will be ceded to Germany gratuitously, but Germany will give in exchange (also gratuitously) a piece of land in an other location for the purposes of the board of public works.

§ 11.

The valuation of the expropriated houses in the German concession will be left to the decision of the German-Chinese commission appointed for this purpose. The commission, however, shall proceed to the valuation according to the regulations governing the French concession as they are evident from the documents. Under no circumstances will the commission listen to excessive demands of proprietors. Especially well built houses will be taken in just consideration at the taxation.

§ 12.

The land in the concession must be vacated three months after the payment. On account of the approaching cold season, when it not easy to vacate the houses, those occupied by Chinese will only be vacated three months after the payment, which will take place after opening of the river in the following spring.*

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* The meaning of this passus is explained by the exchange of notes in that way that the payment for the houses may also take place later than three months after the opening of the river in the following spring.

properties of the Yokim, Canton and Chekiang societies, the mortgage and the rice depot, and which runs from Su-wan chu-tsun along the river to the village. Being its channel shall be surveyed with the other land but no compensation shall be made for it. Moreover, all the land of the board of public works will be ceded to Germany gratuitously, but Germany will give in exchange (also gratuitously) a piece of land in an other location for the purpose of the board of public works.

§ 17.

The valuation of the expropriated houses in the German concession will be left to the decision of the German-Chinese commission appointed for this purpose. The commission, however, shall proceed to the valuation according to the regulations governing the French concession as they are evident from the documents. Under no circumstances will the commission to excessive demands of proprietors. Especially well built houses will be taken in just consideration at the taxation.

§ 18.

The above mentioned concession must be vacated three months after the payment. On account of the approaching cold season, when it is not easy to vacate the houses, those occupied by Chinese will only be vacated three months after the payment, which will take place after opening of the river in the following spring.*

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* The meaning of this passus is explained by the exchange of notes in that way that the payment for the houses may also take place later than three months after the opening of the river in the following spring.

Each Chinese family will receive from the German authorities an amount of 10 taels moving expenses.

§ 13.

The Germans shall not remove any graves which are located in the tract, taken in view for the German concession, but leave them in their old condition.

If the descendents, however, consent to the removal of a grave, the Germans shall pay per grave one tael moving expenses.

§ 14.

After payment of the land purchase price the previous Chinese proprietor shall forward a deed of the transfer of the property into German hands with statement of boundaries and size of property to the Chinese authorities for stamping and these will transmit it to the German Consul for filing.

§ 15.

The administration of the German concession will pay to the Chinese Government a yearly ground tax of 1000 large cash for each Mu of transferred land in accordance with the French concession treaty. This payment will be made on the 15th day of e each 12th month in advance by the German Consul to the office of the city mayor. The obligation for the payment of this ground tax begins with the moment of the purchase by the German authorities.

§ 16.

A proclamation announcing the grant of the concession to the German Government will be issued by the Governor General

and the Superintendent of Commerce of the Northern Ports immediately after signing of this treaty.

§ 17.

The above agreement shall be subscribed on 5 copies, written in German and Chinese, by the officials, appointed by the Superintendent of Commerce of the Northern Ports for this purpose, and the Imperial German Consul in Tientsin, and the legal seals shall be affixed thereto.

One copy each for:-

the Tsungli Yamen,
" Superintendent of Commerce,
" Imperial German Minister in Peking,
" Taotai of Customs at Tientsin,
" Imperial German Consul at Tientsin.

Additional Rules.

Ad § 1.

A protest has been made by the Minister of the United States of America in Peking against the transfer of the part located between the properties of Forbes & Co. and the properties of the societies. If this protest should be dropped by the Government of the United States of America, the northern boundary of the German concession will be laid in that manner that the road between the river and Taku Road and running along the southern line of the properties, owned at present by Forbes & Co., will form the northern boundary.

Should a dispossession of the tract, claimed at present by the American Minister, become necessary, the prices fixed in § 10 will prevail.

The Chinese war vessels will be permitted to land as before at the wharf south of Forbes' property and north of the properties of the societies, without paying any taxes to Germany.

Ad § 13.

Should the Imperial German authorities intend to establish a net of streets on the expropriated tract, the owners of graves which lie in the line of these streets shall be induced to their removal by negotiations with the local authorities. If graves of notables are concerned which these positively refuse to remove, it will be necessary to find means to have the streets deviate a little.

Done at Tientsin on the thirtieth of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety five (corresponding to the Chinese date of the thirteenth day of the ninth moon of the twenty first year of Kuangsu).

sgd: Frhr. von Seckendorff,
Consul of the German Government.

sgd: Sheng Hsuen Huai,
Taotai of Customs.

" Limin Shen,
Territorial Taotai.

1274 - Dec. 4

No. 830.

DEPT OF STATE
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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November 28th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd in Sec's Jan. 17

Subject : The late Earl Li. Further correspondence with Foreign Office. Posthumous honors.

(Despatch No. 815, November 13th, 1901)

No. 830.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 815 of the 13th instant in relation to the death of Li Hung-chang,- I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of further correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject; and also copy of a translation of an Imperial Edict conferring additional posthumous honors upon the deceased statesman.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, November 7th, 1901.
2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, November 7th, 1901.
3. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 25th, 1901.
4. Dean of Diplomatic Corps to the Foreign Office, November 7th[illegible], 1901.

5. The Foreign Office to Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, November 25th, 1901.

6. Translation of Imperial Edict of November 17th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 830.

Mr. Conger to Ministers of Board of Foreign Affairs.

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Peking, November 7th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

I am this moment instructed by a telegraphic despatch from the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States to inform your Excellencies that the President of the United States has heard with keen solicitude of the dangerous illness of His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, and offers to China the deepest sympathy of the Government and people of the United States in the imminent loss of her great statesman.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

[illegible]

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 830.

Mr. Conger to Ministers of Board of Foreign Affairs.

---

Peking, November 7th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

In the death of His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, this morning, China has lost one of her most eminent statesmen. His presence will be sadly missed by the Powers to which he was so well known, and with the Representatives of which he has so long been in friendly intercourse.

I have telegraphed the sad news to my Government, and am sure it will be received with extreme grief.

On behalf of the United States Government and people, and for myself personally, I hasten to tender sincerest expressions of earnest sympathy to the Chinese Government and people and to the bereaved family of this distinguished man.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 870.

Mr. Conger to Ministers of Board of Foreign Affairs.

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Peking, November 7th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

In the death of His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, this morning, China has lost one of her most eminent statesmen. His presence will be sadly missed by the Powers to which he was so well known, and with the Representatives of which he has so long been in friendly intercourse.

I have telegraphed the sad news to my Government, and am sure it will be received with extreme grief.

On behalf of the United States Government and people, and for myself personally, I hasten to tender sincerest expressions of earnest sympathy to the Chinese Government and people and to the bereaved family of this distinguished man.

(Signed) W. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To Their Excellencies, the Ministers

of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 830.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

Peking, November 25th, 1901.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that the Secretary of State of your honorable country had sent you a telegraphic despatch to the effect that the President of your honorable country had heard that the Minister, Earl Li, was fatally ill, and that he (the President) was very anxious on that account, etc., and when His Excellency, Li, had passed away, we received another note from Your Excellency, informing us that you had sent a telegram to your Government, and also expressing to us your own condolences. We transmitted your kind message to the family of His Excellency, Li, who are deeply grateful.

As in duty bound we send this reply to Your Excellency for your information, and we hope that you will transmit it in a memorial to the President of your honorable country, and to your Government in our behalf.

In sending this we avail ourselves of the occasion to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards of Na-t'ung and Lien-fang.

Tenth Moon, 15th Day.
(Nov. 25th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 830.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

Peking, November 25th, 1901.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that the Secretary of State of your honorable country had sent you a telegraphic despatch to the effect that the President of your honorable country had heard that the Minister, Earl Li, was fatally ill, and that he (the President) was very anxious on that account, etc., and when His Excellency, Li, had passed away, we received another note from Your Excellency, informing us that you had sent a telegram to your Government, and also expressing to us your own condolences. We transmitted your kind message to the family of His Excellency, Li, who are deeply grateful.

As in duty bound we send this reply to Your Excellency for your information, and we hope that you will transmit it in a memorial to the President of your honorable country, and to your Government in our behalf.

In sending this we avail ourselves of the occasion to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards of Na-t'ung and Lien-fang.

Tenth Moon, 18th Day.

(Nov. 25th, 1901.)

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 830.

November 7th, 1901.

Their Excellencies,
The Presidents of
the Board of Foreign Affairs:

I hasten to present to Your Highness and to the Chinese Government, in the name of my honorable Colleagues, and of all the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, the most sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of His Excellency, the Grand Secretary of State, Li Hung-chang.

The eminent part which the deceased took, during half a century, in all the important events of China, guarantees him a wide place in history. We have been the witnesses to the efforts which he exerted in the course of the late negotiations to reestablish amicable relations between China and the nations which we represent. The devotion to his country, and the high qualities which he has shown once more have been highly appreciated by our Governments, and have merited for him the esteem of the entire Diplomatic Corps.

Begging that you will kindly communicate this letter to His Highness,, Prince Ch'ing, upon his return to Peking, I seize this occasion to present to you the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) Czikann.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 830.

November 7th, 1901.

Their Excellencies,
The Presidents of
the Board of Foreign Affairs:

I hasten to present to Your Highness and to the Chinese Government, in the name of my honorable Colleagues, and of all the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, the most sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of His Excellency, the Grand Secretary of State, Li Hung-chang.

The eminent part which the deceased took, during half a century, in all the important events of China, guarantees him a wide place in history. We have been the witnesses to the efforts which he exerted in the course of the late negotiations to reestablish amicable relations between China and the nations which we represent. The devotion to his country, and the high qualities which he has shown once more have been highly appreciated by our Governments, and have merited for him the esteem of the entire Diplomatic Corps.

Begging that you will kindly communicate this letter to His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, upon his return to Peking, I seize this occasion to present to you the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) Cathcart.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 830.

Na-t'ung and Lien-fang to Baron Czikann, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

15th Day of the 10th Moon of the 27th Year Kuanghsu,

(Nov. 25th, 1901.)

We have the honor to acknowledge to Your Excellency, the receipt of the letter which you have addressed to us, requesting us to transmit it to High Highness, Prince Ching upon his return to Peking; also of the expression of regrets of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as of all the members of the Legations, on the occasion of the decease of His Excellency, the Grand Chancellor, Li.

We shall not neglect to present to His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, upon his return to Peking, this appreciated attention. In the meanwhile, we beg to present our thanks to Your Excellency, and ask that you will kindly transmit them to the Diplomatic Corps.

(Usual Compliments)

Cards of Na-t'ung and Lien-fang enclosed.

Welcome No. 4 Declaration No. 3 [illegible]

Man-Thing and Man-Thing 4: Swamp Defense, Brand of the Phoenix Corps.

[illegible] of the Iron Moon of the 27th Year [illegible]

(Nov. 2nd, 3301.)

We have the honor to notify you, Mr. Wellington, Director of Alaskitz Metal Mart, addressed to us, regarding the permit to [illegible] Mr. Thing, [illegible] upon his return to Earth, [illegible] of the unpaid [illegible] Corps, as well as of all the members of the Man-Thing, upon the occasion of [illegible] Brandy, the Grand Chancellor, Ma.

We shall not neglect to present to His Highness, Prince Ouiran, upon His return to Okura, Man-Thing appreciated a testimonial, if possible, we beg to present Our thanks to Your Excellency, and ask that you will kindly thank Mr. [illegible] Phoenix Corps.

(Seal) Confidential

Curve of Re-Live and Man-Thing protocol.

GRANGE

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 830.

Translation from Peking Gazette of November 17th, 1901.

On the 3rd Day of the Tenth Moon (Nov. 13th) the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:

"We (the Emperor) have reverently received the following Edict from Her Imperial Majesty, Tzu-hsi, etc., etc., etc., Empress Dowager:

'Chou-fu has memorialized Us that the Viceroy and Minister (Li Hung-chang) having been taken ill, has vacated his post (died), and that on his behalf he presents the late Viceroy's valedictory memorial.

'Li Hung-chang, the Grand Secretary and Viceroy of Chihli, attained office through his literary qualifications and made his name famous by his military services. He was early charged with the responsibility of provincial administration and assisted in the Palace. Through his services the State prospered and the great rebellion was put down. Afterwards as Superintendent of Trade for the North for more than thirty years he conducted international relations by a safe and friendly policy. During the disturbances of last year at the Capital, matters reached a most critical condition, and the said Grand Secretary loyally put resolute endurance first and exerted his strength to discharge his difficult duties. Ancestral Temples and the Altar of the Spirits of the Land were restored to peace and palace and cottage both depended upon him. This year in the Seventh Month (Aug.-Sept.) on account of his illness We repeatedly made sympathetic inquiries, but the said Grand Secretary still

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 870.

Translation from Peking Gazette of November 17th, 1901.

On the 3rd Day of the Tenth Moon (Nov. 13th) the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:

"We (the Emperor) have reverently received the following Edict from Her Imperial Majesty, Tzu-hsi, etc., etc., etc., Empress Dowager:

'Chou-fu has memorialized Us that the Viceroy and Minister (Li Hung-chang) having been taken ill, has vacated his post (died), and that on his behalf he presents the late Viceroy's valedictory memorial.

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in spite of his illness exerted himself to discharge his public duties, and we could not prevail upon him to take a rest. A loyal Minister, trustworthy in the restoration of peace, old age has but increased his devotion. We were just hoping that by medical treatment he would be restored to health, that We might long continue to entrust him with office, when suddenly to Our grief a hemorrhage laid him low and he was not able to rise again. That in the time of difficulty We should lose such a Minister, the very pillar of the State, afflicts Us with uncontrollable grief.

We have already conferred additional honors upon him as a mark of Our sympathy, giving him the posthumous titles of "Worthy Patriot " and "Grand Tutor," and raising him to the rank of a Marquis of the First Grade, and ordered that he should be enterred in the Temple of Wôrthies, there to be worshiped. We now also command that Five Thousand Taels be contributed toward his funeral expenses to be appropriated by the Board of Revenue, and that his native district, together with those provincial posts where he served with renown, shall build especial shrines for his worship, and the State Historiographer's Office is ordered to prepare a complete record of his meritorious services, military and civil, throughout his life. When the encoffined body is carried back to his native district, the local officials along the route will see that it is properly cared for. All penalties inflicted for errors while in office are cancelled and a blameless record restored to him. All regulations with regard to the bestowal of posthumous hon-

in spite of his illness exerted himself to discharge his public duties, and we could not prevail upon him to take a rest. A loyal Minister, trustworthy in the restoration of peace, old age has but increased his devotion. We were just hoping that by medical treatment he would be restored to health, that We might long continue to entrust him with duties, when suddenly to Our grief a hemorrhage laid him low and he was not able to rise again. That in the time of difficulty We should lose such a Minister, the very pillar of the State, afflicts Us with uncontrollable grief.

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ors shall be inquired into and reported upon in a memorial to the proper Board.

His son, Li Ching-shu, a Second Class Secretary of the Board of Punishments, is made a Fourth Rank Director of a Court, and shall inherit the title of Marquis of the First Grade. It will not be required to present him at an audience. Li Ching-mai, Second class Secretary of the Board of Works, shall be regarded as a Fourth or Fifth Rank Director of a Court and await appointment to office. Li Ching-fan, registered as a nominal Tao-t'ai, appointment to be made upon the occurrence of a vacancy.

Of his grandsons, Li Kuo-chieh, Second Class Secretary of the Board of Revenue, is appointed a First Class Secretary to await employment. Li Kuo-yen and Li Kuo-tao, are appointed Second Class Secretaries of Boards to be assigned. Li Kuo-chao and Li Kuo-hsiung, are both granted the degree of Chu-jen (Provincial Graduate or M. A.) and will be admitted as others of that degree to the examinations for the Doctor's degree.

Let this be published to manifest our sincere remembrance of the perfect Minister to whose honors We would add without end."

"Respect this."

ors shall be inquired into and reported upon in a memorial to the proper Board.

His son, Li Ching-shu, a Second Class Secretary of the Board of Punishments, is made a Fourth Rank Director of a Court, and shall inherit the title of Marquis of the First Grade. It will not be required to present him at an audience. Li Ching-mei, Second Class Secretary of the Board of Works, shall be regarded as a Fourth or Fifth Rank Director of a Court and await appointment to office. Li Ching-fan, registered as a nominal Tso-t'ai, appointment to be made upon the occurrence of a vacancy.

Of his grandsons, Li Kuo-chieh, Second Class Secretary of the Board of Revenue, is appointed a First Class Secretary to await employment. Li Kuo-yen and Li Kuo-tao, are appointed Second Class Secretaries of Boards to be assigned. Li Kuo-chao and Li Kuo-hsiung, are both granted the degree of Chu-jen (Provincial Graduate or M. A.) and will be admitted as others of that degree to the examinations for the Doctor's degree.

Let this be published to manifest our sincere remembrance of the perfect Minister to whose honors We would add without end."

"Respect this."

No. 831.

NOTED
Chief Clerk.

COPIES MADE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




November 28th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To D.R. Francis
Jan. 16
Jean Ainslie

Subject : The International Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

(Despatch No. 777, October 15th, 1901).

No. 831.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 777 of the 15th ultimo,- I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of further correspondence with the Foreign Office relating to the International Exposition at St Louis in 1903,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, October 22nd, 1901.

2. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 25th, 1901.

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 831.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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Peking, October 22nd, 1901.

Your Highness and
Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform Your Highness and Your Excellencies that I have just received a despatch from the State Department at Washington, enclosing to me copies of the Act of Congress establishing an international exposition at St. Louis, in commemoration of the purchase by the United States of the Louisiana Territory; of the regulations of the exposition, and of the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, permitting the admission to the United States free of duty of all articles intended for exhibit at the Exposition.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Board copies of the above-mentioned enclosures, and I beg to add that I am also in receipt of another circular from the State Department, informing me that the date of the closing of the exposition has been changed from Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st, 1903.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
The United States.

To Highness Prince Ch'ing, President,
and the Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 83.

H. Conover to the Board of Foreign Trade.

Peking, October 22nd, 1911.

Dear Sirs and
Fellow Merchants:

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a telegram from Mr. [illegible] Secretary of the Chinese Republic, announcing the proclamation of the National Republic at Hankow, in commemoration of the successful [illegible] of the Republican Territory; of the resignation of the Manchu Regent, and the abdication of the Throne; of the [illegible] of the Imperial Government to the Provisional Government; and the withdrawal by this United States Marshal of all writs issued for arrests by the [illegible] Court.

Under the honor to transmit to Your Board a copy of the [illegible] Secretary-Telegram, and [illegible] and thus [illegible] quality of manufacture in Native Trade Vessels, [illegible] ing me that the date of the closing of the application has been changed from [illegible] to [illegible].

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Honors and Your Excellencies the [illegible] of my highest consideration.

(Signed) H. Conover.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To the Honorable Prince [illegible],
and the Ministers of the Board of Foreign Trade.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 831.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger.

Peking, November 25th, 1901.

We have the honor to reply to your note recently received, in which Your Excellency reports that your honorable country is to open an international exposition at the city of St. Louis, and enclosing the Act of Congress (establishing it), a copy of the Regulations of the Exposition, and the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, permitting exhibits for the exposition to be sent in free of duty, etc.

Our Board has translated these documents into Chinese and sent copies of them to the Superintendent of Trade for the North and the South, and to His Excellency, Mr. Wu, the Minister, and has instructed the Inspector General of Customs to examine, file and act accordingly. Besides this, we, as in duty bound, send this reply for your information and avail ourselves of the occasion to wish you all prosperity.

Cards of Na-t'ung and Lien-fang.

Tenth Moon, 15th Day.

(Nov. 25th, 1901)

No. 837.

DIPLOMATIC
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 25 1902
BUREAU JAN 16 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 30th, 1901.

BUREAU
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OF STATE

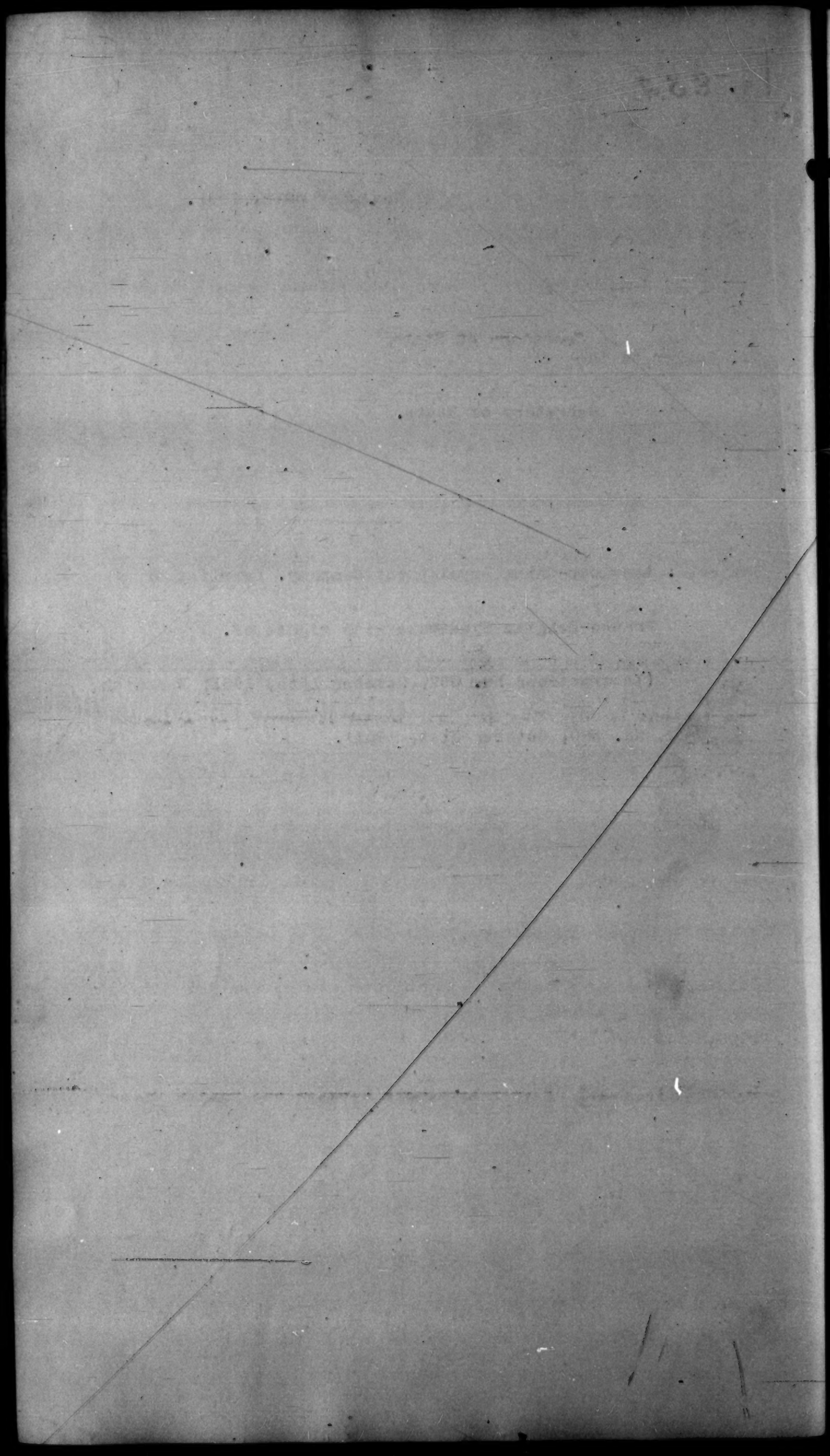
Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Answ Jan. 28, 1902, C.

Subject : American-China Development Company. Conflict of France-Belgian Syndicate with rights of.

(Instructions No. 397, October 16th, 1901; Despatch No. 800, October 31st, 1901).



No. 832.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your Instruction No. 397 of the 16th ultimo, and in addition to my No. 800 of October 31st, on the same subject, I beg to state that, so far as I can get at the facts, a Franco-Belgian Syndicate did, some months ago, secure the consent of Mr. T'ao Mo, the Canton Viceroy, for a large concession covering mineral developments and railroad building in the territory to be traversed by the Hankow & Canton Railway and branches, for which exclusive rights had been acquired by the American-China Development Company by contracts with the Chinese Government executed April 14th, 1898, and July 13th, 1900. Efforts were made by the French Minister here to secure Imperial approval of this agreement between the Canton Viceroy and Mr. Basseans, the Representative of the Franco-Belgian Syndicate. But Prince Ch'ing, on October 31st, informed me that Imperial approval had not been given, that the proposed concession did appear to conflict with the rights of the Amer-

ican

ican-China Development Company, and that the Franco-Belgian Syndicate must discuss the matter with that Company.

The Foreign Office to-day informs me that nothing further has been done, but it is expecting additional information from the Viceroy, which will be immediately communicated to me. The Belgian Minister informs me that Mr. Basseans had requested his aid in the matter, but by direction of his Government he had informed Mr. Basseans that his scheme would contravene the rights of the American-China Development Company, in which Belgian subjects had a large interest, and he could not, therefore, support him. A glance at the map and reference to the contracts of the American-China Development Company will, I think, disclose how seriously another railroad from Canton to Wuchow would interfere with the interests of the American-China Development Company.

Besides the railway from Canton to Wuchow via Fo-Shan and Sam-shui, I am unable to ascertain the scope of the concessions which Mr. Basseans is trying to secure, and cannot, therefore, learn whether or not other portions of them interfere with that of the American-China Development Company.

It is very important that the American-China Development Company should have somebody on the ground in China authorized

to

to speak for them and to look out for their interests, and it would especially add to their security and protection from interference if they would begin work upon their lines at once. It is generally understood here that Belgians and other Europeans have purchased the larger portions of the stock in this Company, but I am informed by those most interested that it is still to be considered an American Company and remain under American Management. If this latter is true, it will greatly advantage not only those directly interested, but United States trade in general, and the prestige and influence of our Government, also, in this country, if the United States will promptly and successfully protest against any attempts to interfere with or jeopardize the rights of this Company.

Having in my former correspondence with the Wai-Wu-Pu informed them that I was waiting for detailed instructions from the Department by mail, I have now notified them of their receipt, verifying the telegraphic information, and have served general notice on them that my Government would expect all rights of the citizens of the United States in the contracts mentioned to be respected and protected. I enclose copy of my note. Without further instructions I do not feel authorized to do more.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure; As above.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure No.~ In Despatch No. 332.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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F. O. No. 323.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, November 30th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

Referring to my note of October 21st, 1901, in relation to telegraphic information which I had received concerning the granting of Railway and mineral concessions by the Viceroy of the Two Kuangs to Mr. Basseans, Representatives of a Franco-Belgian Syndicate, which would seriously interfere with the rights and privileges acquired by the American-China Development Company, under its contracts heretofore made with the Chinese Government, and in which I said I was waiting further instructions by mail, I have the honor to inform Your Highness and your Excellencies that I have now received said instructions, and they fully confirm the telegraphic information reported.

Since, in the note of October 30th, Your Highness agrees that the railway concession which the Viceroy proposes granting to the Franco-Belgian Syndicate does contravene that of the American-China Development Company, a further discussion of that point does not seem necessary. But there are mining privileges acquired by the American-China Development Company which the proposed concession would seriously affect. However, it will only be necessary, without going further into details, for

me

me to say, generally, that my Government expects that all rights of whatever nature, acquired by the American-China Development Company, under their contracts, will be respected, and its interests protected and conserved.

I seize the opportunity to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiray of
the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

me to say, generally, that my Government expects that all rights of whatever nature, acquired by the American-China Development Company, under their contracts, will be respected, and its interests protected and conserved.

I seize the opportunity to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President,

and Their Excellencies, the Ministers

of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 833.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
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2ND ASST SECRETARY

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JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 16 1902
BUREAU.

November 30th, 1901.

Ack'd in Series Jan. 17 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Personnel of the Foreign Legations at Peking.

No. 833.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

For the information of the Department, I have the honor to enclose herewith a printed copy of the list of the "Personnel des Légations Étrangères a Pekin,"

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

As above.

# PERSONNEL DES LI

## A

( N. B. — * *indique les Agents mariés.* )

### Légation d'Allemagne.

Monsieur Mumm von Schwarzenstein,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Baron von der Goltz,
Premier Secrétaire, Conseiller de Légation.

Monsieur von Bohlen und Halbach.
Deuxième Secrétaire.

Monsieur Krebs,
Secrétaire Interprète.

Deuxième Interprète (vacat).

Docteur Betz,
Monsieur von Rorch } Élèves Interprètes.

Monsieur Dobrikow,
Chancelier, Conseiller aulique.

Monsieur le Docteur Velde,
Médecin-Major, Médecin de la Légation.

Comte Wedel,
Lieutenant attaché à la Légation.

Major Comte de Montgelas, *
Commandant des Gardes de la Légation.

### Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie.

Monsieur le Baron Czikann de Wahlborn,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Monsieur le Docteur A. de Rosthorn, *
Conseiller de Légation.

Monsieur Hugue Jilvestri,
Vice-Consul, attaché à la Légation.

Monsieur E. Ludwig,
Attaché (Interprète).

Monsieur le Chevalier E. de Zach,
Attaché (Interprète).

Monsieur Schusterschitz,
Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commandant la Garde de la Légation.

### Légation de Belgique.

Monsieur Joostens,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Monsieur le Jonkheer L. Merghelynck,
Premier Secrétaire de la Légation.

Monsieur le Chevalier A. de Mélotte,
Vice-Consul, Attaché à la Légation.

Monsieur A. Dauge,
Vice-Consul, Attaché à la Légation.

Monsieur L. de Waele,
Vice-Consul, Attaché à la Légation.

Monsieur A. Splingaerd,
Élève Interprète.

### Légation d'Espagne.

Monsieur B.-J. de Cologan, *
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire (en congé).

M. de Carcer, *
Premier Secrétaire de la Légation, Chargé d'Affaires.

### Légation des Etats-Unis.

Monsieur Edwin H. Conger, *
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Monsieur H.-G. Squiers, *
Premier Secrétaire de la Légation (absent).

Monsieur Wm. E. Bainbridge. *
Second Secrétaire de la Légation.

Monsieur E.T. Williams, *
Chinese Secretary.

Capt. J.H. Reeves,
Military attaché.

Lieutenant C.C. Marsh,
Naval attaché.

Major E.B. Robertson,
Commandant Legation Guard.

### Lég

Monsieur Paul Beau,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et

Monsieur Casenave,
Premier Secrétaire de la

Le Vicomte Joseph du
Deuxième Secrétaire de la

Monsieur Gaston Lié
Consul, Attaché Commerc

Monsieur Gaston Ka
Consul, attaché à la Légat

Monsieur Eudes Bon
Consul attaché à la Légati

Monsieur Pila,
Elève-Consul, attaché à l

Monsieur Morisse *
Premier Interprète de la

Monsieur Véroudart
Deuxième Interprète de la

Monsieur Saussine,
Interprète-Chancelier de

Monsieur Sicard,
Secrétaire particulier du

Monsieur de Sieyes
Elève-Interprète, attaché

Monsieur Ricaud,
Elève-Interprète, attaché

Le Lieutenant-Colon
Attaché Militaire de la Lé

Le Docteur Maurice
Médecin de la Légation.

Monsieur Carré, *
Architecte de la Légation.

Monsieur Collinet,
Chef de Bataillon, Comma

### Légation

Sir Ernest Satow K
Envoyé Extraordinaire et

Monsieur Walter To
Premier Secrétaire de la

Colonel G.F. Brown
Attaché Militaire.

Monsieur J.C.T. Vau
Deuxième Secrétaire.

Monsieur C.W. Camp
Consul Premier Secrétaire

Monsieur Claud F.W
Troisième Secrétaire.

Monsieur J.W. Jamies
Consul, Attaché Commerc

Docteur Wordsworth
Médecin de la Légation.

Monsieur S.F. Mayer
Deuxième Secrétaire Inter

Monsienr S. Barton,
Archiviste.

Monsieur H. Phillips
Elève Interprète attaché à

Monsieur W.M. Hew
Secrétaire particulier du M

Monsieur C.G.W. Ro
Elève Interprète attaché à

Messieurs L.R. Barr
L. Giles,
A.G. Majo
H. Handley
C.D. Smit
W.R. Bro
H.D. Bret
W.D.B. Fl
A.E. East
G.A. Com
O.R. Coal
C.F. Gars

# LÉGATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES
## A PEKIN

### Légation de France.

…L Beau,
…naire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.
…enave,
…e de la Légation.
…oseph du Halgouet,
…ire de la Légation.
…ton Liébert,
…ommercial de la Légation.
…ton Kahn,
…la Légation.
…des Bonin,
…la Légation.
…á,
…aché à la Légation.
…risse
…e de la Légation.
…roudart,
…ète de la Légation.
…ussine,
…elier de la Légation.
…ard,
…lier du Ministre.
… Sieyes de Veynes,
… attaché à la Légation.
…aud,
… attaché à la Légation.
…t-Colonel De Grandprey, (absent).
…de la Légation.
…Maurice Cognacq, (absent)
…gation.
…rré,
…Légation.
…llinet,
…, Commandant la Garde de la Légation.

### …gation de la Grande-Bretagne.

…Satow K.C.M.G.,
…naire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.
…alter Townley,
…re de la Légation.
… Browne D.S.O.,
…
…T. Vaughan,
…ire.
…W. Campbell C.M.G.
…Secrétaire Interprète.
…aud F.W. Russell,
…aire.
…V. Jamieson,
…Commercial de la Légation.
…dsworth Poole C.M.G.,
…gation.
…F. Mayers,
…aire Interprète.
… Barton,
…
… Phillips,
…ttaché à la Légation.
…M. Hewlett,
…lier du Ministre, Élève Interprète attaché à la Légation.
…G.W. Rose,
…attaché à la Légation.
…R. Barr,
…. Giles,
…G. Major,
…Handley-Derry,
…D. Smith,
…V.R. Brown,
…I.D. Brett,
…V.D.B. Fletcher,
…E. Eastes.
…A. Combe,
…R. Coales,
…F. Garstin,
} Elèves Interprètes.

### Légation d'Italie.

Marquis Salvago Raggi,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire (en congé).
Baron Romano Avezzana,
Premier Secrétaire de Légation, Chargé d'Affaires.
Baron G. Vitale,
Secrétaire Interprète.
Major A. Paroldo,
Commandant de la Garde de la Légation.

### Légation du Japon.

Monsieur Yasuya Uchida,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire.
Monsieur Eki Hioki,
Premier Secrétaire.
Monsieur Takeshy Nakashima,
Deuxième Secrétaire.
Monsieur Naotosi Marumo,
Deuxième Secrétaire.
Monsieur Nagakuni Tei,
Troisième Secrétaire.
Monsieur Chozo Koiké,
Troisième Secrétaire.
Monsieur Taske Takasu,
Interprète.
Monsieur Chiyokichi Niikuni,
Chancelier.
Monsieur Tanai Noguchi,
Chancelier.
Monsieur Yositaro Mori,
Capitaine de Frégate Attaché naval.
Monsieur Nobuzumi Aoki,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Attaché Militaire.
Monsieur le Docteur Futoshi Makita,
Médecin de l'Armée du rang de Lieutenant, Attaché à la Légation.

### Légation des Pays-Bas.

Monsieur F.M. Knobel,
Ministre Résident (absent).
Monsieur le Jonkheer J. Loudon,
Chargé d'Affaire.
Monsieur W.J. Oudendyk,
Vice-Consul attaché à la Légation.
Monsieur W.J. van Duysberg,
Secrétaire-Interprète f. f.

### Légation de Russie.

Monsieur Paul Lessar,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentaire.
Monsieur Basile Kroupensky,
Premier Secrétaire.
Prince Michel Swiatopolk-Mirski,
Deuxième Secrétaire.
Monsieur Popoff,
Premier Drogmann.
Monsieur Kolessoff,
Deuxième Drogmann.
Monsieur Wulff,
Monsieur Nikitine,
Monsieur Walter,
} Jeunes de Langue
Monsieur Korsakoff,
Médecin.
Monsieur Brodianski,
Vice-Consul, attaché à la Légation.
Colonel E. Doubelt,
Commandant la Garde de la Légation.

No. 834.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 25 1902
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 16 1902

INDEX BUREAU
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JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

Ans'd
Cary T. Whitridge
Jan. 28, 1902.

November 30th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Affairs of American-China Development Company. Withdrawal of branch line from Ping Hsiang to Lukow. Protest filed.

(Instructions No. 392, October 14th, 1901.)

No. 834.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your instruction No. 392, of the 14th ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from Messrs. Cary & Whitridge, with its enclosures, requesting that I be instructed to assist Mr. William N. Pethick, the Agent in Peking of the American-China Development Company, in presenting to and urging upon the Chinese Government the claim and protest of the Company respecting the withdrawal of the branch railway line from Ping Hsiang to Lukow, which is included in their general contract for building the main line of railway from Hankow to Canton, and directing me to give the Department a resume of the facts, with an expression of my views and reccommendations thereon.

On April 14th, 1898, the Chinese Government, through its Minister at Washington, executed a preliminary contract with the American-China Development Company, which was supplemented by a final contract on July 13th, 1900, by which the said Company

pany acquired the right to construct, maintain and operate a main line of railway from Hankow, on the Yangtze River, to Canton, on the sea, together with certain branch lines in connection therewith. Before actual work of construction was begun the "Boxer" trouble broke out, which made it impossible or unsafe to commence work. Whether or not other causes prevented operations I do not know, but this in itself was sufficient cause for delay. One of the conditions of the contracts required the Company to commence the actual construction within twelve months under the penalty of forfeiture. Work not being commenced within that time, Mr. Shêng, Director General of Railways, on the 9th of August last, notified the Company that for this reason he had withdrawn the branch line "Ping Hsiang to Lukow," from the operation of the agreement, and he proceeded forthwith to give this line to a German Company which has since expended considerable sums thereon. He did this notwithstanding another clause in the agreement which provides that war or other troubles which prevent work going on should operate as an extension of time for beginning work. This branch line which reaches some very extensive coal fields, was considered, at the time of securing the contracts, as a most valuable feeder for the main railway line, and hence one of its

valuable

valuable appurtenances. Its loss, therefore, would very seriously affect the whole contract.

The Company has never filed a copy of its supplemental contract of July 13th, 1900 at this Legation, but Mr. Pethick has heretofore shown it to me. I do not now quote from it literally or by sections, because Mr. Pethick is now on his death bed, and I cannot, therefore, at this time procure it. I am informed that Mr. Fearon, the Agent of the American-China Development Company at Shanghai, has personally protested with Mr. Shêng against his action, and offered to at once hand over to him sufficient funds with which to reimburse the German Company for any outlay they have made, but he (Shêng) refuses to do anything about it. I am told at the Foreign Office here that they have no information concerning Mr. Shêng's action.

An examination of the contracts which Messrs. Cary & Whitridge say are filed in the Department of State, will disclose whatever rights the American-China Development Company have, and hence to what extent this action of Mr. Sheng's violates them.

It is very important that the American-China Development Company should scrupulously perform their part of the contract. This done, it is necessary to make the Chinese Government clear-

ly

ly understand that they must as scrupulously perform theirs. I reccommend, therefore, if the Department finds upon examination of the contracts such action warranted, that I be instructed by telegraph to demand restoration of the Ping Hsiang line, and to insist specifically upon the recognition and protection of every right of every American citizen under these contracts.

The Department instructs me only to report the facts in the case, with my views and reccommendations , but since Mr. Pethick is lying unconscious, I have thought that it would not be going beyond my general instructions to protect American interests to file a simple protest against the proceedings of Mr. Shêng, and I trust my action will meet with your approval. I enclose copy of my protest.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Board of Foreign Affairs, Nov.28,1901.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 834.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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F. O. No. 322.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. November 28th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I am in receipt of information from the American-China Development Company, that their contracts made with the Chinese Government on April 14th, 1898, and July 13th, 1900, for the construction of the Hankow & Canton Railway and branch lines, are being violated by the action of His Excellency, Sheng Hsüan-huai, Director-General of Railways, in withdrawing from said contracts the branch line of Railway from Ping Hsiang to Lukow and giving it to some other company to construct, notwithstanding the said American-China Development Company claim that they are and have been, ready at all times to begin work thereon whenever, in view of the serious disturbances of last year, it was safe to do so.

I therefore request that Your Highness and Your Excellencies will have the matter forthwith carefully investigated, and such necessary instructions given to the said Director General of Railways as will restore and preserve inviolate all the righs and privileges which the American-China Development Company have acquired under their contracts.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President, and
Their Excellencies the Ministers of the
Board of Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) K. H. Cooper,

Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

ister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ching, President, and

Their Excellencies the Ministers of the

Board of Foreign Affairs.

Filed with U.S. Legation to China

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 5 1901
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1901.

Rec'd the Dec 5

1630

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In July 1900, when the anti-foreign uprising in China had cut the Government off from communication with our Minister in Peking, and it was deemed of great importance that the general condition of affairs in that country should be promptly reported on and the bearing of events on American interests exactly determined, the President was pleased to appoint me Commissioner of the United States to China.

I reached Shanghai on the 29th of August and proceeded at once to Peking, where I discussed with our Minister, Mr. Conger, the situation and the steps he proposed taking to hasten the restoration of order and for the protection of American persons and property, and I was pleased to be able to report to you that I fully concurred with him in all the measures he had been and was advocating.

After a brief stay at Peking, I returned to Shanghai, and then visited the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi at Nanking, and later the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wu-Chang, for the purpose of thanking them, in the name of the United States, for the perfect manner in which they and the other Viceroys had maintained peace, and the friendly spirit they and their provincial administrations were showing foreigners during these troublesome times. I wished also to ascertain their views on the question of the restoration of order and the return of His Majesty the Emperor to Peking. The courteous

November 30, 1900.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In July 1900, when the anti-foreign uprising in China was cut the Government off from communication with our Minister in Peking, and it was feared or even reported that the general condition of affairs in that country would be promptly reported on and the safety of Americans interests safeguarded, the President was pleased to appoint me Commissioner of the United States to China.

I reached Shanghai on the 15th of August and proceeded at once to Peking, where I discovered existing conditions. The situation and the steps to be proposed looking to restoring the restoration of order and for the protection of American persons and property, and I was pleased to be able to report to you that I duly communicated with the Chinese Government as to what was necessary to be had and was successful.

After a brief stay at Peking, I returned to Shanghai and then visited the Viceroy Liu K'un-i at Nanking, and later the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Tai-Chuan, for the purpose of consulting them, in the name of the United States, for the speedy manner in which they and the Viceroy Liu had restored peace, and the friendly spirit and cordial official relations were shortly thereafter established between the Chinese Government and the Legation Guard. I wished also to ascertain their views as to the restoration of order and the Minister at Peking.

and friendly receptions given me by the two Viceroys and the personal relations which I was thus so fortunate as to establish and which were kept up during the remainder of my mission in China, did not a little, I think, in the interest of peace and the common benefit of the two countries.

After returning to Shanghai and conferring with the various American commercial and missionary bodies there, I left again for Peking, where you had directed me to proceed to act as counselor and adviser of the American Minister in the negotiations then begun. I discharged this duty, and, I am pleased to say, always in perfect harmony with our Minister, until the 23rd of February of this year, when Mr. Conger, having obtained from you leave of absence with permission to visit the United States, I was appointed by the President, under telegraphic instructions from you, Plenipotentiary to continue the negotiations on the part of the United States. In this capacity I acted until September 7th, when the Final Protocol, embodying the results of the negotiations between the various Powers and China, was signed. I then left for the United States, and arrived at Washington on October 23rd.

The different phases of the negotiations between the Powers and China, which extended over a period of about fourteen months, are shown in detail in the correspondence of Mr. Conger and myself with the Department and also in the printed minutes of the various meetings of the Conference at Peking. With these before you, I shall not go over these questions again. I shall confine myself to summarizing the work of the United States in the Confer-

summarizing the work of the United States in the Confer-
ence at Berlin. With these letters now, I shall not go
over these questions again. I must confine myself to
the narrative of the Conference and the diplomatic ex-
changes which took place between the Governments of the
United States and Great Britain, France and Italy.

The different phases of the negotiations between the
Powers and China, which extended over a period of more
than three months, are shown in detail in the correspondence
of Mr. Conger and myself with the Department and also in
the printed minutes of the various meetings of the Confer-
ence at Berlin. With these letters now, I shall not go
over these questions again. I must confine myself to
summarizing the work of the United States in the Confer-
ence.

After returning to Shanghai and conferring with the
various American commercial and missionary bodies there,
I left again for Berlin, where you had directed me to act
as one of the commissioners and adviser of the American Min-
ister in the negotiations then pending. I discharged this
duty, and, I am pleased to say, always in perfect harmony
with our Minister, until the 22nd of February of this year,
when Mr. Conger, having received from you leave of absence
with permission to visit the United States, I was appointed
by the President, under instructions from you,
Provisionally to continue the negotiations on the part of
the United States. In this capacity I acted until Septem-
ber 7th, when the Final Protocol, embodying the results of
the negotiations between the various Powers and China, was
signed. I then left for the United States, and arrived
at Washington on October 22nd.

ence.

The circular note which you telegraphed on July 3rd 1900, to our embassies in Europe and to our missions in Vienna, Brussels, Madrid, Tokio, The Hague, and Lisbon, defined the policy already then adopted by the United States in the settlement of affairs in China and from which they never departed. Bearing these instructions always in mind, the task of the agents of our Government in Peking was a comparatively easy one. Throughout the negotiations our object was to use the influence of our Government in the interest of justice and moderation and in a spirit of equal friendship to the Powers negotiating jointly with us and the Chinese nation.

The twelve demands made by the Powers on China, the accomplishment of which was deemed necessary for the restoration of normal relations with that country and which were embodied in the Joint Note of December 22, 1900, may be classified under four principal heads: 1° adequate punishment for the authors of and those guilty of actual participation in the anti-foreign massacres and riots; 2° the adoption of measures necessary to prevent their recurrence; 3° the indemnification for losses sustained by States and foreigners through these riots; and 4° the improvement of our relations, both official and commercial, with the Chinese Government and with China generally.

As regards the punishment of the responsible authors and actual perpetrators of the anti-foreign outrages, the Government of the United States, while insisting that all such should be held to the utmost accountability, declined to determine in every case the nature of the punishment to be inflicted, and maintained that the Chinese Government

area.

The circular note which you telegraphed on July 3rd 1900, to our embassies in Europe and to our missions in Vienna, Brussels, Madrid, Tokio, The Hague, and Lisbon, defined the policy already then adopted by the United States in the settlement of affairs in China and from which it never departed. Bearing these instructions always in mind, the task of the agents of our Government in Peking was comparatively easy one. Throughout the negotiations our object was to use the influence of our Government in the truest of justice and moderation and in a spirit of equal friendship to the Powers negotiating jointly with us and the Chinese nation.

The twelve demands made by the Powers on Dec. 24, accompanied of which when deemed necessary for the restoration of normal relations with that country are which so embodied in the Joint Note of December 22, 1900, may be classified under four principal heads: 1. Adequate punishment for the authors of and those guilty of serious participation in the anti-foreign measures and riots; 2. The adoption of measures necessary to prevent their recurrence; 3. The humiliation for insults sustained by Envoys and Governments through those riots; and 4. The improvement of our relations, both official and commercial, with the Chinese Government and with China generally.

As regards the punishment of the responsible authors and actual perpetrators of the anti-foreign outrages, the Government of the United States, while insisting that all such should be held to the utmost responsibility, declines to determine in every case the nature of the punishment to be inflicted, and maintains that the Chinese Government

itself should in all cases carry them out.

As soon as the chief culprits had been punished, considering the terrible losses in life and property sustained by China, not only through the Boxers and their adherents, but by the destruction of Tientsin, Peking, and the military occupation of a large portion of the Province of Chihli, the United States threw the weight of its influence on the side of moderation and the prevention of further bloodshed. To this it was mainly due that the long lists of proscription, which had been prepared by the Representatives of the Powers, of Chinese in the provinces charged with participation in the massacres or riots, were repeatedly revised before presentation to the Chinese Government. The demands for capital punishment were finally reduced from ten to four, and many names, erroneously or on insufficient evidence placed on the lists, were removed, or lighter forms of punishment asked for numbers of those left on them.

While seeking with the other Powers the best means to prevent the recurrence of such troubles and to guard the future American residents in Peking from such dangers as they had passed through, the United States did not lend its support to any plan which contemplated either the prolonged occupation by foreign troops of any portions or points in China or the erection of an international fort in the city of Peking from which to carry on friendly relations with the Chinese Government. Our policy has always been in favor of a strong, independent and responsible Chinese Government which can and will be held accountable for the maintenance of order and the protection of our citizens and their rights under the treaties. Throughout the negotiations we strictly adhered to this just principle, with results which

itself should in all cases carry clear cut.

As soon as the awful outrages had been punished, concerning the terrible losses in life and property sustained in China, not only through the Boxers and their sympathizers, but by the destruction of Tientsin, Peking, and the military occupation of a large portion of the Provinces of Chihli, the United States threw the weight of its influence on the side of moderation and the prevention of further bloodshed. To this it was mainly due that the long lists of proscription, which had been prepared by the Reformatives at the Powers, of Chinese in the provinces charged with participation in the massacre or riots, were reduced, and relieved the Tsung Yamen of communication to the Chinese Government. The demands for capital punishment were finally reduced from ten to four, and many cases, unnecessarily or on insufficient evidence placed on the lists, were remanded or lighter forms of punishment asked for numbers of those left on them.

While assisting with the other Powers the task meant to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities and to punish in future American residents in Peking from such dangers as they had passed through, the United States never lost its support to any plan which contemplated either the occupation by foreign troops of any portions or points in China or the creation of an international Fort in the city of Peking from which to bring to friendly relations with the Chinese Government. Our policy has always been in favor of a strong, independent and responsible Chinese Government which can and will be able to hold accountable for the maintenance of order and the protection of our citizens and their rights under the treaties. Whatever the negotiations as finally adjusted in the just principle, with respect which

have proved beneficial to all.

As regards the third point of the negotiations, the equitable indemnification of the various States for the losses and expenses incurred by them in China and in sending expeditionary forces to relieve the legations and foreign residents at Peking and restore order, and also the securing of indemnities to societies, companies and individuals for their private losses through the anti-foreign riots, the Government of the United States advocated that the sum total of these indemnities should not exceed a reasonable amount well within the power of China to pay. After careful inquiry, you reached the conclusion that with her present resources and liabilities, China could not pay as indemnities to the Powers more than two hundred millions of dollars, and that the exaction of any larger amount would not only entail permanent financial embarrassment on the country, but might possibly result in either international financial control or even loss of territory. The Representative of the United States was instructed accordingly, and he was further told that in the opinion of our Government the amount should be asked of China by the Powers jointly, without detail or explanation, and afterwards divided among them, according to their losses and disbursements. You also stated that every facility of payment should be accorded China, and that the debt should be paid by bonds issued at par and bearing three per cent interest and running for thirty or forty years.

Though it became necessary, after protracted discussion in the Conference, to accept the proposition of the other Powers to demand of China the sum total of their losses and disbursements, reaching the enormous sum of

[illegible] proved impractical in all.

As regards the third point of the negotiations, the equitable readjustment of the various Powers for the loans and expenses incurred by them in China and in assisting unofficially Chinese to retrieve the internal and external situation at Peking and Tientsin after, and also the acquiring of indemnities to societies, companies and individuals for their private losses through the anti-foreign riots, the Government of the United States entertained the same total of these indemnities should not exceed a reasonable amount well within the power of China to pay. After carefully inquiry, you reached the conclusion that with her present resources and liabilities, China would not pay an indemnity to the Powers beyond the hundred millions of dollars, and that the question of any larger amount would not only entail permanent financial embarrassment on the country, but might possibly result in either international financial control or even loss of territory. The Representative of the United States was instructed accordingly, and he was further told that in the opinion of our Government the amount should be paid in the form of China's 4% Customs bonds, without details or explanation, and effective diplomatic means taken, according to their loans and disbursements by the other Powers to demand of China the pay total of their

[illegible] payment by bonds issued at par and bearing three per cent interest and running for sixty or forty years.

Within it passed inadvertently, after interpretation in the Conference, to accept the proposition of the other Powers to demand of China the pay total of their losses and disbursements, meaning the expenses and of

$333,000,000, our insistance in pressing for a much lower sum and the weight of the arguments adduced in favor of such a policy resulted in closing the indemnities at the above lump sum, when they bid fair to go on swelling indefinitely. This and the acceptance of your suggestion that the indemnities be paid in bonds issued at par and bearing a low rate of interest (4% was finally agreed upon) and running for forty years, resulted in saving a vast sum to China, hastened the evacuation of the country by the expeditionary forces and the restoration of order and of normal relations with the Chinese Government.

In connection with the question of the indemnity, I should particularly mention that, it having proved necessary to the Powers in their search for revenues applicable to the service of the indemnity debt that the existing nominal 5% ad valorem customs tariff on foreign imports should be made an effective 5% ad valorem, the United States, ever mindful of the furtherance of lawful commerce in China in the interests of the world, and believing that no opportunity should be lost to secure to foreign trade all the facilities its vast importance entitles it to, and that any additional tax on trade should be met by commercial compensations on the part of China of equal value, declined to consent to the above increase of the customs tariff on imports unless 1° all the treaty Powers and China agreed to cooperate in the long desired improvement of the water approaches to Shanghai and Tientsin, and 2° that specific duties should be substituted to the present ad valorem ones in the tariff on foreign imports. Both of these conditions were ultimately agreed upon.

No divergence of views existed fortunately between the Representatives of the Powers on the question of improving

$200,000,000, one instance in pressing for a much lower
and and the weight of the argument adduced in favor of
such a policy resulted in closing the indemnities at the
close long ago, when they had to on awaiting in-
definitely. Such was the acceptance of your suggestion
that the indemnities be paid in goods imported at par and
bearing a low rate of interest (4% was finally agreed upon)
and running for forty years, resulted in saving a vast sum
to China, hastened the evacuation of the country by the oc-
cupationary forces and the restoration of order and nor-
mal relations with the Chinese Government.

In connection with the question of the indemnity, I
should particularly mention that, if having proved neces-
sary to the Powers in their desire for reasons applicable
to the service of the indemnity debt that the existing cus-
toms tariff on foreign imports should
be made an effective 5% ad valorem, the United States, acting
singly at the instance of lawful commerce in China in
the interests of the world, and believing that no opportu-
nity should be lost to accord to foreign trade all the fa-
cilities its vast importance entitles it to, was that any
additional tax on trade should be met by commercial compen-
sations on the part of China of equal value, designed to
counter to the undue increase of the customs tariff on im-
ports unless it met the treaty Powers and China agreed to
cooperate in the long desired improvement of the water ap-
proaches to Shanghai and Tientsin, and if that specific
duties should be substituted to the present ad valorem ones
in the tariff on foreign imports. Both of these conditions
were ultimately agreed upon.

No divergence of views existed fortunately between the
Representatives of the Powers on the question of improving

the channels of direct communication between them and the Chinese Government. The long vexed question of the ceremonial to be observed in the public audiences granted by the Emperor of China to foreign Representatives was finally settled by the Plenipotentiaries on lines perfectly satisfactory to all parties to the negotiations. The Tsung-li Yamen, or Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which the experience of forty years had shown Chinese and foreigners alike was unweildly and incapable of discharging the duties devolving upon it, was altered in the way suggested by the Conference, changed into a responsible Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and organized on lines similar to those adopted in every other country of the world.

Such, in brief, has been the ~~role~~ part played by the United States in the Conference of Peking. While we maintained complete independence, we were able to act harmoniously in the concert of Powers, the existence of which was so essential to a prompt and peaceful settlement of the situation, we retained the friendship of all the negotiating Powers, exerted a salutary influence in the cause of moderation, humanity and justice, secured adequate reparation for wrongs done our citizens, guarantees for their future protection, and labored successfully in the interests of the whole world in the cause of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

[illegible] of Allied communication between them and the Chinese Government. The Navy views question of the extension to be observed in the public relations regarding the Department of China to Foreign Nationalities may finally be settled by the Plenipotentiaries on their participation in all matters to the negotiations. The Secretary of State, Mr. Burton of Foreign Affairs, while the experience of long years and wide dealings and negotiations allow us materially and intensible of discovering the basis derivable upon it, was altered in the way suggested by the Conference, changed into a recommendation Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and organized on lines similar to those adopted in every other country of the world.

Next, in order, has been the role played by the United States in the Conference of Peking. While we maintained an open independence, we were glad to act harmoniously in the concert of Powers, the existence of which was so essential to a prompt and peaceful settlement of the situation, we retained the friendship of all the negotiating Powers, exerted a salutary influence in the cause of moderation, humanity and justice, secured adequate compensation for wrongs done our citizens, guaranteed for their future protection, and insured successfully in the interests of the whole world in the cause of equal and impartial trade with all portions of the Chinese Empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]

Envoy Extraordinary of the United States

to China.

No. 835.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JAN 16 1902

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN 16 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

File.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D
JAN 15 1902
DEP'T OF STATE

December 1st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of November, 1901.

(Despatch No. 802, November 1st, 1901).

No. 835

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 802, of November 1st, last,- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos. 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396 and 397; unnumbered dated September 25, 27, 27, 28, October 3, 4, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 15, 15, and Circular instructions dated September 16, received during the month of November 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 282.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 3 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
3
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU From Peking,

Confirm.
ads

December 3, 1901.

Received 10.20 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Heir apparent deposed. Successor not yet selected.

CONGER

Deciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office

December 3, 10.35 AM, 189 , M.

FOR RELS. 1902.

No. 282.

Secretary of State.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

*From* PEKING,

Received December 3, 1901.

8:15.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Prince Ching has returned with authority to sign Manchurian Convention substantially as follows:

Article 1. Russia will return Manchuria to Chinese jurisdiction and administration.

Article 2. Agreement with Russo-Chinese bank of 1896 to be permanently maintained; and protection of railway and Russian subjects is undertaken.

If no repetitions of disorder and conduct of other nations does not hamper, Russia will evacuate as follows: during 1901; Southern part of Shenking up to Liao River; during 1902, remainder of Shenking; during 1903, Kirin and Heilung-Chiang.

Article 3. Military Governor in concert with Russian authorities will fix number of Chinese troops and points to be occupied, beyond which China will not increase nor advance troops. Except in localities assigned railway company China shall use only cavalry and infantry, but not artillery.

*Deciphered by*

INDEX BUREAU DEC 15 1902 FILED

189 M

No. 282.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

*From*



Article 4. Other nations cannot send troops to protect railways. Anglo-Russian railway sphere convention, and agreement as to companies borrowing funds, to be maintained. No further railway or bridge construction in southern portions allowed, nor railway terminus changed, except by Russian consent. All Russian expenses in restoring and maintaining Shankaikwan Yingkou and Hsinting railways to be repaid and railway restored to the owners in 1901.

English and Japanese Ministers warning China not to sign. Shall I take any action?

C O N G E R.

*eciphered by* Mr. Buck, Chief Clerk's Office,

December 4, 1901. 489 , 10:30 M.

1. Manchuria together with Newchuang, and the Newchuang-Shanhaikwan railway will be restored completely to China within 1901.

2. Russian troops in Shingking Province will be withdrawn within 1901 or thereabout.

3. Russian troops in Holung Kiang and Kirin Provinces will be withdrawn within 1902.

4. When hereafter China organize military police force in Manchuria, Governor-General of three provinces will fix some number and notify Russians thereof, but they shall not be permitted to use guns.

# CHARTER OAK BOND

No. 836.

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 21 1902 BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 15 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State. JAN 21 1902

DEP'T OF STATE JAN 21 1902 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Act & file
aaa

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Hay
Jan. 22

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of the 3rd instant. The Manchurian situation. Position of Great Britain and Japan.

Despatch No. 810, November 9th, 1901)

INDEX BUREAU DEC 15 1902 FILED

No. 836.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf my telegram of the 3rd instant, in regard to the Manchurian question. The text sent therein is not the exact text of the Convention, and this may be further changed before signature, but I am reliably informed that it is the substance of what Prince Ch'ing has been directed to sign.

I had been told by prominent Chinese Officials that Prince Ch'ing had been instructed on his return to Peking to consult with the Foreign Ministers before signing; that China was helpless and could not refuse to sign without the aid of other Powers, etc. (See my No. 810, of November 9th.). After Prince Ching's return I learned that he did not intend to consult the Representatives of the Powers. I therefore sent Mr. Williams, the Chinese Secretary, to say to him in my name, that our trade interests, acquired under existing treaties, were so extensive and important in Manchuria that we ought to know what the terms

of

of the proposed Convention were, so that we might, without question, know just how our rights were to be affected thereby, and thus be enabled to determine just what course was necessary to take in the mutual interest of China and the United States, and to ask him to either let him see, or else acquaint him with the terms proposed, or if he preferred I would come and talk to him personally about it, and I instructed him to say that at any rate we should expect that all treaty rights would be respected in whatever agreement was executed. Upon Mr. Williams making this communication to Prince Ch'ing, he replied that no exact terms had as yet been agreed upon, and that without the consent of the Russian Minister he could not properly disclose the proposed terms, but said that he might find it convenient to come and confer with me at a later date, and that the Convention would violate no treaty rights.

The British and Japanese Ministers have both conferred with Prince Ch'ing verbally, but with the same result. They each protested generally against the proposed terms of the Convention as giving Russia exclusive privileges of occupation, railroad building, etc., and solemnly warned him that China must not be surprised if other Powers immediately demanded like privileges in other Provinces. But what is China to do? Manchuria is now completely occupied by Russia, and unless China signs

she

she will not evacuate. In fact it is quite credible that she would prefer not to have the Convention signed so that she may make her present occupation permanent. If China does not sign, the only way to secure evacuation is for the other Powers to compel Russia to withdraw; the necessary combinations of Powers to accomplish which, under the present world conditions, may not be easily attained. Therefore, under all the circumstances, I have not thought best, without definite instructions, to join the British and Japanese Ministers in their warning protest, but shall, of course, be ready to take prompt action in whatever direction you may instruct after receiving my telegram of yesterday.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, December 3rd, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Prince Ch'ing has returned with authority to sign Manchurian Convention substantially as follows: Article first, Russia will return Manchuria to Chinese jurisdiction and administration (period) Article second, agreement with Russo-Chinese Bank of 1896 to be permanently maintained and protection of railway and Russian subjects is undertaken Period. If no repetition of disorder and the conduct of other nations does not hamper Russia will evacuate as follows: During 1901 southern part of Shenking up to Liao river During 1902 remainder of Shenking, During 1903 Kirin and Heilung Chiang Period. Article third, military Governor in concert with Russian authorities will fix number of Chinese troops and points to be occupied beyond which China will not increase nor advance troops Period. Except in localities assigned Railway Company China shall use only cavalry and infantry but not artillery, Period. Article fourth, other nations cannot send troops to protect railways Anglo-Russian railway sphere Convention and agreement as to Companies borrowing funds to be maintained. No further railway or bridge construction in southern portions allowed nor railway terminus changed except by Russian consent. All Russian expenses in restoring and maintaining Shan Hai-kwan, Ying Kou and Hsin-ting railways to be repaid and railway restored to the owners in 1901 Period. English and Japanese Ministers warning China not to sign. Shall I take any action?

(Signed) Conger.

No. 837.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 16 1902
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN
16
1902
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.
aaa

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 4th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknowledged in
Serial, Jan. 17 C.

Subject : Chang Tê-i has been appointed as Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

No. 837.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of translation of an Imperial Decree appointing Chang Tê-i as Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

Chang Tê-i is a Chinese Bannerman and a native of Peking. The Chinese Bannermen are the descendants of those Chinese who assisted the Manchu conquerors of their country in the XVII Century. They are divided into eight Corps, just as the Manchus are, each Corps being called a Banner and distinguished by its own colors. The same is true of the Mongols who assisted in the conquest. Mr. Chang belongs to the Bordered Yellow Banner.

In 1862 Chang Tê-i was admitted to the T'ung Wên Kuan, the school of languages in Peking, of which Dr. W. A. P. Martin was for many years the President. In 1866 he was sent with Sir Robert Hart on a tour of Europe, visiting England, France, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium etc. Two years later

he

he was sent in the company of students conducted by Mr. Burlingame on a tour through the United States and Europe. In 1870 he accompanied Chung How on his mission to France after the Tientsin massacre. In 1876 he served as Interpreter to Kuo Sung-t'ao, Chinese Minister to England and France. In 1879 he was sent in the same capacity with Chung How, Minister to Russia, who incurred such odium on his return to China because of the settlement he made with Russia of the Turkestan boundary dispute. In 1880 Mr. Chang was transferred to the service of Marquis Tseng, Minister to Great Britain. In 1887 he was sent to Berlin as Interpreter to Hung Chün, the Minister to Germany. In 1890 he was appointed instructor in English to His Majesty, the Emperor. In 1896 he went again to England as Interpreter to Sir Lo Feng-lo. In 1900 he returned to China arriving in Peking only twenty days before the Boxer outbreak, and for some time was in great danger on account of his well-known pro-foreign sympathies.

Since his return he has been connected with the Foreign Office. In rank he is a T'aotai, awaiting assignment, has the decoration of the Peacock's Plume, and is an official of the Brevet Second Rank.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 20th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, November 21st, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 837

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

Having arrived at the time for changing the Minister to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, we have received with reverence an Imperial Edict transmitted by telegraph, as follows:

"Let Chang Tê-i, now enrolled for appointment to a T'aotaiship, be advanced to a brevet Directorship of a Court, with a button of the Second Rank, and be sent abroad as Minister. Respect this."

As in duty bound we have respectfully copied this Edict and forwarded the same to Your Excellency for your information.

Kuanghsü, XXVII Year, Tenth Moon, 10th Day.

(November 20th, 1901).

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 837.

Mr. Conger to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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Peking, November 21st, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of the 20th instant, informing me that His Excellency, Chang-tê-i, had by Imperial Edict been advanced to the rank of a brevet Directorship of a Court with a button of the Second Grade, and appointed Minister to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

I thank Your Excellencies for this information and beg to offer my hearty congratulations to His Excellency, Chang-tê-i.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To Their Excellencies, The Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 838.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 18 1902
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

EX. BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 4th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN
17
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

The evidence and argument in this case, as forwarded by Con. Gen'l Goodnow Nov. 15, 1901, bear out Mr. Conger's view as to the nature of the action

File - ada

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The case of McNeill vs. Dunning and Company, U. S. Consular Court, Shanghai. Correspondence on.

No. 838.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of correspondence relating to the case of McNeill vs. Dunning and Company, recently adjudicated in the Court of the United States Consulate General at Shanghai.

As the record in this case has been transmitted to the Department by the Consul General, I deem it unnecessary to send it again.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Prentice to Mr. Conger, November 22nd, 1901.

2. Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger, November 23rd, 1901.

3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Prentice, December 2nd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 838.

Mr. Prentice to Mr. Conger.

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Council Room, Shanghai, November 22nd, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to enclose four extracts from the North China Daily News which conjointly contain a substantially correct account of the Council's unsuccessful attempt to collect from the American firm of Dunning & Company the license fee due from them as keepers of a shop or store for the sale of liquor within the limits of this Settlement.

In explanation of enclosure (I), I would draw Your Excellency's attention to Bylaw XXXIV attached to the Shanghai Land Regulations, which calls, inter alia, for Consular countersignature to all licenses issued to Foreigners. This countersignature has for many years been dispensed with by general consent except in the case of more important licenses where the Council regards it as necessary in the interests of the public, e.g., Taverns and Hotels, since to enforce it in reference to dog or jinricsha permits would clearly involve considerable inconvenience and delay to the Consuls and to the public which the needs of the case do not warrant.

Enclosure (IV) is the Council's published minute on the case which contains all that this letter desires to represent; it therefore remains for me to ask that the views therein expressed may receive Your Excellency's attention and support, and that you may be good enough to indicate how best a satisfactory arrangement of the matter may be reached.

CHAPTER V

WITH THE ENEMY

I venture to refer, in conclusion, to the letter Your Excellency addressed to my predecessor in office on the 11th January last, wherein the Council was informed that you had advised Council General Goodnow to try and have the matter of procedure for bail at the Mixed Court settled, and to state that up to the present, so far as the Council is informed no further step has been taken towards that end.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

( Signed) John Prentice,

Chairman.

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Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 838.

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Conger.

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Colsulate-General of the United States of America,

Shanghai, China, November 23rd, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E.E., and M.P., U.S.A.,

Peking.

Sir:

I hand you herewith the record (evidence and decision) in McNeill vs Dunning, a minute published by the Municipal Council, and a letter written the Mercury by me.

I have received from the Council a copy of a letter sent you Nov. 22. You will see, if you read the record sent by me, that the very first paragraph of the Council's letter is a gross misstatement of the action, which was not to recover license fees, but was to punish Dunning for selling liquor without a license,- in other words to make it so expensive for Dunning to fight that he would pay the license fees demanded without any adjudication of his rights in the premises. You will note that the Council does not send you all of my judgment.

Altogether I would call your attention to the fact that this "minute" and this incorrect letter to you is a piece of gross impertinence against this Court. I would therefore ask that you do not reply to the communication of the Council.

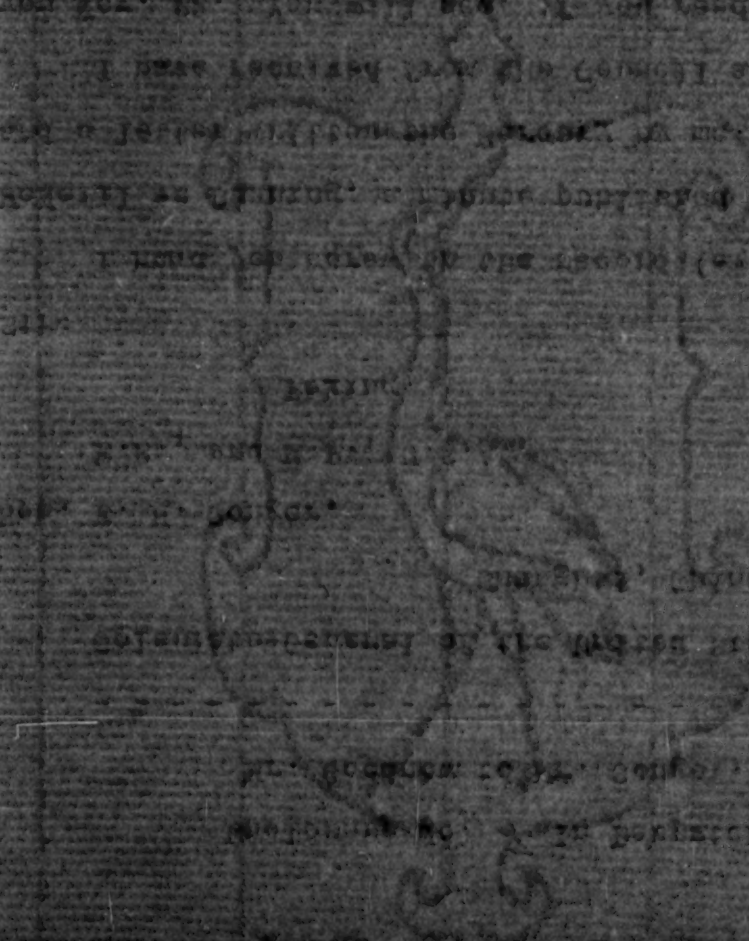
I have forwarded copies of the case to the Department of State.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Consul General.

# CRANES



Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 838.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Prentice.

---

United States Legation, Peking, Dec. 2nd, 1901.

John Prentice, Esquire,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd ultimo, in regard to the case of McNeill vs the American firm of Dunning & Company.

You state that this was an ettempt of the Municipal Council to collect from the firm of Dunning & Company "the license fee due from them as keepers of a shop or store for the sale of liquors within the limits of the Settlement." But it appears clear to me from the record that the case before the Court was not one to collect from Dunning & Company the license fee required by Bylaw 34 from a shop or store in which liquors are sold; but rather one to impose upon Dunning & Company a penalty or fine for selling liquors without a license. This being the case before it, the Court holds that the evidence that Dunning & Company had so sold liquor is not sufficiently clear and positive to justify the imposition of such penalty or fine.

With the Court's judgment as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the proof offered in the case before it, it would be manifestly improper for me to interfere.

I may add that it seems to me the Municipal Council should be able to find some direct method of collecting these license

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I may add that it seems to me the Municipal Council should be able to find some direct method of collecting these license

fees.

I am,

Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

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No. 839

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 24 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
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December 4th, 1901.

Received 2 Encl. No. 3
Copy to Kate M. Gordon
Jan. 30, 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Report on the Status of Women in China. Prepared for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

No. 839.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith two copies of a very interesting and valuable "Report on the Status of Women in China" prepared at my request by Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, in response to inquiries addressed to me by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for submission to its National Convention to be held in Washington, February 12th to 18th inclusive.

One copy is intended for the Department of State as a part of this despatch. I respectfully request that the other be forwarded to Kate M. Gordon, Corresponding Secretary, 2008 American Tract Society Building, New York City, should the Department regard it proper to do so.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Enclosures :

1.Kate M. Gordon to Mr. Conger, October 14th, 1901.

2. List of Questions as to Status of Women.

3. Two copies of Mr. Williams' Report on Status of Women in China.

4. Mr. Conger to Kate M. Gordon, December 4th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 839

Kate M. Gordon to Mr. Conger.

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National American Woman Suffrage Association.

New York City, October 14th, 1901.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. Pekin, China.

My dear Sir :-

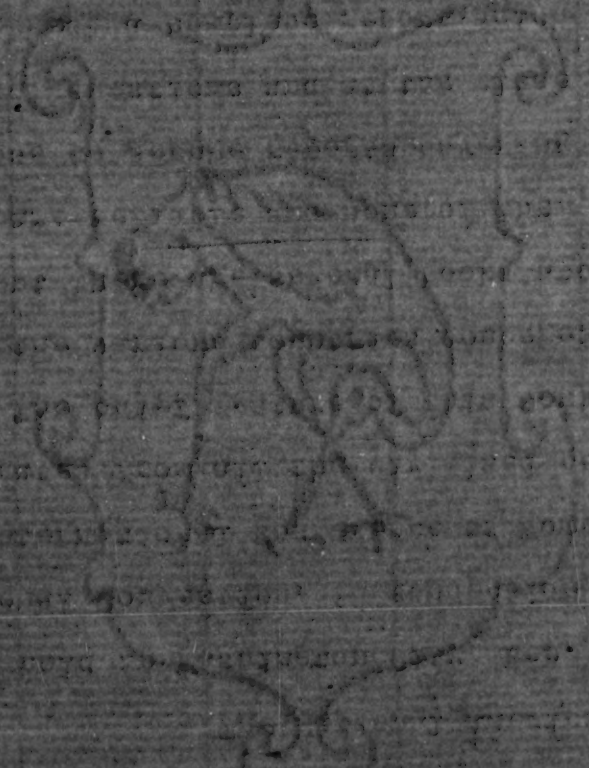
The National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold in Washington City, Feb. 12th to 18th inclusive, their National Convention, in connection with which will be held an International Conference of Women to which we are expecting delegates from all the civilized countries of the world.

The chief feature of this Convention will be the reports from the various countries concerning the status of women. At present there are several books upon this subject but none of them are reliable and none of them are complete. It is our purpose to secure reports covering the answers to the enclosed list of questions and at the close of the Conference to compile from these a complete report which may be regarded as an accurate and reliable source of reference for all Nations, and we desire to make it include every quarter of the globe. Many facts which are easily learned by the traveler are unknown to us here.

I write to ask if you will prepare the report from China and add any facts which may throw light upon the status of the women of that country? If you are not able to do this yourself, can you not turn the matter over to some of your assistants who will do it for you? You will understand that these reports in

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no wise commit their writers to the cause of woman suffrage. All workers in reforms realize the importance of having these questions answered accurately, and all realize that the advance in civilization is relative to the status of women. For this reason, it should be a matter of interest to all to co-operate in securing these reports. We wish these reports in our hands by January 15th, if possible. If you will superintend the report from China, I assure you that you will be conferring a very great favor upon the National American Woman Suffrage Association and at the same time upon the cause of women and civilization everywhere.

Hoping we may receive your cordial acquiescence, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Kate M. Gordon.

Dictated.

(Enclosure)

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Hoping we may receive your cordial acquiescence, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Kate M. Gordon.

Dictated.

(Enclosure)

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 839.

Questions to be answered in reports at International Woman Suffrage Conference

to be held in

Washington, U. S. A., Feb. 12th-18th, 190[illegible].

In answering the following questions, it is desired that date of laws granting new privileges should be given whenever possible.

1. What are the property rights of married women in your country?
2. What are the property rights of unmarried women and widows in your country?
3. What occupations are open to women?
4. How do the wages of women compare with the wages of men?
5. What professions are women permitted to enter and to practice?
6. What educational advantages are open to women?
7. Have you any co-educational Colleges or Universities?
8. Do these Universities give degrees upon the same terms as women as men?
9. Are there any Universities which are close to women?
10. Are punishments for public offences equal between men and women?

11. Do married women have the right to collect and control their wages?

12. Does the married woman have the right to make a Will?

13. Does the married woman have the right to testify in court?

14. Does the married woman have equal custody over her children with her husband?

15. Is there a law concerning the age of consent in your country, and if so, what is the age of consent?

16. Is there an established Church in your country, and if so, what is it and what privileges do women enjoy in it

17. Are they permitted to hold any office, to sing in choirs and to speak or take part in its deliberations?

18. Do women attend public meetings?

19. Do women attend public political meetings?

20. Are they restricted by law from attending anypublic meetings?

21. What social restrictions are put upon women either by law or by public opinion?

22. May the women of your country have free choice in selection of husband, or is he found for her by her family?

23. Is divorce permissible?

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21. What social restrictions are put upon woman either by law or by public opinion?

22. May the woman of your country have free choice in selection of husband, or is he found for her by her family?

23. Is divorce permissible?

24. If so, upon what terms? Are terms equal for men and women?

25. What suffrage privileges do women enjoy and what are the qualifications demanded? (That is, explain carefully how much property a woman must hold, if any; whether the vote is by proxy; whether she must be single or may be married, and the charater of elections in which she may cast a vote.)

26. What suffrage privileges do men enjoy and what are the qualifications demanded? (That is, what suffrage privileges do men enjoy which are denied to women?)

27. How are the laws of your country made- that is, by edict of ruling, parliament or how?

28. Name any interesting facts or incidents which may help to give a clear understanding of the legal, social, industrial, educational, religious and political status of women in your country.

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27. How are the laws of your country made- that is, by edict or ruling, parliament or how?

28. Name any interesting facts or incidents which may help to give a clear understanding of the legal, social, industrial, educational, religious and political status of women in your country.

Answers to Queries.

Addressed to Mr. Conger by the National

American Woman Suffrage Association.

1. The wife in China is in the power of her husband or of her husband's father, if the latter be alive. She holds no property, herself, while her husband is still living. Even the dowry, which she may have brought with her, passes into her husband's hands, and, should the marriage be dissolved, remains with him, unless otherwise stipulated in the marriage contract. While this is the theory, however, as a matter of fact a divorsed wife or a widow returning to her father's home, always takes her silks and jewelry away with her, and it is in such articles that her dowry usually consists. But, if the husband be the eldest member of his stock, his control of the estate will pass on his death to his wife (not to a concubine, however, even if the wife also be dead.) In this case the wife manages the estate so long as she lives, and after her death it is divided among the sons. Re-marriage of widows is severely frowned upon, and absolutely forbidden to those of official families. Should a widow of common rank re-marry, however, she may not deprive her first husband's family of his property. Yet I know of one instance in which a woman, being childless, retained possession of her first husband's house and land after her second marriage. Where the first husband has no near relatives, the widow often takes all the property and her children to the second husband, who acquires the power of control.

2. Unmarried women are supposed to be in the power of the father or eldest brother until married, when they pass into that of their husbands. They have, however, ordinarily no property rights. Yet it seems that cases occasionally arrise of orphan girls without near male relatives inheriting property, in which case they and their property pass under the control of a guardian until married. The guardian is by preference a male relative of the same surname. If there be none of the same surname, then a male relative of some other surname is chosen. The guardian enjoys the full usufruct of such property.

(For Property rights of widows see answer to No. 1.)

3. Women of the peasant class assist their fathers or husbands in the cultivation of the soil. They are often seen digging or hoeing in the fields, setting out the rice shoots, reaping, threshing, picking tea and cotton, etc. At home they are kept busy with the spinning and weaving of cotton and silk, with tailoring and shoe-making for the family. The shoes are of cloth, and women usually make those of the children as well as their own. Even well-to-do women are often seen engaged in this work. Only this last winter I saw a Duchess making a pair of shoes for the Empress Dowager. The silk-weaving is usually left to the men, but the rearing of the silk worms is a feminine employment. Women do not often go away from home to work, except as house servants or slaves. Slaves are numerous in China, and by far the larger part of them are female. Some women take in work at their homes for the shops; such as embroidery, making the braid buttons for caps, etc. In the Treaty Ports,

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however, the old seclusion is being broken down. There an increasing number of women and girls are induced by the comparatively high wages to work in the new cotton mills, silk-filatures and other factories, and others are employed at their homes in making paper boxes for matches and filling them.

4. It is difficult to compare the wages of women with those of men; they are not generally engaged in the same occupations. Speaking generally, the wages of women are lower than those of men. Yet the women in the factories of Shanghai earn from $3.00 a month for an ordinary operative, to $8.00 a month for an overseer, as against $3.00 to $5.00 a month for such mechanics as blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, and loom silk-weavers, etc., or as against $1.50 to $2.00 a month for farm laborers.

5. None.

6. There is no public school system in China. The education of children depends upon the ability of parents to pay for it. Now and then one meets with a free school, provided by the charity of a rich man, or maintaind by a village or clan, but they are few, of primary grade and not largely attended. Very few girls ever go to school at all, but occasionally a little girl of ten or twelve years of age may be seen attending school with her brothers or enjoying the privileges of the school kept by her father. Wealthy families sometimes employ tutors for their daughters as well as for their sons. As a rule, however, girls are not educated, save in needle-work, painting or the weary round of household duties. Perhaps one woman in a thousand can read a few characters.

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The recent Imperial Edicts, which command the establishment of District Primary Schools, Prefectural Academies, Provincial Colleges, and the Imperial University, make no provision for the education of women. These Edicts are based on the theory that it is necessary for the State to provide an intelligent civil and military service, and women are not considered as eligible to posts in either. During the brief period when reform was in the ascendant in 1898, an intelligent and philanthropic mandarin at Shanghai established a boarding school for girls in the suburbs of that city, but the reaction brought him into disfavor and the school had to be closed. The missionaries, of course, establish schools for girls wherever they go, so that Christian women are growing up under entirely new influences.

7. As will be seen from the above, co-education in China is a thing unthought of and impossible at present.

8. No degrees are ever given to women.

9. All universities are closed to women. There are no universities in China, however, as we understand the term, save those which have recently been opened by the Government under foreign supervision, or those established by mission societies. Under the old system the Government provided a system of examinations by which a certain limited number of the best students might be selected for the civil or military services, and the successful candidates, after securing the higher degrees, were and are pensioned by the State and from them a very few are drafted into certain academies which provide limited facilities

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for study to those so inclined or give literary employment in the service of the Government.

10 As far as experience and observation go, the punishments for public offenses, save for the one sin of infidelity, are equal as between men and women. The wife cannot complain of her husband's unfaithfulness, but such sin on her part is punishable by death, if the husband surprises her and her paramour in flagrante delicto. But the execution is left to the husband who must kill both or neither. If he does not kill his wife he may sell her as a concubine. It must be said, however, that few women are seen in a criminal court, and although the law holds them equally guilty with their male accomplices, the tendency is to deal leniently with them and hold their companions of the other sex as chiefly to blame.

11 While theoretically the wife's wages belong to the husband, and while it is true that some worthless men frighten their wives into parting with a good share of their earnings, yet no court would compel a wife to turn her wages over to her husband, for Chinese law proceeds upon the presumption that the man is or ought to be the bread-winner.

12 Wills, as we understand them, are unknown in China. The division of property takes place in accordance with age-old and well-known custom. Even a will, should there be such a thing, could not modify this custom. It does sometimes happen, indeed, that a dying man will give instructions in writing or orally as to the distribution of his personal property, but the execution of such wishes is left to the next of kin; the courts

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do not take cognizance.

13. Court procedure is not carefully defined as with us. If the Magistrate desires the evidence of any person, male or female, he summons such person. Married women are often required to give testimony, but cannot be compelled to testify against their husbands or against parents or parents-in-law. There appears to be no obstacle to their giving testimony in Court should they desire to do so.

14. No. But, if the husband die before the wife, the patria potestas passes to her.

15. No such law. But this does not mean that the seduction of a young woman cannot be punished. Fifteen to sixteen years of age may be taken as that under which a marriage cannot be allowed by custom/ but the law does not contemplate a young woman as ever sui juris. If a man has got a girl with child, he must marry her; if he already has a wife, he must take her as a concubine. If he be prevented by death from doing this, the child is considered his legitimate offspring.

16. There is a State religion, which in its broadest definition may be said to include the cult of Ancestral Worship, in which women are permitted to take part, both in the services at the home and in those at the grave. Most women are believers in Buddhism and frequently visit the temples to worship. Some, who are more zealous, abstain either entirely or on certain days from eating flesh, and others use the rosary and recite the prayers. Not a few take vows and become nuns. As they do not hold office, they take no part in the public, official

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services, required by the State religion.

17. As nuns, Buddhists or Taoists, they of course hold office in their orders, and conduct the services in the temples attached to their convents. No lay person can hold office.

18. They often attend the public meetings held in celebration of the religious festivals. They are also seen at theatrical representations, which, except in some of the large cities are always held in the day time and in the open air. But it is not regarded as entirely proper for women to attend mixed assemblies, and on this account those of official families are rarely seen at them.

19. Such meetings are all but unknown. Progressive young Chinese have recently held such meetings at Shanghai and other Treaty Ports, where they enjoy the protection of foreigners, but the Government frowns upon them, and it goes without saying that respectable women do not attend them.

26. Not by law; but where the mingling of the sexes in such meetings as religious assemblies has given rise to scandal, local magistrates have issued proclamations forbidding the practice. Such proclamations, however, soon are forgotten and lose their force.

21. This question has largely been answered already. Public opinion is responsible for most of the restrictions put upon women. If they belong to the laboring classes, they enjoy a great deal of freedom, for they must assist in the work of the farm of of the shop, and so are permitted freely to mingle with men. Women of the higher classes, however, are kept

secluded in their homes, rarely go out, and when they do so, go in a closed sedan chair. They do not meet their husband's friends when they call, nor do they eat with men of their own families (husbands, fathers, or brothers).From birth to death a woman is subject to some man in theory, but practically, as we have seen, this is not always so. The mother-in-law is often a perfect tyrant to her sons' wives, who are little better than her slaves, and the old grand-mother rules the whole household, male and female. Wives often assist their husbands in the conduct of their business and are not infrequently shrewder managers than their lords. Concubines enjoy much more freedom than the true wife. The latter is expected to remain at home and look after the household; the favorite concubine travels with the husband and is often trusted with his accounts. If a man is charged with providing descendants for an uncle as well as his father, he must have two wives, each of whom is of equal rank and has a separate establishment. Otherwise a man can have but one legal wife. Monogamy is the rule in China, but the wealthy and official classes often have several concubines.

22. Parents select wives for their sons and husbands for their daughters.

23. Divorce is permitted.

24. The terms upon which a divorce may be granted are not equal for men and women. The man may obtain it on the following grounds:

a) If the wife is guilty of adultery, the divorce must take place.

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24. The terms upon which a divorce may be granted are not equal for men and women. The man may obtain it on the following grounds:

a) If the wife is guilty of adultery, the divorce must take place.

b) If any impediment to marriage existed, though unknown. Legal impediments are: (1) non-attainment of puberty, (11), disease or other defect, such as insanity, deafness, dumbness, etc. If not noted in the marriage contract, (111) all grades of agnatic relationship, (1V- cognate relationship of the generation above or below, - those of same generation may marry, if not also agnates- (V) having the same surname, unless traced to a different origin, (V1) the wive having the relationship of sister to the wife of an ascendant or descendant, her being a step-daughter, a female relative of the fourth degree or nearer, or the widow of a relative of fourth degree or nearer, or the sister of a widowed daughter-in-law, (V11) the woman being a criminal or a run-away slave- the latter can be given in marriage by her master only- and (V111) if the man be an official, the residence of the wife being in his jurisdiction, the woman being a singing girl or an actress, (1X), if the man be a slave while the woman is free.

Where such impediments exist, the marriage must be dissolved, though, if there were no knowledge of their existence at the time of marriage, no punishment is inflicted.

c) If there be a mutual desire for divorce on account of incompatability of temper or for some such reason.

d) If the wife leaves home against the will of her husband.

e) If the wife beat her husband.

f) The existence of false statements in the marriage contract.

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d) If the wife leaves home against the will of her husband.

e) If the wife beat her husband.

f) The existence of false statements in the marriage contract.

g) If the wife have one of the following seven faults; barrenness, sensuality, disrespect to parents-in-law, loquacity, thievishness, jealousy, or incurable disease. But the husband must retain the wife in spite of such faults, if she shall have already kept the full term of mourning for her husband's parents or, if the family, having been poor, shall have become wealthy since the marriage, or if the wife shall have no relatives to whom she may return.

The woman may bring an action for divorce upon the following grounds only:

1) If the husband shall have beaten her cruelly, 11) if there be false statements in the marriage contract, 111) if the husband be or shall have become a leper, 1V) if she thinks her husband willing to grant a divorce.

When granted, the husband gives a written bill of divorce. After this the status of the two parties is as though never married. The wife returns to her father's home, if he be willing to receive her. The children remain with the husband, unless he be the cause of the divorce. The woman becomes sui juris, if her family will not receive her back.

25. Neither men nor women enjoy the right of suffrage in China. The nearest approach to anything of the sort is in the selection of the village elders, in which case the tithings select their headmen, and these head men select the heads of the hundreds. But the selection must be confirmed by the Magistrate.

26. Vide above. The selection mentioned is made by males, heads of families, only.

27. Laws in China are made by Imperial Decree.

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27. Laws in China are made by Imperial Decree.

28. Much has already been said in answering the question submitted. The social and political organization in China is so unlike anything in the West that it is impossible to reply briefly to any of the questions without rendering oneself liable to misapprehension. The family is the social unit, and this means much more to the Chinese than to us. The family often remains together in the same house for three or four generations and the estate undivided; great-grandfather, grandfather, father and son, with grand-uncles, uncles, brothers, cousins, nephews, and the corresponding female relations, all being found under one roof and living off the common patrimony. The solidarity of the family is complete. Such families have in many districts grown into clans. The representative of the oldest stock is the patriarchal ruler. His will is law. He has power of life and death over his descendants. The home has grown into a village. The dead are provided with a temple where their spirit tablets are kept, and where on stated occasions they are worshipped. Around it is the family burying ground. While the patriarch is lord, all matters of common interest are talked over by the whole clan. Though the men are theoretically masters, the women exercise quite as much influence in the decisions. The local officials do not dare to interfere with the action of the clan, even though it be the killing of one of their number. It is only when clan feuds lead to attacks upon those outside the clan that the mandarin may interfere in the interests of the public peace. Custom rules with iron hand in China. A woman's position in the family is

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determined by this ancient custom, rather than by law, which in all its notices of women presupposes the existence of custom. Her position at best is a degraded one. Among the poor the birth of a girl is regarded as a misfortune, and in at least three of the provinces where the pressure of population makes the struggle for life a hard one, infanticide is quite common in the case of such girl children. Any measures looking to an improvement of the condition of women must have in view the existence of this tyrannical rule of ~~xi~~ age-old custom, and the strong family organization to compel observance. Reform must begin here or it can never succeed. The Edict of the early Manchu Emperor, K'ianghsi, commanding the abolition of the custom of foot-binding has never had any force or obedience. Many other examples of disregard of the Imperial will may easily be found.

In preparing some of the answers given above, I have obtained much valuable information from an article by Mr. P. G. von Mollendorff on "The Family Law of the Chinese," published in the Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. XXVII, No. 2. This is a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 839.

Mr. Conger to Kate M. Gordon.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, December 4th, 1901.

Kate M. Gordon,

Corresponding Secretary,

National American Woman Suffrage Association,

2008 American Tract Society Building,

New York City.

Dear Madam :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th October last, requesting a report on the status of women in China for submission to the approaching National Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

In reply I beg to state that a comprehensive report on the subject has been prepared at my request by Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, whose long residence in China and extensive knowledge of things Chinese qualify him to speak with authority on such subjects.

A copy of his report has been transmitted to the Department of State, with the request that it be forwarded to you should the Department deem it proper to do so.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Madam,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

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Dear Madam,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 840.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 16 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN
16
1902
ASST. SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack + file.
aad

December 4th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd in Series, Jan. 17 C.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegram of the 3rd instant.

Deposition of the Heir Apparent. Probable successor.

No. 840.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming on the overleaf my telegram of yesterday concerning the deposition of P'u-chün, the Heir Apparent, I enclose copy of an Imperial Edict announcing the same.

It has been understood for some time that this would have to be done, since it would hardly be expected that the Foreign Powers would permit the ascension to the Throne of the son of Prince Tuan whom the Representatives had caused to be so severely punished, especially since, under Chinese law, it is the duty of every son to avenge all attacks upon his father and to pursue his enemies to the end.

As yet no selection of a successor has been made public. The name of Prince Chun, brother of the present Emperor, has been often mentioned in this connection, by both Chinese and foreigners, but he is of the same generation as the Emperor, and Chinese tradition would be violated by his selection. However, an Imperial Edict was published in the Peking Gazette on

December

December 2nd, copy of which I enclose, directing the name of the Fifth Son of Tsai-Ying to be changed to P'u-hsien. Tsai-Ying is a Brevet Imperial Duke of the Fourth Degree, and the oldest brother of Prince Tuan.

This action is believed to be a preparation for the selection of P'u-hsien as Heir Apparent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Translation of Imperial Edict published in Peking Gazette, December 3rd, 1901.

2. Translation of Imperial Edict published in Peking Gazette, December 2nd, 1901.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, December 3rd, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Heir Apparent deposed. Successor not yet selected.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 840

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TRANSLATION

From the Peking Gazette of Dec. 3rd, 1901.

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On the 20th of the Tenth Moon (Nov. 30th.) the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:-

We have received reverently the commands of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, etc., etc., as follows:-

"Formerly We issued and Edict, appointing P'u-chun, the son of the degraded Prince Tuan, to be Heir to the Throne to provide for the succession to the late Emperor, T'ung-chih. This was published throughout the Empire. Alas the Boxers last year raised an insurrection, disturbing Our relations with the Foreign Powers, bringing terror to the Temples (of Our Ancestors) and to the Altars of the Spirits of the Land, as well as driving the Court into exile. An inquiry into the origin of these troubles shows that Prince Tuan was chiefly responsible. In this he dishonored his fathers and ancestors and has been severely punished therefor. How then can his son hold so important a post as that of Heir to the Throne? P'u-chun, himself, realizes that his position is a perilous one and, being frightened, has

requested

requested that he be removed from the succession.

We must therefore rescind our former Edict.

Let P'U-chun be removed from the position of Heir to the Throne and caused to leave his palace. As an act of grace, however, We bestow upon him the title of Brevet Duke of Privileged Rank. He must not be employed in the public service.

As to the matter of providing a successor to T'Ung-chih, it is a matter of grave importance, and We must hereafter select a worthy person, when We shall issue another Edict, that We may manifest Our watchfulness in providing for the succession. Let this be published abroad for general information.# Respect this."

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 840.

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TRANSLATION

From the Peking Gazette of Dec. 2nd, 1901.

---

On the 19th of the Tenth Moon (Nov. 28th) the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Tsai-ying, the Brevet Imperial Duke of the Fourth Degree and Noble of Imperial Lineage, Ninth in the line of Descent, give to his fifth son the name, P'u-hsien."

"Respect this."

No. 841.

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 16 1902 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE JAN 16 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Usual disposition Ack. Add

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 5th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JAN 15 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

Bureau of Rolls & Library JAN 16 1902 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting, under separate cover, additional printed copies of the French text of Final Protocol, with annexes, and copies of Chinese text of Protocol.

Copies of Protocol in Library. Add'l C

No. 841.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 5th, 1901 .

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, six additional copies of the French text of the Final Protocol, with annexes, and the same number of printed copies of the Chinese text of the Final Protocol. Owing to an unavoidable delay in the printing of the Chinese text, the two have not been bound together.

Attention is called to the "Errata" on the overleaf of the last page of the Chinese text, correcting errors in the printing of the French text and annexes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 842.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 17 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 5th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Read Jan. 17

Subject : Requesting a new official seal for the Legation.

No. 842.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 5th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that the official seal of this Legation has become so blunted through long use that its impressions are almost illegible, as shown by the seal hereto attached.

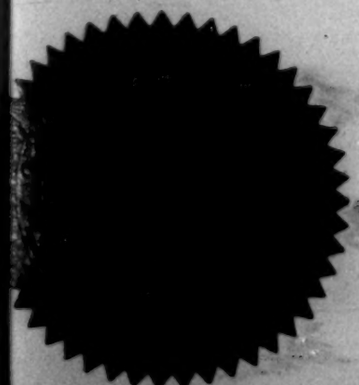
I therefore respectfully suggest that a new one be furnished.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger



No. 843.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 22 1902
BUREAU

Ack'd & file

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

Dept. of State.
JAN 22 1902

Secretary of State, 1901.

Ack'd
Jan. 24

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Clipping from North China Daily News of November 27th, 1901.

No. 843.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 8th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China Daily News of November 27th, 1901, being a part of a letter to that journal from one of its correspondents in South China.

The correspondent's observations are given for what they are worth; but they are not without some significance. The present Manchu dynasty is none too popular among the Chinese people proper, who regard the disturbances of 1900 as mainly due to the ignorant folly of a few reactionary Manchu officials. When the burden of the heavy indemnity begins to be felt in those distinctively Chinese provinces where order was maintained, this view of the situation is not unlikely to become clearer to the commercial and agricultural classes who will principally have the debt to pay. The force of this dissatisfaction will be emphasized by the very considerable degree of autonomy in the provincial governments.

Just what the ultimate result will be cannot of course

be

be stated now; but undoubtedly these are influences to be reckoned with in any intelligent forecast as to the immediate future of China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Conger

Enclosure:

Newspaper clipping as above.

Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 848.

Clipping from Letter of South China Correspondent published in North China Daily News, November 27th, 1901.

.....

## The Attitude of the People.

It is impossible not to appreciate the friendly feeling with which, at present, in this part of Kuangtung, natives regard foreigners. This altered feeling shows itself in many ways. The disgraceful epithets which were habitually hurled at the heads of foreigners are no longer heard. The native officials treat foreigners, whether they are missionary or otherwise, with a marked respect. The Customs officials who control the likin let travellers go free wherever possible. In these and other ways it is clear that times have changed. Whether this respect is, so to speak, skin-deep only, or otherwise, it may be impossible to affirm. What is true is that, whilst a year ago the natives were mad with rage at Europeans, and cruelly persecuted the native Church in order to mulct the Christians of the little property they possess, and pulled down chapels in order to carry off the bricks, to-day, as far as we can judge, the most friendly relationship prevails.

The Imperial proclamation issued in the spring has perhaps been more loyally promulgated than any has ever before been. The terror of victorious armies prompted this determined effort. It was arranged that this edict should be posted up for two years, and that it should be promulgated in all the provincial and district cities, and also in every town and village, so that every man, woman and child might at least see it, and know that there is something of importance there. It is not merely posted up at the usual places where edicts live a few hours before they are pulled down and trampled under foot; but this edict has been framed and made waterproof, and then it has been hung up out of the reach of the people's hands, and in places where wind and rain cannot touch it. I have seen it in the archways of the city walls, and I have seen it hanging at the door of an ancestral hall, but in each and every case it had been hung high enough to place it above the reach of all who would injure it. There has no doubt been a loyal attempt to fulfil the conditions of the treaty and get the proclamation well known throughout the many provinces of China. It may be that the warnings of the Imperial proclamation have had a powerful effect in getting the people in a good state of mind. On the other hand, it may be the ordinary swing of the pendulum, the rage of the people having spent itself. Or it may be that the large indemnities, which have to be paid into the pockets of those who suffered, have had something to do with this change. Those who ask for a difficult tune must be prepared to pay the piper.

Down here in the South, the people are angry that they should be called upon to pay anything towards the big bill that has to be paid before the Chinese question is finally settled. A well-to-do Chinese gentleman said to me yesterday: "We had nothing to do with this outbreak. We cherished no animosity either against Christianity or the foreigner. Nor did the Emperor. This foolhardy bravado was attempted by a handful of fools in the north of China, whom the officials did not attempt to suppress; therefore these fellows should be made to pay the bill, and not we." Poor fellow! he forgot that China is one, at least as far as paying goes. There is therefore a great deal of grumbling and antagonism among the people against this heavy tax. The objection, too, is that by the time the Emperor has paid this bill, he will have little money to pay for the reform improvements, and at present the people are very great on reform. If China cannot reform she will, like an old country cart, sink deeper and deeper into the old ruts, until foreigners come and lift her bodily out, and then they will stay. So too, they argue, and perhaps they are not far wrong.

Con. No. 844.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JAN 16 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 12th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Filed in series
Jan. 17 C.

Subject : Transmitting an additional claim for indemnity for losses sustained during the "Boxer" disturbances of 1900.

No. 844.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith an additional claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during the "Boxer" riots of June-August, 1900, as follows:

150. South Chihli Mission (H. W. Houlding) $5,673.00 Gold.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Indemnity claim of South Chihli Mission as above.

# INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The Chinese Imperial Government,
To South Chih-li Mission, Dr.

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in 1900:-

U.S. Gold

Losses at Linching,-

| | |
|---|---|
| Kitchen furniture, | $75.00 |
| Stores, | 50.00 |
| Dining-room furniture, | 100.00 |
| " " linen, | 75.00 |
| Sitting-room furniture, | 100.00 |
| Bed-room " | 185.00 |
| Carpets, | 85.00 |
| Rugs, | 100.00 |
| Silver, | 100.00 |
| Watch and other jewelry, | 120.00 |
| Clothing, | 285.00 |
| Bedding, towels, etc, | 250.00 |
| Six cedar chests, | 72.00 |
| Miscellaneous, | 75.00 |
| Office furniture, | 35.00 |
| Library (550 books with book-cases) | 825.00 |
| Six literary cabinets and contents, | 480.00 |
| Maps, | 60.00 |
| Pictures, oil paintings, photos, etc, | 225.00 |
| Diplomas, frames, etc, | 15.00 |
| Paper, envelopes, inks, cardboard, crayons, pencils, | 51.00 |
| Typewriter and mimeograph supplies, copy-books letter press, etc, | 25.00 |
| Stock of tracts, books in Chinese , | 50.00 |
| Five thousand tiao deposited in Ting Chi Bank, (Chinese), Jan.18,'00, failed thro uprising, | 1750.00 |
| Total losses at Linching, | $5,188.00 |

Losses at Pei Tai Ho: Total destruction in June 1900.

| | |
|---|---|
| One dwelling house built, material provided, to the point of roofing in, | 400.00 |
| Camping furniture for rented house & supplies | 85.00 |
| Losses at Pei Tai Ho, | 485.00 |
| Total losses at Linching and Pei Tai Ho, Gold | $5,673.00 |

Losses at Tai Ming Fu:- as yet unknown.

| | |
|---|---|
| The buildings if totally destroyed would amount to, | $900.00 |
| The stock of Chinese tracts, &c. and furniture, approximately, | 45.00 |

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. M. Harding

General Director.

# United States Consulate,

**TIENTSIN, CHINA.**

South Chihli Mission

Horace W. Houdeing General Director being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

Horace W. Houdeing
General Director South Chihli Mission

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December 1907.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No. 150.
South Chih-li Mission
$ 5.673.00
U.S. Gold.

FOR RELS. 1902

No. 845.

DIPLOMATIC,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKING, CHINA.

JAN 16 1902

BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN
16
1902
2ND ASST. SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack, cordially approving.
Inform Navy Dept of action taken and our approval.
asg
Hdso
Jan. 23
C.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
15
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 12th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Consuls instructed to assist Rear Admiral Remey, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station, in obtaining certain information.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 29 1901
FILED

No. 845.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of corres - pondence with Rear Admiral George C. Remey, Commanding United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, and with the United States Consuls, relative to a suggestion of Admiral Remey that the heads of the various American Mission Stations in China be asked to furnish him certain information as to the navigable ports nearest to the mission stations and the routes that should be taken by a relieving force to reach the members of the missions.

Deeming the suggestion a wise and timely one, I have instructed our Consuls to assist the Admiral in securing the information he desires.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Enclosures :

1. Rear Admiral Remey to Mr. Conger, November 20th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Rear Admiral Remey, December 7th, 1901.

3. Mr. Conger to U. S. Consuls in China, December 7th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 845.

---

302-M

Yokohama, Japan, November 20, 1901.

Sir:

On the recent occasion of a tour of the U. S. Vice Consul at Canton through the districts around Swatow, China, Ensign E. Woods, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. MONTEREY, who accompanied the Vice Consul, obtained such information and procured a number of maps of the country, all of this being inteFest to the Navy Department, and possibly of valuable use. A great deal of ENsign Woods' report was made up from data furnished by missionaries in the country, some of whom had made the surveys from which these excellent maps were constructed.

2. This experience has led to the suggestion that missionaries in other parts of China may be in possession of much information that would be of use to the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy Force on this Station and alsc to the Navy Department. It was also the experience of the Commander-in-Chief, during th the Japan-Chinese War, that, in going to different ports to bring off missionaries and families, who were threatened by local disturbances, the Commanding Officers of vessels were

frequently

# CRANES

frequently embrassed for lack of information as to the navigable ports nearest to the mission stations, and particularly as to the routes that should be taken by a relieving force to reach the members of the missions or meet them en route. It is, therefore, requested, if you concur in the expediency of the plan and see no objections to it, that the heads of outlying mission stations of our nationality be asked to send to this office such data as they have personal knowledge of, under the following general heads:

a A map, on as large a scale as possible, showing the location of the mission. A map is considered necessary on account of the lack of good standard maps, and particularly on account of the confused spelling of the Chinese names.

b Indicate on the map the nearest sea or river port to which a vessel should be sent in case it became necessary to relieve the mission; and trace the route one would probably take to reach this port, stating whether the route, or any part of it, would be practicable for field artillery.

c In the case of a river port, or any port that is not actually on the sea coast, and well known, it will be absolutely necessary to indicate the minimum depth of water at various seasons of the year between the sea and the port indicated.

frequently embarrassed for lack of information as to the navigable ports nearest to the mission stations, and particularly as to the routes that should be taken by a relieving force to reach the members of the missions or meet them en route. It is, therefore, requested, if you concur in the expediency of the plan and see no objections to it, that the heads of outlying mission stations of our nationality be asked to send to this office such data as they have personal knowledge of, under the following general heads:

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c In the case of a river port, or any port that is not actually on the sea coast, and well known, it will be absolutely necessary to indicate the minimum depth of water at various seasons of the year between the sea and the port indicated.

2

d Local maps showing rivers and creeks that are navigable by ships and boats (giving depth of water when possible), the positions of walled towns and fortifications, and the nature of defenses on each, etc., will always be of great interest; and in time of trouble would be the utmost importance to a relieving force. There should be no hesitancy in answering questions because of a lack of knowledge of the proper military and technical terms, or because perfectly reliable and complete information cannot be given. Apparently insignificant items may some times be of great value. The sources of all information should, however, be always carefully and conscientiously stated, so that the commander of a relieving force may know wha reliance to place on them.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Geo. C. Remey,

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,

Commander-in-Chief.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States of America to China,

Peking, China.

d Local maps showing rivers and creeks that are navigable by ships and boats (giving depth of water when possible), the positions of walled towns and fortifications, and the nature of defenses on each, etc., will always be of great interest; and in time of trouble would be the utmost importance to a relieving force. There should be no hesitancy in answering questions because of a lack of knowledge of the proper military and technical terms, or because perfectly reliable and complete information cannot be given. Apparently insignificant items may some times be of great value. The sources of all information should, however, be always carefully and conscientiously stated, so that the commander of a relieving force may know what reliance to place on them.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Geo. C. Remey,

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,

Commander-in-Chief.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States of America to China,

Peking, China.

**Memorandum of Information from American Mission Stations, desired by the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station. Address: Yokohama, Japan.**

*a* A map, on as large a scale as possible, showing the location of the mission. A map is considered necessary on account of the lack of good standard maps, and particularly on account of the confused spelling of Chinese names.

*b* Indicate on the map the nearest sea or river port to which a vessel should be sent, in case it became necessary to relieve the mission; and trace the route one would probably take to reach this port, stating whether the route, or any part of it, would be practicable for field artillery.

*c* In the case of a river port, or any port that is not actually on the sea coast, and well known, it will be absolutely necessary to indicate the minimum depth of water, at various seasons of the year, between the sea and the port indicated.

*d* Local maps showing rivers and creeks that are navigable by ships and boats (giving depth of water when possible), the positions of walled towns and fortifications, and the nature of the defenses on each, etc., will always be of great interest, and in time of trouble would be of the utmost importance to a relieving force. There should be no hesitancy in answering questions because of a lack of knowledge of the proper military and technical terms, or because perfectly reliable and complete information cannot be given. Apparently insignificant items may sometimes be of great value. The sources of all information should, however, be always carefully and conscientiously stated, so that the commander of a relieving force may know what reliance to place on them.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 845.

Mr. Conger to Admiral Remey.

.....

Mis. No. 1055. Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, December 7th, 1901.

George C. Remey, U. S. N.

Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Forces on Asiatic Station,

Yokohama, Japan.

Sir :

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, suggesting that the heads of the various American Missions be asked to furnish certain information desired by you regarding the navigable ports nearest to the mission stations and the routes that should be taken by a relieving force to reach the members of the missions or to meet them in route.

Fully approving of the suggestion, I have addressed the United States Consuls in China instructing them to transmit the substance of your despatch to the heads of the various American Missions in their Consular districts.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 845.

Mr. Conger to United States Consuls in China.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, December 7th, 1901.

Sir:

I enclose to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Rear Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, suggesting that the heads of American Mission Stations in China be asked to furnish certain information desired by our naval authorities; and printed memoranda specifying in detail the information desired.

You will transmit to the heads of the various American Missions within your Consular district the sense of Admiral Remey's despatch and copies of the enclosed memorandum, requesting that the most careful attention be given this matter, and that the information desired in as accurate and full detail as possible be sent to him.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:

1. Rear Admiral Remey to Mr. Conger, November 20th, 1901.
2. Memorandum of information desired.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 843.

Mr. Conger to United States Consuls in China.

.....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, December 7th, 1901.

Sir:

I enclose to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Rear Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, suggesting that the heads of American Mission Stations in China be asked to furnish certain information desired by our naval authorities; and printed memoranda specifying in detail the information desired.

You will transmit to the heads of the various American Missions within your Consular district the copies of Admiral Remey's despatch and copies of the enclosed memorandum, requesting that the most careful attention be given this matter, and that the information desired in as accurate and full detail as possible be sent to him.

I am,

Sir,

Your respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:

1. Rear Admiral Remey to Mr. Conger, November 20th, 1901.
2. Memorandum of information desired.

No. 846. FOR RELS. 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE JAN 23 1902 SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Ack by subject + file, commending Mr. Conger's presentation of the subject. aak

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JAN 15 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC JAN 23 1902 BUREAU

December 12th, 1901.

Acker Jan 30, 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 6th instant. Russo-Chinese negotiations as to Manchuria.

INDEX BUREAU DEC 15 1902 FILED

No. 846.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm on the overleaf, herewith, your cipher telegram of the 6th instant, and report that on yesterday I had a conference with Prince Ch'ing on the subject matter thereof.

I handed to Prince Ch'ing a memorandum embodying your instructions, and the expectations of the President, a copy of which I enclose. I said to him, in substance, that it was generally understood what the proposed terms of the Manchurian agreement were, but that we had no authoritative knowledge; that if the terms as understood should be agreed upon, China's territorial integrity would be endangered, her sovereignty impaired, the Treaty rights of other nations violated, and her ability to meet her international obligations diminished. He then briefly outlined to me the demands which Russia was making. They were substantially as reported in my telegram of the 3rd instant. He said he agreed with my views as to the results to be reasonably expected from a compliance with the Russian

demands,

demands, and that he should endeavor, in whatever agreement was finally reached, to preserve the sovereignty of China and respect all Treaty and international obligations. He assured me that instead of taking nearly three years to evacuate Manchuria, he should insist upon its being accomplished in one, and that while limiting the number and kind of Chinese troops to be kept in the territory during Russian occupancy, this matter should be left to China's judgment and control after the evacuation; and that after turning back to China the Shan-hai-kwan, Ying Kou and Hsin-ting railroads, the Chinese Government should itself decide how it should be guarded, and whether or not a bridge across the Liao River should be constructed. Also, if upon investigation it should turn out that Russia's expenses of repair and maintenance of the above mentioned railroads were included in the general indemnity allowed by the Final Protocol, then they should not be paid again; otherwise reasonable compensation should be agreed to.

I asked him if the proposed agreement did not provide for exclusive privileges of railway and mining development. He replied it did not, but that later negotiations might be entered into to reiterate the agreement heretofore entered into with the Russo-Chinese Bank; that these would give Russia, when new

railways

railways were to be constructed or mines opened, the first right to build or open, but that these would only be given after conference with, and approval of, the Chinese authorities. He also said that if he could not secure Russian consent to these modifications, he would confer with me again before signing.

Under all the circumstances I can see no serious objections to the terms which he suggests for the general agreement, but if the understanding as to a separate agreement concerning exclusive railway and mining concessions, as it would seem, really makes a part of the main agreement, it is quite as objectionable as if it was formally included therein. I am bound to add that I have very serious doubts about his ability to secure the consent of Russia to the terms he proposes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Memorandum as above.

Telegram received. (Cipher)

Washington, D. C., December 6th, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Answering yours December third. Take an early opportunity tomsay to Prince Ch!ing that the President trusts and expects that no arrangement willbe made with any single Power which will permanently impair the territorial integrity of China or injure the legitimate interests of the United States or impair the ability of China to meet her international obligations.

(Signed) Hay.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 846.

MEMORANDUM

Left by Mr. Conger with Prince Ch'ing on

Dec. 11 th. 1901.

.....

The President of the United States, having heard reports to the effect that China was about to sign a convention with Russia which would materially affect the sovereignty of the former in the Manchurian provinces, and which would apparently impair very seriously the treaty obligations of China with other Powers, as well as injure the commercial interests of the United States in the region mentioned, has sent Mr. Conger, the U.S.Minister at Pekin, the following cable despatch:-

"Take an early opportunity to say to Prince Ch'ing that
"the President trusts and expects that no arrangement will
"be made with any single Power which will permanently
"impair the territorial integrity of China or injure the
"legitimate interests of the United States or impair the
"ability of China to meet her international obligations."

No. 847.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
FEB
4
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.
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DIPLOMATIC
FEB 4 1902
BUREAU

RECEIVED
FEB
3
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 12th, 1901.

Ackd
Feb. 6.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Commission of Bankers.

(Despatch No. 824, November 24th, 1901.)

No. 847.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my number 824 of the 24th ultimo, concerning the necessity of an early organization of the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol, I enclose herewith copy of a letter from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, to Baron Czikann, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, on the same subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Sir Robert Hart to Doyen Diplomatic Corps, Dec. 10th, 1901.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 847.

Sir Robert Hart to Baron Czikann.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Peking, December 10th, 1901.

Dear Baron Czikann:

The first payment to be made by China to the Powers, under the Protocol of the 7th September, will be due in a few weeks, and, in this connection, I beg to ask two questions in advance:

1. Has the "Commission de Banquiers" been duly constituted, and who are its members?

2. To whom is the money to be delivered, and who is authorized to give a formal receipt for it?

If these points have been settled, permit me to suggest that, to avoid delay, etc., the constitution of the Commission, and the authority to receive and sign receipts for the indemnity moneys, be communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Robert Hart.

His Excellency,

Baron Czikann,

Doyen of the Diplomatic Body,

etc., etc., etc.

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# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 19 1901
Secretary of State.
DEC 19 BUREAU.

ENT OF STATE
9 41 AM 190
CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

From Peking,

December 16, 1901.

Received 9.12 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Citizens of the United States greatly embarrassed by delay in the adjustment of their indemnities. Ask me to urge their early determination, in order that they may know upon what to rely in planning for the future.

CONGER

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office

December 16, 9.40 AM 89 , M.

No. 848.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack. Cross Dept's #435.

DEP'T OF STATE FEB 5 1902 ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU FEB 5 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

U.S. REGISTRY FEB 3 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

December 17th, 1901.

Rec'd Feb 6

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of the 16th instant. Adjustment of indemnities.

No. 848.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 16th instant, concerning the adjustment of indemnity claims, and to enclose herewith copies of correspondence with Mr. Charles Denby, Jr. upon this subject.

The complaints of our people are not that the claims are not paid, but that they are not adjusted, so that they might know exactly what vested rights they have therein, and be able to utilize the knowledge in planning for and carrying out future business arrangements.

As I have heretofore writtem, most of the governments have already adjusted the claims of their citizens, and it is difficult for our citizens to understand why theirs cannot be determined as readily. As may be seen by the clipping accompanying Mr. Denby's letter, the British Government has provided a mortgage register in its Consulate so that its subjects may secure advances on their adjusted claims.

I

I do not recommend anything of this kind; but it would materially relieve the situation and graetly aid many of our people if the amount of their claims could be quickly and definitely determined. Some of them inform me that their business interests are suffering greatly by the uncertainty in which they are placed. I therefore again respectfully urge their speedy settlement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr. to Mr. Conger, December 13th, 1901.

2. Notice to Claimants by British Claims Commissioner.

3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr., December 17th, 1901.

Telegram Sent. (Cipher)

Peking, December 16, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Citizens of the United States greatly embarrassed by delay in the adjustment of their indemnities ask me to urge their early determination in order that they may know upon what to rely in planning for the future.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 848.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Conger.

********************

Tientsin, China, December 13, 1901

Dear Mr. Conger:

I would like to call your attention to enclosed advertisement which was also circulated as an express at Tientsin. British subjects now not only know what indemnities they are to receive but their Government puts them in a position to raise advances in proper form on the sums due. This is a great advantage. It would be very useful to American citizens if they could have some difinite recognition of their claims even if falling short of the considerate measures of the British authorities. The apparent inaction of the United States is difficult to understand and I regret to say causes some bitter comment. I am sure we have your sympathy in this matter and I take the liberty of requesting you to urge the Government to give the subject early attention. There are suggestions of public meetings, protests etc. which I do not approve, in our present profound ignorance as to the intentions of the United States such proceedings would be meaningless.

The delay is a serious matter to many of us. We suffered our losses eighteen months ago and there was a general expectation of early payment which necessarily influenced business and other arrangements. Hoping for some encouraging news from you.

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 5 XXX

Mr. Young to Mr. Greene.

---

Tientsin, China, December 13, 1905.

Dear Mr. Greene:

I would like to call your attention to enclosed

advertisement which was first circulated as an extra at

Tientsin, stating, further, not only how that Administration

then may be receive big Chinese Government pays them in a position

to raise advances in proper form on the sums due. This is a

great advantage. It would be very useful to American citizens

if they could have some ultimate recognition of the claims

even if failing at present the considerable advances of the United

Administration. The appropriation of the Indemnity is

difficult to understand and I regret to see Germans mixed in

concern. I am sure we have your sympathy in this matter and

I take the liberty of requesting you to urge the Government to

give the subject early attention. There are suggestions of

public meetings, procedure etc. which I do not approve, in our

present relations importance as to the intentions of the United

States such proceedings would be misunderstood.

The delay is a serious matter to many of us. We suffered

our losses eighteen months ago and there has a reduced expecta-

tion of early payment which necessarily left unpaid business

and other arrangements. Nothing for some encouraging news from

you.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Char. Denby, Jr.

To His Excellency,

E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Char. Denby, Jr.

To His Excellency,

E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Enclosure No. 2. in Despatch No. 848.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

***********

With the approval of H. M. Minister, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, for the convenience of the British claimants, a Register of Mortgage Assignments and Transfers of and Charges upon claims against the Chinese Government (as allowed by the Commissioner), has been opened at the office of H. M. Consulate-General, at Tientsin.

The said Register shall be under the control of H. M. Consul-General.

Persons desiring registration must produce to the Officer in Charge the Original Deed or document in writing evidencing such Mortgage Assignment Transfer for charge executed by the Claimant, having the certificate of allowance of the Commissioner attached thereto; and shall deposit the same or a certified copy thereof in the Registry.

The said Registry will be open to the inspection of the public during the hours when H. M. Consulate-General is open for the transaction of public business, upon a payment of a fee of $3.00.

The fee payable upon Registration or Discharge shall be as provided for by the China and Crea Order in Council 1890.

H. P. Wilkinson,

Claim Commissioner.

Tientsin, December 12th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 818.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

***********

With the approval of H. M. Minister, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, for the convenience of the British claimants, a Register of Mortgage Assignments and Transfers of and Charges upon claims against the Chinese Government (as allowed by the Commissioner), has been opened at the office of H. M. Consulate-General, at Tientsin.

The said Register shall be under the control of H. M. Consul-General.

Persons desiring registration must produce to the Officer in Charge the Original Deed or document in writing evidencing such Mortgage Assignment Transfer for charge executed by the Claimant, having the certificate of allowance of the Commission- or attached thereto; and shall deposit the same or a certified copy thereof in the Registry.

The said Registry will be open to the inspection of the public during the hours when H. M. Consulate-General is open for the transaction of public business, upon a payment of a fee of $3.00.

The fee payable upon Registration or Discharge shall be as provided for by the China and Corea Order in Council 1899.

H. P. Wilkinson,

Claim Commissioner.

Tientsin, December 12th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 848.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Denby, Jr.

**********************

Mis. No. 1032.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. December 17th, 1901.

Charles Denby, Jr., Esquire,

T I E N T S I N.

Dear Mr. Denby:

I have received your letter of the 13th instant with clipping enclosed, advertising a Mortgage Register for indemnity claims in the British Consulate, and expressing your and the general disappointment of our citizens over the apparently long delay in the adjustment of their indemnity claims.

The claims, as you are aware, are in the hands of the Department of State, but just as what progress is being made in their adjustment I am not informed. I an however expecting in every mail replies to my suggestions concerning their adjustment. Of course you understand that the Department can do nothing except to pass upon them. Any arrangement as to payment must be made by Congress. I am today sending another telegram in addition to my former suggestions for early action.

I have no doubt the Department of State has good reasons for the delay, and it is to be regreted that some of our citizens seem so ready to criticise the Department for conduct the reasons for which they have no means of knowing.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

[redacted]

6

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DEC 17 1901

From Peking, December 17, 1901

11PO.NY.~~WX~~.RA....16 Govt via E & A.

PEKING , December 17,1901.

Confirmed Jan. 9, '02

SecState, Washington.

Present
Crescent premises overcrowded there is no room for Korean Embassy until we vacate.....CONGER.

Rec'd. Dec. 17, 4:30 am.

Deciphered by _____

_____, 189 , M.



No. 849

Ack. & file.

DIPLOMATIC,

FEB 8 1902

BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 18th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd
Feb. 6

Subject : Transmitting additional claim for indemnity for losses sustained during "Boxer" disturbances.

COR. BUREAU
FEB 8 1902

No. 849.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an additional claim of an American citizen against the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during the "Boxer" riots of June-August, 1900, as follows:

151 James H. McCann $422.10 Gold.

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

One indemnity claim as above.

Invoice of Personal Effects the property of James Athl Cann Lin Ching Chow Shan Tung China. Which were looted or otherwise destroyed on or about July 15th 1900.

Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Encleyopedia Dictionary U.S.Gold | $20.00 |
| Bible commentary Jamison Fausset Brown | 4.00 |
| Life of Christ- Edersheim 2 Vol | 3.00 |
| Bible Dictionary Smith " | 4.00 |
| Systematic Theology "Jenny" | 2.50 |
| Life of St Paul Conybeare Howson" | 1.50 |
| " " " Stalker" | .75 |
| " " Christ- " | .75 |
| Naome " | 2.00 |
| Kate Carnegie "Ian McLaren" | 2.00 |
| Matens Lessons | 4.50 |
| 3 English Bibles (Leather Bound) | 7.50 |
| Saint and Sinner Spurgeon" | 1.50 |
| 9 Colportage Library Books | .75 |
| Revised New Testament | .75 |
| Sermons by Irish Pres. Ministers | 1.00 |
| Golden Threads | 1.00 |
| Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush "Maclaren" | .50 |
| Tribulation | 1.00 |
| Drummonds Addresses | .75 |
| Fore-warned Fore armed | 1.25 |
| The Silly Youth | 1.25 |
| The Holy Spirit Bristol" | .30 |
| " " " Torrey | .[illegible] |
| The Bible text book | .[illegible] |
| Yonder | .25 |
| Fifty Years Y.M.C.A. Work | 1.25 |
| Dawn on the Hills of Tang | .75 |
| Scenes of a new life | 3.00 |
| Carried Forward. | $69.25 |

Books

Books Continued Brot Forward $69.25

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Student Manuals Books | 4.60 |
| Bible Lessons | 1.25 |
| " N.Test Vocabulary | .25 |
| Holy Spirit in Missions | 1.00 |
| James Gilmour in Mongolia | 1.25 |
| First Things First | 1.25 |
| The Upper Room | .50 |
| Story of the Wonderful | 1.00 |
| Seed Time & Harvest | 1.00 |
| 3 F.D. Hayes Books @.75 | 2.25 |
| Pictures & Photos | 15.00 |
| Total Foreign Books | $ 99.50 |
| 10% (ten per cent) freight on above | 9.95 |

Chinese Books

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Chinese Testaments | 1.00 |
| Kang-he Dictionary | 1.50 |
| History of United States | .75 |
| | 3.25 |

Clothing — Overcoat 7.50

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies Heavy Jacket | 5.00 |
| Mackintosh with Cape | 5.00 |
| Ladies Woolen Dress | 12.00 |
| Fur Muff & Tippet | 5.00 |
| 2 Dress Skirts | 4.00 |
| 3 " Waists | 3.00 |
| 3 Night Gowns | 4.50 |
| 1 Cape | 2.00 |
| Red Woolen Shawl | 1.00 |
| Woolen Socks & Stockings | 5.00 |
| 1 Pair Rubber Boots | 3.50 |
| 2 " Arctic Overshoes | 3.50 |
| 2 " Leather Shoes | 4.00 |
| 1 Navahoe Blanket | 3.50 |
| 2 Pair Blankets | 12.00 |
| 1 " " | 2.50 |
| 6 Towels | 1.50 |
| | 84.00 |
| 10% (ten per cent) freight on foreign clothing | 8.40 |
| Carried Forward | $ 203.10 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Bottle | 1.25 |
| 1 Bottle | 1.25 |
| 1 Bottle | 1.25 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought Forward | | $ 205.10 |
| Chinese Clothing - 4 Rugs | 3.00 | |
| 1 Fur Rug | 1.00 | |
| 1 Ladies Fur Garment | 15.00 | |
| 1 Gentlemans Do | 10.00 | |
| 1 - Silk Gown | 3.00 | |
| 4 pair Kin Lyn 'silk' | 3.00 | |
| 2 . . . Cotton | .75 | |
| 1 Ma Kua Lyn | 2.00 | |
| 4 Kau Chiens | 3.00 | |
| 1 Wadded Gown | 1.25 | |
| 1 Lined Gown | 1.00 | |
| 3 Pr Shoes | 1.50 | |
| Underwear | 1.75 | |
| 1 Ladies Kua-Tyn | 2.00 | |
| | | 46.25 |
| Furnishings (Foreign) | | |
| 2 Heating Stoves & Pipes | 10.00 | |
| Organ | 30.00 | |
| Sewing Machine | 8.00 | |
| Writing Desk | 5.00 | |
| 2 Rocking Chairs | 7.00 | |
| 2 Beds | 15.00 | |
| Lavatory & Stands | 7.50 | |
| Chairs (3) | 3.00 | |
| 4 Lamps and Chimneys | 10.00 | |
| Lantern | .75 | |
| Dishes | 15.00 | |
| ½ doz Table Napkins | 1.50 | |
| 1 Fancy Table Cover | 2.50 | |
| Brooms & Dustpan | 2.25 | |
| Canned Fruit | 3.00 | |
| Carpenters Tools | 20.00 | |
| | | 147.50 |
| 10 % (ten per cent) Freight on Foreign Furnishings | | 14.75 |
| Chinese - Table | 2.50 | 2. |
| Wash Tubs & Board | 3.00 | |
| Chinese Knives | 1.00 | |
| | | 6.50 |
| James McCann | U.S. Gold | $ 422.10 |

Subscribed and sworn to by
James H Mebane as being a
true statement of
losses sustained by him
by reason of the Boxer
uprising in the year 1900

James Ragsdale
U.S. Consul
Tientsin.

(3)

I hereby certify that James H. Mebane
is an American citizen, his naturalization
papers and passport having been duly ex-
hibited to me, and the said passport
issued Feb 21 1899

James Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Tientsin Dec 7. 1900.

#157.
James H. Mebane
Claim
U.S. Legation

No. 850.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 5 1902
BUREAU.

Ack. + file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 18th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Reclamation of Enoch Emery, claiming to be an American citizen, doing business in Siberia, for losses sustained during Boxer disturbances of 1900.

No. 850.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that I have received through the Russian Legation a claim for indemnity amounting to Roubles 8,408.22 on behalf of Enoch Emery, claiming to be an American citizen, doing business in various places in Siberia. The claim is for losses incurred during the Boxer disturbances at Blagovenstchensk.

As the claim is made out in the Russian language, is not in proper form and contains no evidence of the American citizenship of Mr. Emery, I have written to him to present the claim in English in proper form and supply evidence of his citizenship. I write now to advise the Department of the existence of this claim and the amount thereof in order that it may be able to compute the total indemnity. It is not unlikely that other delayed claims may be presented.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 851.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 1 1902
BUREAU

INCL. BUREAU
RECD.
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1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 18th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of the 16th inst. and Legation's reply of the 17th inst. Present Legation premises.

No. 851.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegram of the 16th instant and my reply thereto of the 17th instant, in regard to present Legation premises.

It would be wholly impossible to find accommodations for the Korean Embassy in the present Legation until we vacate. Indeed we are now so crowded that when Lieutenant Marsh, our Naval Attache, arrives, we shall be obliged to find him quarters in the Chinese houses adjacent to the Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received.

Washington, December 16, 1901.

Conger,

Peking.

Denby advises Department Legation premises sold to Korean Government and expects Department surrender same June 30th next. Korean Government consents through Paddock, our charge Seoul, to our occupation premises July 1st to December 31st, 1902, provided Korean Embassy expected leave Seoul soon can be accommodated on portion of premises arrival Peking.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram Sent.

Peking, December 17, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Present premises overcrowded. There is no room for Korean Embassy until we vacate.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 852.

DEPT OF STATE
FEB
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1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

REGISTERED
FEB
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1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 18th, 1901.

Ack'n aw
to Troy
Feb 6 C

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Government of Austria-Hungary has designated the Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Shanghai as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 852.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that Baron Czikann, the Minister for Astrio-Hungary, has notified the Diplomatic Body that his Government has designated the Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Shanghai as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 853.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 12 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECD. FEB 3 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

December 18th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans'd Feb. 18

Subject : Reverend John Woodberry has been appointed to settle affairs of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in Shansi.

(Despatch No. 755, October 1st, 1901.)

No. 853.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 755 of October 1st last, in regard to the settlement of the affairs of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in Shansi, and in continuation thereof,- I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of further correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Woodberry is now en route to Shansi.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

E. H. Conger

Enclosures :

1. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, November 16th, 1901.

2. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 22nd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 853.

Mr. Conger to the Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

November, 16th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellencies that on the 24th of July last this Legation received a communication from His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, and His Excellency, Li Hung-chang, Ministers Plenipotentiay of the Chinese Government, saying that they had just received a telegram from the Government of Shansi, to the effect that in the seven sub-prefectures of that province outside the passes the Protestant Church had theretofore been represented by the American Missionary Alliance, but that among the missionaries, who had recently arrived in T'ai-yuen to settle the troubles that had grown out of the "Boxer" uprising, there were none belonging to that Mission, and that he requested the Plenipotentiaries to ask the U. S. Minister to telegraph to New York and have the mission authorities appoint some one to go to Shansi to attend to the matter.

In compliance with this request a cable message was sent to New York, but no one was appointed until August 29th, when I received a cable despatch announcing the appointment of Rev. Mr. Johnson of Tientsin. I wrote to Mr. Johnson about his going, and urged upon him the need of haste. On Sept. 26th I received a reply from Rev. Mr. Johnson saying that he did not understand that he was expected to go to Shansi and that it would be impossible for him to do so. He had so notified the mission authorities and had asked them to appoint some one else. I com-

municated this reply to His Highness and His Excellency, but have had no further word from New York until two days ago, when I received a cable message stating that Rev. John Woodberry had been appointed Commissioner to settle the matters referred to. Mr. Woodberry was then at Shanghai.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellencies will communicate this intelligence to the Governor of Shansi.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

municated this reply to His Highness and His Excellency, but have had no further word from New York until two days ago, when I received a cable message stating that Rev. John Woodberry had been appointed Commissioner to settle the matters referred to. Mr. Woodberry was then at Shanghai.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellencies will communicate this intelligence to the Governor of Shanghai.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 863.

Board of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger,

November 22nd, 1901.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt recently of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that on the 24th of last July you had received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries a letter, transmitting a telegram from the Governor of Shansi to the effect that Protestant Missionary work in the seven sub-prefectures outside the passes had heretofore been in charge of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and that among those who had just come to T'ai-yuen Fu to settle the missionary cases there was no one belonging to the said Mission, that he requested the Plenipotentiaries to ask the U. S. Minister at Peking to send a cable message to New York and have the said Mission appoint some one to go to Shansi to settle these cases. Your Excellency further said that you had telegraphed to New York and that after waiting until the 29th of August you had received a telegraphic reply saying that they had appointed Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Tientsin, to act on behalf of the Mission; That Your Excellency had then written to Rev. Mr. Johnson, urging him to start as soon as possible, but that on the 20th of September you had received a reply from the said missionary saying that he had not understood that he was to go to Shansi, to settle these cases, and that he was not able then to go, and had written to the Mission asking them to appoint some one else; that Your Excellency had then communicated the substance of the said letter to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of which there was record; that you were now in receipt of a cablegram from the

the said Mission, saying that they had appointed Rev. John Woodberry to settle the cases, that at the time of his appointment he was in Shanghai, but may perhaps have started on his journey, and that you hoped we would convey this information to the Governor of Shansi, etc.

Our Board has carefully noted the contents of Your Excellency's despatch and has already informed the Governor of Shansi, transmitting the substance of the said telegram. As in duty bound we send this reply to Your Excellency for your information, and avail ourselves of this occasion to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards of Na-t'ung and Lien-fang.
Tenth Moon, 12th Day. (Nov. 22nd, 1901.)

the said Mission, saying that they had appointed Rev. John Woodberry to settle the cases, that at the time of his appointment he was in Shanghai, but may perhaps have started on his journey, and that you hoped we would convey this information to the Governor of Shansi, etc.

Our Board has carefully noted the contents of Your Excellency's despatch and has already informed the Governor of Shansi, transmitting the substance of the said telegram. As in duty bound we send this reply to Your Excellency for your information, and avail ourselves of this occasion to wish Your Excellency all prosperity.

Cards of Na-t'ung and Lien-fang.

Tenth Moon, 12th Day. (Nov. 22nd, 1901.)

No. 282.

DIPLOMATIC,

DEC 28 '01

BUREAU

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. DEC 26 1901

DEPT OF STATE DEC 27 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

From PEKING,

Asid. Consul General carry out provisionally as Bankers Commission. (17th) December 21, 1901.

Received 9:30 a. m.

Secretary of State, See Mr. Conger's telegram of 24th Dec. Confirm all three.

Washington.

Confirmed Dec. 30.

Immediate appointment of our member of Bankers Commission is important.

CONGER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEC 21 10 01 AM 1901

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE RECEIVED

Deciphered by Miss Greer, Chief Clerk's Office,

December 21, 1901 189 ,9:35 M.

No. 854.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.




December 21st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 19th instant. Indemnities.

No. 854

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 19th instant in regard to indemnities,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Received. (Cipher)

Washington, December,19, 1901.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

December 19, 3 P.M. Appropriation asked of Congress to pay American claimants to be reimbursed from payments to be made by China.

(Signed) Hay.

No. 855.

DEP'T OF STATE
FEB
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1902
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 4 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

INTER BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
3
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 23rd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Italian Leg
To Italy
Feb 1 C.

Subject : The Italian Government has appointed M. Manzi Fé as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 856.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that Baron Romano, the Italian Charge d'Affaires here, has notified the Diplomatic Body that his Government has appointed M. Manzi Fè, who is expected at Shanghai early in January, as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

Pending the arrival at Shanghai of M. Manzi Fè, the Consul General of Italy will act provisionally.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 856.

DIPLOMATIC, FEB 4 1902 BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE FEB 4 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU, Ack with pleasure at good disposition shown. aaja

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. FEB 3 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

December 23rd, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The Customs Taotai at Kiukiang has been directed to refund to Mr. Ruhl tonnage dues illegally exacted.

(Despatch No. 798, October 31st, 1901).

No. 856.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 798 of October 31st last, in regard to the complaint of Rev. Mr. Ruhl against the Customs Taotai of Kiukiang for the collection of illegal tonnage dues,- I have the honor to enclose herewith further correspondence on the subject.

It will be seen from Prince Ch'ing's note of the 20th instant that the Customs Taotai has been directed to refund to Mr. Ruhl the amount of the tonnage dues illegally exacted.

Consul Wilcox has been notified to this effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 27th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, December 5th, 1901.

3. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, December 20th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 856.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt recently of Your Excellency's despatch, saying that an American, Mr. Ruhl, had chartered a Chinese junk at Hankow and loaded her with coal for Wuhu; that he had reported to the Hankow Customs and had requested and obtained a special permit; that he had no other cargo aboard; that on his journey down the river he passed the native Customs at Kiukiang who stopped him and demanded tonnage dues to the amount of $52.30; that this would seem to be a violation of the Revised Yangtze Regulations of 1898; that according to Article VII of these Regulations foreign merchants may charter Chinese boats to carry cargo, which they have purchased, from one treaty Port to another, provided they obtain special permits from the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the junks so chartered are to be treated in the same way as the "Special River Pass"vessels; that therefore you requested that instructions should be sent to the proper authorities to make a careful investigation of the case and that, if the facts should prove to be as reported, the said Native Customs should be required to return to the said foreigner the $52.30 collected, as the money collected was demanded in violation of these Regulations, etc.

We thereupon telegraphed to the Governor of Kiangsi to instruct the Customs Taot'ai at Kiukiang to investigate and report.

We are now in receipt of the following report of the Custom's Tao-t'ai of Kiukiang:-

"Examination shows that the duties levied by the Native Customs at Kiukiang according to established precedent in-clude the five items; port dues, salt, wood, tea and bamboo taxes, and that therefore the port dues have formed the chief item. Native craft on passing the Customs,no matter whether carrying passengers or cargo,must all accroding to Regulation pay port dues, which have nothing to do with the tonnage Dues paid by foreign craft according to their capacities.

As to the chartering of native boats by foreign merchants to carry cargo along the Yantze, the Inspector General of Customs, both in the 9th Year of T'ung-chih (1871) and in the Eighth Year of Kuanghsu (1883) issued certain Regulations, stating clearly that such craft must continue to pay port Dues just as native craft plying inland are required to do. He reported these Regulations to the Tsungli-Yamn, who in accordance with his request, notified the Ministers of the Various Powers residing at Pekin,and sent instructions to the provincial authorities to act accordingly. In the XXIV Year of Kuanghsu (1898) the various Powers proposed that the Yangtze Regulations should be revised, and in the matter of foreign merchants chartering Chinese craft the Inspector General suggested that these baats should pay tonnage dues just as "Special River Pass" vessels. But Port Dues are a fixed item of revenue for the Chinese Government. If all at once these boats chartered by foreigners are changed to a class paying Tonnage Dues,it is naturally in conflict

We are now in receipt of the following report of the Customs Tao-t'ai at Kiukiang:-

"Examination shows that the levied by the Native Customs duties at Kiukiang according to established precedent include the five items; port dues, salt, wood, tea and bamboo taxes, and that therefore the port dues have formed the chief item. Native craft on passing the Customs, no matter whether carrying passengers or cargo, must all according to Regulation pay port dues, which have nothing to do with the tonnage Dues paid by foreign craft according to their capacities.

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flict

flict with the Regulations of the Ninth Year of T'ung-chih and with that of the Eighth Year of Kuanghsu (1871 & 1883). Therefore,at that time, in obedience to orders a By-law was agreed upon,that it was still necessary in accordance with established precedent,to pay the Port Dues in order to secure uniformity.

In the Present case the American merchant,Mr. Ruhl,chartered a native junk at Hankow to carry caal; he passed Kiukiang. According to the Transit Certificate which the said merchant presented for examination,he had declared the cargo at the Hankow Customs and paid the export Duty.on coal,which is altogether another thing from the port Dues levied by the Kiukiang Native Customs. At that time having been ordered to pay according to Regulation the said merchant then immediately proceeded to the Customs and paid over the sum of $50.00, was given a Duty Receipt and allowed to pass on his way. The Port Dues thus levid are not at all a violation of the Regulations,etc."

Having received the above, we have examined and find that the Port Dues levied by the River Customs,are really collected in accordance with established precedent;that the Revised Yangtze Regulations originally provided that when freign merchants chartered native craft they should be treated in the same manner as the "Special River Pass" vessels,but the said Customs Tactai in obedience to orders issued a By-law to the effect that when foreign merchants chartered inland craft to carry cargo on the Yangtze, such craft must in accordance with the Regulations of the Eighth Year Kuanghsi (1883) pay Port Dues, etc.

This By-law and the new Regulations must be enforced as mutually supplementing each other, and this is clearly implied

flict with the Regulations of the Ninth Year of T'ung-chih and with that of the Eighth Year of Kuangsu (1871 & 1882). Therefore, at that time, in obedience to orders a By-law was agreed upon, that it was still necessary in accordance with established precedent, to pay the Port Dues in order to secure uniformity.

In the Present case the American merchant, Mr. Rudd, chartered a native junk at Hankow to carry coal; he passed Kiukiang. According to the Transit Certificate which the said merchant presented for examination, he had declared the cargo at the Hankow Customs and paid the export Duty on coal, which is altogether another thing from the port Dues levied by the Kiukiang native Customs. At that time having been ordered to pay according to Regulation the said merchant then immediately proceeded to the Customs and paid over the sum of $50.00, was given a Duty Receipt and allowed to pass on his way. The Port Dues thus levid are not at all a violation of the Regulations, etc."

Having received the above, we have examined and find that the Port Dues levied by the River Customs, are really collected in accordance with established precedent; that the Revised Yangtze Regulations originally provided that when Foreign merchants chartered native craft they should be treated in the same manner as the "Special River Pass" vessels, but the said Customs Taotai in obedience to orders issued a By-law to the effect that when foreign merchants chartered inland craft to carry cargo on the Yangtze, such craft must in accordance with the Regulations of the Eighth Year Kuanghsi (1883) pay Port Dues, etc.

This By-law and the new Regulations must be enforced as mutually supplementing each other, and this is clearly implied

in the Regulations. In the present instance the Port Dues collected by the said Customs from the American Merchant, Mr. Ruhl, cannot be regarded as a violation of the Regulations, and therefore it is not necessary to return the money.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Tenth Moon, 17th Day.
(Nov. 27th, 1901.)

# CRANE'S



# LINEN

Enclosure No. 8 In despatch No. 856.

Mr. Conger to Foreign Office.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Dec. 5th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Your Highness and Your Excellencies, dated Nov. 27th, 1901, written in reply to mine concerning the complaint of Mr. Ruhl, an American citizen, that he was compelled to pay unjustly to the native Customs at Kiukiang certain "Port Dues" on a junk which he had chartered and which was carrying coals from Hankow to Wuhu.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies say that, "the Port Dues levied by the River Customs, are really collected in accordance with established precedent; that the Revised Yangtze Regulations originally provided that when foreign merchants chartered native craft, they should be treated in the same manner as the Special River Pass vessels, but that the said Customs authorities, in obedience to orders, issued separate rules, in accordance with which foreign merchants, chartering native junks to carry cargo on the Yangtze, must pay Port Dues in accordance with the Regulations of 1883, and that these separate rules and the new Regulations must be regarded as supplementing each other.

In reply I beg to point out that the Revised Yangtze Regulations of 1898 were adopted after conference with the Representatiives of the Foreign Powers at Pekin and are in the nature

Enclosure No. 6 in despatch No. 852.

Mr. Conger to Foreign Office.

- - - - - - - - - -

Dec. 5th, 1901.

Your Highness and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Your Highness and Your Excellencies, dated Nov. 27th, 1901, written in reply to mine concerning the complaint of Mr. Ruhl, an American citizen, that he was compelled to pay unjustly to the native Customs at Kiukiang certain "Port Dues" on a junk which he had chartered and which was carrying coals from Hankow to Wuhu.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies say that, "the Port Dues levied by the River Customs, are really collected in accordance with established precedent; that the Revised Yangtze Regulations originally provided that when foreign merchants chartered native craft, they should be treated in the same manner as the Special River Pass vessels, but that the said Customs authorities, in obedience to orders, issued separate rules, in accordance with which foreign merchants, chartering native junks to carry cargo on the Yangtze, must pay Port Dues in accordance with the Regulations of 1883, and that these separate rules and the new Regulations must be regarded as supplementing each other.

In reply I beg to point out that the Revised Yangtze Regulations of 1898 were adopted after conference with the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at Pekin and are in the nature

of a Treaty between China and the Powers, while the separate local rules drawn up by the Customs authorities at Kiukiang are in direct conflict with said Revised Regulations and are therefore of no force whatever. Morever, an examination of the said Revised Regulations (Art. X.) shows that the orders to the local Customs authorities to issue separate rules distinctly says that the adoption of the Revised Regulations had made many of the Port Regulations which formerly obtained entirely meaningless, and that new rules were to be established in harmony with the Revised Regulations. The Customs authorities at Kiukiang have attempted to retain an old regulation which by agreement with the powers had already been abrogated, and in doing this the Kiukiang Customs authorities have not only violated a treaty stipulation, but have destroyed the orders of their superiors.

I must therefore insist that the Native Customs authorities at Kiukiang be at once instructed to refund to Mr. Ruhl the money unjustly collected from him.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

of a Treaty between China and the Powers, while the separate local rules drawn up by the Customs authorities at Kiukiang are in direct conflict with said Revised Regulations and are therefore of no force whatever. Moreover, an examination of the said Revised Regulations (Art. X.) shows that the orders to the local Customs authorities to issue separate rules distinctly says that the adoption of the Revised Regulations had made many of the Port Regulations which formerly obtained entirely meaningless, and that new rules were to be established in harmony with the Revised Regulations. The Customs authorities at Kiukiang have attempted to retain an old regulation which by agreement with the powers had already been abrogated, and in doing this the Kiukiang Customs authorities have not only violated a treaty stipulation, but have destroyed the orders of their superiors.

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I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) R. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing, President,
and Their Excellencies, the Ministers
of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 856.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

A reply. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt recently of Your Excellency's note concerning the case of the collection of Port Dues from the American Merchant, Mr. Ruhl, by the Native Customs at Kiukiang.

I at once requested the Inspector General of Customs to make investigation and, according to his reply, it appears that on this occasion, although the Port Dues levied were in accordance with the Local Regulations made by the Taot'ai himself, they do not exactly agree with the General Regulations jointly determined upon and the money should therefore be returned, etc.

Examination shows that in the levying and collection of Port Dues the Kiukiang Taot'ai decided to proceed according to the Local Regulations, but, since Your Excellency's note shows that the General Regulations ought to be observed and that the Local Regulations ought not to control, I have at once directed the said Customs official to refund to the American Merchant, Mr. Ruhl, the amount of the Port Dues collected.

As in duty bound, I send this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

Kuanghsu XXVII Year, Eleventh Moon, 10th Day.

(Dec. 20th, 1901).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 813.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

A reply. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt recently of Your Excellency's note concerning the case of the collection of Port Dues from the American Merchant, Mr. Rudi, by the Native Customs at Kiukiang.

I at once requested the Inspector General of Customs to make investigation and, according to his reply, it appears that on this occasion, although the Port Dues levied were in accordance with the Local Regulations made by the Taot'ai himself, they do not exactly agree with the General Regulations jointly determined upon and the money should therefore be returned, etc.

Examination shows that in the levying and collection of Port Dues the Kiukiang Taot'ai decided to proceed according to the Local Regulations, but, since Your Excellency's note shows that the General Regulations ought to be observed and that the Local Regulations ought not to control, I have at once directed the said Customs official to refund to the American Merchant, Mr. Rudi, the amount of the Port Dues collected.

As in duty bound, I send this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

Kuangsu XXVII Year, Eleventh Moon, 10th Day.

(Dec. 20th, 1901).

No. 857.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 5 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
FEB
5
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack and approve
Add

Secretary of State.
FEB 4 1902

December 24th, 1901.

Rec'd Feb. 7

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Division of the "Bon Global." Indemnities.

No. 857.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As yet the Representatives of the Powers have not been able to agree on a definite division of the "Bon Global" (450,000,000 Hai Kwan Taels) among the several Governments. The respective amounts submitted by the different Ministers were as follows:

| Country, | Total H.K.Taels. |
|---|---|
| Germany, | 92,159,859.61 |
| Austria-Hungary, | 4,095,517.14 |
| Belgium, | 8,650,000.00 |
| Spain, | 342,220.00 |
| United States, | 33,692,722.37 |
| Great Britain, | 51,731,076.00 |
| Portugal, | 149,126.00 |
| France, | 75,000,000.00 |
| Italy, | 27,354,095.66 |
| Japan, | 33,589,191.75 |
| Netherlands, | 800,000.00 |
| Russia, | 133,354,107.64. |
| Total, | 460,317,916.15. |

If these amounts were all accurate and fair they should now each submit to a prorata reduction in order to bring the total

total down to 450,000,000, but since giving in the first amounts some Legations have been able to reduce their private claims on adjustment, and others claim that they discounted theirs so heavily before putting them in that they found them increased by the adjustment. (This latter claim is strongly made by the British Minister). Some claims have been transferred from one to another Legation; for instance, some Swiss claims from the French and German to the Belgian Legation. The result is that the amount of the Belgian claim is increased, but the others should be correspondingly reduced, so that the total should remain the same; but the French Minister, I am told, objects to reducing the French amount, because, he says, he has discovered new claims which were not at first included.

No meeting has yet been held to take formal action in the matter, and the probability is that it will have to be left to the Commission of Bankers to decide under the direction of their respective Governments. It appears to me that the only possible solution will be found in each Representative standing by his first figures, and submitting to a proportionate reduction. I have felt authorized under my general instructions to agree to this, have so stated to my Colleagues, and trust that this

action

action will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC

DEC 27 1901

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

RECEIVED DEC 26 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State. DEC 27 1901

To Brandy Dec 26.

From Peking,

December 24, 1901.

Received 2.10 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Preparing for January indemnity payment. Chinese Plenipotentiaries are requesting names and composition of bankers' commission. The organization only waits for the United States. If permanent appointee is not now in Shanghai, authorize Consul-General act provisionally. Please reply.

CONGER

*Deciphered by* JRB & MG, Chief Clerk's Office

December 24, 2.30 PM., *189* , *M.*

No. 858.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 4 1902
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
FEB
4
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack referring to recent instn in same sense.
Copy to London, Paris, Berlin and St Petersburg, for information & supplementing recent instn.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECD. DIPL. BUREAU
FEB 3 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 24th, 1901.

Asked. Gt Britain. France. Germany. Italy. Japan. Feb. 5

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Tientsin Provisional Government. Viceroy of Chihli requests re-establishment of Chinese administration.

No. 858.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on his appointment to the Chihli Viceroyalty, Yuan Shih-k'ai called personally on all the Ministers, and took occasion to urge the importance and necessity of turning back to the Chinese Government, the City of Tientsin, which contains his official residence, and from whence only, he claims he can properly and successfully administer his great office. I enclose copy of memorandum upon the subject which he left with the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. No action has been taken by the Diplomatic Body, and I cannot see that any can be taken except to express to their Governments the opinion that the Provisional Military Government which is now conducting the civil administration of the City and surrounding country ought to be dissolved.

Besides the reasons given by the Viceroy for dissolving the Provisional Government, there are questions continually arising as to transfer and registration of property, taxation, Customs collection, quarantine regulations, execution of future

contracts

contracts, etc., which strongly emphasize the necessity.

My Russian and Japanese Colleagues frankly declare that the City should be surrendered. The British, German and French Ministers, without committing themselves as to time, say it should be done sometime after the return of the Court. I agree that now that it is definitely known that the Court will arrive here early in January, the transfer might be properly postponed until after that event; but in accordance with the spirit of the Protocol, the entire Province, except the places especially named in that instrument for military occupancy, ought to be then surrendered to the Chinese and opportunity given them to assume civil jurisdiction everywhere.

Believing this to be in accordance with the policy consistently followed by the United States, and in the line of your general instructions, I shall opportunely advocate it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Memorandum as above.

Enclosure No. ~ In despatch No. 858.

Yuan Shih-k'ai to Diplomatic Corps.

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Communication of His Excellency, Mr. Yuan, to His Excellency Baron Czikann, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

The 29th Day of the Loth Moon of the 27th Year Kouanghsu.

(December 9th, 1901.)

In the course of the visit which I made to Your Excellency a few days since, and of my subsequent interviews with the Ministers of the different Powers, I was touched by the sincere and cordial reception accorded me.

Believing, however, that because of the numerous questions which were discussed, it might be difficult to recall them all to memory, I have thought it best to embody in a note hereto attached, the different points verbally discussed, and I sincerely hope that Your Excellency will kindly intercede with the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, requesting them to come to an early understanding as to a final date for the turning over of the City of Tientsin to the Chinese Authorities, in order that I may have a place in which to reside, and that nothing may give place to any difficulties.

I hope, on the other hand, that after the fixing of the date in question, and before the turning over of the city be made effective, that you will acquiesce in that which a high functionary, versed in international questions, and designated by me, will have outlined for the necessary procedure in the premises, to the end that the resumption of services on the part of the Chinese may be happily affected.

I shall be very grateful.

(Usual compliments.) (Card of Mr. Yuan Che-k'ai enc.)

No. 858.

From Mr. Hodgson to Diplomatic Corps.

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Communication of his Excellency Mr. Yuan, to His Excellency Baron Gleichen, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

The 25th Day of the 11th Moon of the 27th Year Kuang-Hsu.

(December 9th, 1901.)

In the course of the visits which I made to Your Excellency a few days since, and during subsequent interviews with the Ministers of the different Powers, I was touched by the sincere and cordial reception accorded me.

Desiring, however, that because of the numerous questions which were expressed, it might be difficult to recall them all to memory, I have thought it best to embody in a note-Verbale what was discussed, the different points verbally discussed, and I earnestly hope that Your Excellency will kindly impress with the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, requesting them to come to an early understanding on a final date for the turning over of the City of Tientsin to the Chinese Authorities, in order that I may have a place in which to reside, and that nothing may give rise to any difficulty.

There, on the other hand, that after the fixing of the date in question, and before the turning over of the city to made effective, that you will acquiesce in that which is important, viz:- in referring all questions, and designated by me, will have decided for the necessary guarantee in the premises, to the end that the resumption of services on the part of the Chinese may be promptly instituted.

I trust to have your prompt.

(Seal of Yuan Shih-kai.)

(Seal of Yuan Shih-kai.)

# N O T E.

1. Formerly the Commissioner of the Northern Ports always resided at Tientsin, and it is also in this City where are located the residences of the Tientsin Taotai and of the Customs Taotai, as also the offices of the Prefect and the Sub-Prefect, and the different administrations and schools. After the disturbances of last year, there is an absolute necessity of placing everything in the proper order for the successful administration of affairs. A long residence at Pao-ting would be incompatible with the situation.

2. If Tientsin is surrendered without delay, the Commissioner of northern ports will assume the responsibility of the pacification and protection of the country, and no new incident would manifest itself as a result of negligence.

3. The market of Tientsin has a considerable importance, notably in salt, from which more than a hundred thousand merchants, coolies, etc., derive their means of sustenance. By the prompt restitution of Tientsin, the Commissioner of Northern Ports will be placed in a position to restore things to their natural order, and the people resuming their occupations, the country will enter upon a state of tranquility and security.

4. In spite of the fact that the Provisional Government published proclamations, inviting the banks, houses of exchange and other institutions to resume their business operations, the big merchants have, notwithstanding, not yet dared, before the restoration of the Chinese authority, to resume their operations, and commerce has consequently suffered greatly. If Tientsin

# NOTE.

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could be promptly restored to the Chinese, the markets would reopen, and commerce assume its natural course.

5. After the restoration of Tientsin, the Commissioner of Northern Ports could again assume control of the execution of operations of all kinds, and thus such operations would not be abandoned and lost in the course of execution.

6. To the performance of the clause of the Protocol stipulating the execution of works for the improvement of the Peiho River, the presence of the Commissioner of Northern Ports at Tientsin is indispensable.

7. The delimitation of the concessions is meeting, at the present time, numerous inexplicable difficulties. It is indispensable that the Commissioner of Northern Ports should go to Tientsin to equitably establish the limits of these concessions, publish proclamations to the inhabitants, in order that disputes may be avoided, and that the regulations of the concessions be observed. The different countries could thus undertake commercial pursuits.

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No. 859.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 6 1902

DEPT OF STATE
FEB 5 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ans. in the sense of Mr. Rockhill's memo. herewith.
aag

MISC. BUREAU
RECD.
FEB 3 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 24th, 1901.

Otwo Feb. 8

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Chefoo. Action of Diplomatic Body.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED

No. 859.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Consul Fowler reports that arms and ammunition are being smuggled into Chefoo, in Chinese junks, seized by the Customs Officers and then turned over to the Chinese Taotai, and suggests that in this way the Chinese Government might in great measure avoid the article of the Protocol which prohibits the importation of arms. I am sure the Customs Officials would not lend themselves to any such scheme, and it is extremely doubtful if the Chinese Government would avail itself of it. However, Sir Robert Hart has asked the Diplomatic Corps to take some action in the matter, saying that if the confiscated arms should be destroyed there would be no means of paying the reward necessary to induce detection. He therefore suggests that such seized arms be turned over to the Senior Consul at each Port, and that he keep them and pay the reward.

I enclose copy of Sir Robert Hart's letter. The Diplomatic Corps decided to answer Sir Robert that the Senior Consuls had no authority to receive the arms, nor funds with which to pay

rewards



rewards, and requested that while the Ministers were waiting instructions he would direct the respective Commissioners of Customs to retain possession of all such arms. I shall be glad to receive requisite instructions.

I enclose copies of correspondence with Mr. Fowler.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger, November 11th, 1901.

2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Fowler, November 16th, 1901.

3. Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger, November 22nd, 1901.

4. Mr. Conger to Mr. Fowler, November 27th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 859.

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Chefoo, November 11th, 1901.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

Reports having come to me that arms, etc., were being smuggled into Chefoo, and that at least one man had taken from him some 2000 cartridges, which it is stated he brought over from Port Arthur, and that the Commissioner of Customs had caused the same to be handed to the Taotai, I wrote to the Commissioner at once, Nov. 6th, to enquire, and failing to receive a reply wrote him again on the 9th, and he replied that as the matter concerned the "internal working" of his office, he had referred my letter to Peking. Copies of my letters of Nov. 6th and 9th and Mr. Carrall's reply of November 9th, respectfully enclosed.

While the Protocol forbids China importing arms, etc., there is nothing so far as I know to show how this is to be prevented. The question arises, What is to prevent China from "smuggling" war material. Suppose the authorities depute confidential agents to bring in war material and then their agent, with his supplies, is seized and the Foreign Customs hand him or them with said contraband to his own employers? The Agent (smuggler) is not apt to be punished, China has received the material and can say to us "We did not import this, it was

smuggled."

In view of the well known feeling prevalent that China is by no means subdued, this is a most important matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John Fowler,

Consul.

Enclosures: Mine to Commissioner of Nov. 6th and 9th.

His reply of Nov. 9th.

smuggled."

In view of the well known feeling prevalent that Christ is by no means subdued, this is a most important matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John Fowler,

Consul.

Enclosures: Mins to Commissioner of Nov. 6th and 9th.

His reply of Nov. 9th.

(Copies)

Consulate of the United States, Chefoo, Nov. 6th, 1901.

James W. Carrall, Esquire,

Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo.

Sir:

I hear that ammunition is being smuggled into this Port, which is confiscated by you and handed over to the Superintendent of Customs. I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me whether there is any truth in this statement, and shall be pleased to receive any other information that you may be able to give on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John Fowler, Consul.

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Consulate of the United States, Chefoo, Nov.9th,1901.

No.5323.

James W. Carrall, Esquire,

Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo.

Sir: Not having had the honor of receiving your reply to my despatch of the 6th instant, regarding the reported smuggling of arms, etc., and your action thereon, I take this opportunity of reminding you of the same and to say that I shall be glad if you will favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd) John Fowler, Consul.

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Custom House, Chefoo, 9th, November, 1901.

Dear Mr. Fowler; I have sent your despatch of the 6th instant to Peking, as the subject is a matter concerning the internal working of this office.

On receipt of instructions, I will reply to same.

Yours truly, (Sgd) James W. Carrall.

(Copies)

Consulate of the United States, Chefoo, Nov. 6th, 1901.

James W. Carrall, Esquire,

Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo.

Sir:

I hear that ammunition is being smuggled into this Port, which is confiscated by you and handed over to the Superintendent of Customs. I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me whether there is any truth in this statement, and shall be pleased to receive any other information that you may be able to give on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John Fowler, Consul.

- o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o -

Consulate of the United States, Chefoo, Nov.9th,1901.

No.5325.

James W. Carrall, Esquire,

Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo.

Sir: Not having had the honor of receiving your reply to my despatch of the 6th instant, regarding the reported smuggling of arms, etc., and your action thereon, I take this opportunity of reminding you of the same and to say that I shall be glad if you will favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd) John Fowler, Consul.

Custom House, Chefoo, 9th, November, 1901.

Dear Mr. Fowler; I have sent your despatch of the 6th instant to Peking, as the subject is a matter concerning the internal working of this office.

On receipt of instructions, I will reply to same.

Yours truly, (Sgd) James W. Carrall.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 859.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Fowler.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

November 16th, 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Chefoo.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 453 of the 11th instant in regard to the smuggling of arms into Chefoo.

The Commissioner of Customs states that he has sent your despatch to Peking. Please forward to me his final reply as soon as you receive it.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd) E. H. Conger.

# CRANES

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 857.

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Chefoo, November 22nd, 1901.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

In compliance with the instruction in your No. 1248 of the 16th instant, regarding the reported smuggling of arms into this Port, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Commissioner of Custom's letter of the 18th. You will notice that he neither denies nor affirms the report that he had sent ammunition, etc., to the Taotai, nor does he mention what procedure he has or will take.

The Indo China S. N. Co's. s. s. "Canton" arrived here about the 18th with 637 coolies from Newchwang; Dr. Molyneux, suspecting a case of plague, held the ship in quarantine pending investigation. Before he could return to the ship with his microscope, etc., a gale sprang up and communication with the ship was impossible. The next day a signal of distress and mutiny was shown from the ship; no one could go on board; signals were made at the request of the British Consul for the Austrian cruiser to investigate. A launch from that ship went alongside the Canton and the Captain informed the Austrian that the coolies had arms and ammunition and were threatening to kill; the "Canton" was ordered alongside the cruiser. On the 20th the weather permitted the Medical Officer to visit the

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 897.

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger.

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Chefoo, November 22nd, 1901.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

In compliance with the instruction in your No. 1248 of the 18th instant, regarding the reported smuggling of arms into this Port, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Commissioner of Customs's letter of the 18th. You will notice that he neither denies nor affirms the report that he had sent ammunition, etc., to the Taotai, nor does he mention what procedure he has or will take.

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ship; the "suspect" was dead from plague; ship is now in quarantine and the British Consul is devising measures for searching for the arms and ammunition the coolies are reported to be supplied with as soon as the "Canton" is released from quarantine. It is ood that if ammunition, etc., is coming in, it is from ports under Russian control.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Fowler,

Consul.

Enclosure;

Copy of Commissioner's letter.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Fowler,

Consul.

Enclosure;

Copy of Commissioner's letter.

(Copy)

Custom House, Chefoo, 18th Nov., 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,

U. S. Consul,

Chefoo.

Sir:

In reply to your despatches of the 6th and 9th instant, inquiring whether ammunication confiscated by the Customs is handed over to the Superintendent of Customs, I have the honor to inform you that I am not sending munitions of war to the Superintendent of Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) James W. Carrall,

Commissioner.

(Copy)

Custom House, Chefoo, 18th Nov., 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,

U. S. Consul,

Chefoo.

Sir:

In reply to your despatches of the 6th and 9th instant, inquiring whether ammunication confiscated by the Customs is handed over to the Superintendent of Customs, I have the honor to inform you that I am not sending munitions of war to the Superintendent of Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) James W. Carrall,

Commissioner.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 857.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Fowler.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Peking, Nov. 27th, 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Chefoo.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 455, of the 22nd instant, enclosing copy of the Commissioner of Customs' reply to your letters of the 6th and 9th instant, making inquiry concerning the smuggling of arms, etc.

This question is now under discussion between the Inspector General of Customs and the Ministers here, and it is to be hoped that some mutually satisfactory course can be adopted in regard to such smuggling.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 857.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Fowler.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Peking, Nov. 27th, 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Chefoo.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 455, of the 22nd instant, enclosing copy of the Commissioner of Customs' reply to your letters of the 6th and 9th instant, making inquiry concerning the smuggling of arms, etc.

This question is now under discussion between the Inspector General of Customs and the Ministers here, and it is to be hoped that some mutually satisfactory course can be adopted in regard to such smuggling.

I am,

Sir,

Your's respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

MEMORANDUM.

Dear Adee:

I do not see that the foreign Powers are concerned in the methods employed by the Chinese Government in enforcing the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 25th of August, 1901, which forms Annex No. 11 to the Final Protocol, and by which the Emperor of China commands "all Tartar Generals, Governors general, and Governors of provinces, as well as the Customs taotais, ~~etc., etc.~~, to forbid," "the importation of implements of war as well as of material serving exclusively in their manufacture and of foreign origin". This is entirely a domestic concern. The Powers are only interested in seeing that the terms of the Edict are strictly enforced. Our Government has ~~never~~ believed that the enforcement of this prohibition is problematical! ~~could be enforced~~. The scheme submitted to the Diplomatic Corps during the discussions of last year in Peking was not deemed to be ~~absolutely impracticable~~, and the request for the Imperial Edict was made simply so as not to leave the question unsettled.

W. W. Rockhill

February 4, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Treasury

Ask adv

No. 860.

DIPLOMATIC, FEB 4 1902 BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE FEB 4 1902 ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. FEB 3 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

December 24th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Holland
Mr. Droy
Fen 6

Subject : Mr. W. Droesemeier, Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai will temporarily represent Holland on the Commission of Bankers vice Mr. M. Spielmann absent.

No. 860.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 792 of October 29th last,- I have the honor to report that Mr. Loudon, Charge d'Affaires for Holland, has notified the Diplomatic Body that Mr. W. Droesemeier, Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, has been appointed to act provisionally in the place of Mr. M. Spielmann on the Commission of Bankers during Mr. Spielmann's absence of some months.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 861.

DIPLOMATIC,

FEB 5 1902

BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 24th, 1901.

RECEIVED FEB 3 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

See Jul. to Conger: Jul. 5.
for Conger: July 11 & to Conger: July 13.
Feby 5
See letter to Foreign Committee
of House & Senate
Feby 13.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : M. Carre, the French architect here, will furnish plans for new Legation buildings upon a commission of one and one-half to two per cent of their estimated cost.

(Department's instructions No. 356, July 22nd, 1901;

Despatch No. 714, August 29th, 1901.)

No. 861.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to Department's instructions No. 356 of July 22nd last and to my despatch No. 714 of August 29th last, in regard to the new Legation site and buildings,- I have the honor to state that I have consulted M. Carré, the French architect, who is here at work upon the construction of the buildings for the French and other Legations.

M. Carré says that he can furnish plans for the buildings upon a commission of from one and one-half to two per cent of the estimated cost of the structures; but that he will be unable to estimate the probable cost of buildings without information as to the materials to be used, whether native or foreign, their cost, etc., which of course at present I cannot give him.

I shall not confer with him again until I receive further instructions from the Department as to its intentions and wishes in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Tel. to Conger, Feb. 5'
File

ecretary of State.
FEB 5 1902

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Secretary:

As we cease to have the use of Mr. Denby's property in Peking for our legation after the 1st of July of this year, or at all events before the end of next year, it seems to me it is urgent that steps be taken at once for the building of the new legation. I would suggest that a telegram be sent to Mr. Conger something like the following:

In reply to your Despatch 861. Let Carre furnish plans on terms specified. Materials to be used best better be procurable in China.

I think that by doing this at least two or three months will be saved, as of course the plans have to be sent on here for the Department's approval before the work can be begun.

W. W. Rockhill

most feasible obtainable
Send sketch plan here as soon as possible.

February 5, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 27 '01
BUREAU
WASH. D.C.
DEC 26
1901
DEPT. OF STATE
Secretary of State
DE 27

Leave granted.

Legation of the United States
to China,
[Washington, D. C., December 26,
1901.]

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to apply for a two months' extension of my leave of absence, which expires January 2 next.

In making this application I beg to state that this is the first visit for several years that I and my family have been able to make in America, and for this reason particularly I am anxious to avail myself at this time of my statutory leave for 1902.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

H. G. Squiers

Secretary of Legation.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE FEB 4 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Treasury? Ack. aaa

No. 862.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECD. FEB 3 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

December 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd and To Treas. Dec 6

Subject : Belgium has appointed Chevalier de Melotte as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 862.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that M. de Cartier, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, has notified the Diplomatic Body that his Government has selected and appointed Chevalier Adrien de Melotte as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

Pending Chevalier Melotte's arrival in Shanghai, M. Siffert, the Belgian Consul General, will act provisionally.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 863.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 6 1902
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
FEB
5
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Seen by Mr. Rockhill.
Ack. by Number and File.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPL. BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB
3
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Newspaper clipping. Report contained therein untrue.

No. 863.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose a clipping from a Japanese paper, which has been going the rounds of the Oriental Press, both native and foreign. I have taken no notice of it whatever.

While I cannot think that the Department would give to it any credence, yet it can do no harm for me to say that there is not a scintilla of truth in it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Clipping from Japanese paper as above.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 863.

## CHINESE NEWS.

### PROPOSALS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN MINISTERS.

According to the Peking correspondent of the *Tokyo Asahi*, the British Minister in Peking in his interview with Prince Ching before the latter's departure from the capital for Kaifung seems to have been accompanied by the American Minister. The two foreign representatives are reported to have stated to the Prince on the occasion of the interview that the Chinese Government should take at this moment a decisive action to satisfy the wishes of the Powers and suggested the carrying out of the following proposals:—(1) The dismissal of Yung Lu, (2) is not reported by mistake (our contemporary says that it was probably the Emperor's personal superintendence of state affairs), (3) The punishment of Tung Fuhsiang with death and (4) The discontinuance of the Regency by the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty, it is said, has rejected the second and fourth proposals. She has subsequently ordered Yuen Shi-kai, on his arrival in Peking, to find out the intentions of other foreign Ministers in the capital and report in detail to Her Majesty.

No. 864.

DIPLOMATIC,
FEB 6 1902
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
FEB
5
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Copy to Treasury, with comments in the sense of yr. Rockhill memo. asking views on the points presented in order that Mr. Conger and the U.S. Agents may be appropriately instructed.

aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INTER-BUREAU
DIRECTORY
FEB
3
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

December 26th, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknowledged in series, Feb. 12, 1902.

Copy to Treasy Feb. 7, 1902 C.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegrams of the 21st and 24th instants. The Commission of Bankers. Early appointment of representative for the United States important.

MEMORANDUM.

My dear Adee:

I have carefully read Mr. Conger's No. 864 of December 26th last. If I am correctly informed a permanent representative of the United States on the Commission of Bankers sitting at Shanghai has been appointed in the person of Mr. James S. Fearon. If this be true, it seems to me that the first part of Mr. Conger's despatch does not require consideration.

Referring to Mr. Conger's remark that his colleagues are speculating as to whether the Commissioners would be instructed directly by their Governments, or through their Ministers, and to his observation in connection therewith, I am distinctly of opinion that on questions financial the representatives on the Bankers Commission must be instructed by their Governments.

Paragraphs b and c of Article VI of the Final Protocol define pretty clearly the duty of the Commission as regards, at all events, its financial work. I append herewith copy of them in the English translation for your convenience.

I should think that at the present time it would be possible for the Treasury Department to state the denomination of the

fractional bonds for the amount of the United States indemnity ($25,000,000 U. S. gold) which it desires, and whether it wishes the semi-annual payments to be made in sterling or in U. S. gold, as the Secretary of State advised me last year that either one or the other would be acceptable.

As to signing the receipt for the money paid in to the Commission, which is mentioned by Sir Robert Hart in his letter enclosed with Mr. Conger's dispatch, paragraph b of Article VI of the Final Protocol seems quite clear on the subject. It is the Commission of Bankers - that is to say, ~~I suppose~~, all its members - who give a receipt for the same.

I think the plan suggested, of each one of the members on the Commission of Bankers presiding in turn at the meetings, is a practical one, although as one of the banks - the Hong Kong-Shanghai Banking Corporation - represents several of the Powers interested, it will have an undue influence, if any influence is derivable from the presidency; but I suppose this is inevitable.

As to the question of allowing China interest on the money which she deposits monthly with the Commission of Bankers, it is quite true that Article VI of the Final Protocol, paragraph a, says that the amortizations are payable annually, and that the interest shall be paid semi-

annually. These two provisions, however, do not concern China; they refer simply to the distribution among the Powers of the revenues paid monthly by the Chinese Government, under the provisions of paragraph d of the same Article, to the Commission. It was the suggestion of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries (see p. 166 of my ~~printed~~ report) that these payments on account of the interest and amortization should be made monthly by the Imperial Maritime Customs to the Commission of Bankers. Since these payments are due from China monthly, there seems no reason why ~~they~~ she should be allowed interest on them up to the time of their semi-annual or annual distribution among the Powers. If, on the other hand, the Commission of Bankers, in whose custody these sums must remain for periods varying from one to twelve months, have the use of them, it would seem eminently equitable that China should be allowed interest on them, and I ~~would~~ should think that the same rate of interest should be allowed as China has agreed to pay on her indemnity bond - that is to say, 4 per cent.

W. W. Rockhill

February 5, 1902.

Interest shall run from the 1st of July, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off within a term of three years, beginning January, 1902, the arrears of the first six months, ending the 31st of December, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound nterest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred. Interest shall be payable semiannually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of July, 1902.

(*b*) The service of the debt shall take place in Shanghai, in the following manner:

Each Power shall be represented by a delegate on a commission of bankers authorized to receive the amount of interest and amortization which shall be paid to it by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties, and to give a receipt for the same.

(*c*) The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signatures of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the above-mentioned Commission, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates.

No. 864.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 26th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf my cipher telegrams of the 21st and 24th instants, and to say that all the Governments interested have already appointed their members of the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol, except the United States and Spain, and the Representative of the latter has promised the Diplomatic Corps that a member from Spain, either permanent or provisional, will be appointed in time for the organization of the Commission.

Italy and Belgium have appointed delegates from home, who cannot reach Shanghai until late in January, and the Diplomatic Corps, while maintaining the principle that in accordance with the terms of the Protocol the member should be a Banker, yet since appointments of Bankers have already been made by Italy and Belgium no objection was seen to the Consuls of these countries being appointed to act ad interim. A like understanding was had in regard to the two countries which have not yet

appointed

appointed delegates, but they insist that the Consuls should not be appointed provisionally until after a permanent delegate who is a Banker, has been named.

The Chinese officials have unofficially informed us that the Chinese Government would be ready to begin indemnity payments early in January, and Sir Robert Hart has officially inquired the name and organization of the Commission, and to whom payments can be made. (Copy of his letter enclosed).

The members of the Commission should be on hand at Shanghai, ready to organize immediately, and it will be a matter of keen regret if the United States, usually so prompt, should be the occasion of any delay or embarrassment in the matter; hence my telegrams. The other Ministers insist that the Commission should be at once organized by those already appointed, but I have objected until ours is named.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in by the Ministers as to whether or not the Commissioners would be instructed directly by their Governments, or through the Ministers. Most of them think that upon questions purely financial, instructions will be given direct, but that upon matters political, instructions will be given through the Ministers.

It was thought the selection of the President would be a

political

political matter, and the Ministers all agreed to advise their respective members that the Diplomatic Corps was of the opinion that the delegates should in turn preside over the sessions, taking the countries in alphabetical order, but that no provisional delegate should be eligible to preside.

An important question was raised at the last meeting of the Diplomatic Corps by the presentation of a letter from Sir Robert Hart, copy of which I enclose, calling attention to the fact that the terms of the Protocol, Article VI, paragraph d, requires that, "The proceeds of the revenue pledged to the payment of the Bonds shall be deposited monthly with the Commission," and asking that in view of the fact that the deposits thus made will remain from one to twelve months in the hands of the Bankers' Commission, that some arrangement be made whereby the Chinese Government can be allowed interest on these amounts, naming 1% per month as a reasonable rate. No action was taken except to reply to Sir Robert Hart that the Commission was not yet organized, and our Governments would be consulted, etc. It seems hardly fair that China should not be allowed something for these very large prepayments, yet 1% per month would be outrageous. Undoubtedly the intention of this provision of the Protocol was to make sure that this revenue, pledged specially for the payment of indemnities, should be sacredly kept for

this

this purpose, and not otherwise paid out; hence the reason for not leaving it in the hands of the Chinese. However, it seems to me, and I so suggested to my Colleagues, that the question might safely be left to the Commission to deal with as the Representatives of the Governments might instruct them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Sir Robert Hart to Dean Diplomatic Corps, Dec.10,1901.
2. " " " " " " " " 19, "

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, December 21st, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Immediate appointment of our member of Bankers Commission is important.

(Signed) Comger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, December 24th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington,

Prepairing for January Indemnity payment Chinese Plenipotentiaries are requesting names and composition of Bankers' Commission. Organization only waits for the United States. If permanent appointee is not now in Shanghai, authorize Consul-general act provisionally. Please reply.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 864

Sir Robert Hart to the Dean.

---

Peking, December 10th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Czikann:

The first payment to be made by China to the Powers, under the Protocol of the 7th September, will be due in a few weeks, and, inthis connection, I beg to ask two questions in advance:

1. Has the "Commission de Banquiers" been duly constituted, and who are its members?

2. To whom is the money to be delivered, and who is authorized to give a formal receipt for it?

If these points have been settled, permit me to suggest that, to avoid delay, etc., the constitution of the Commission, and the authority to receive and sign receipts for the indemnity moneys, be communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Believe me,

Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) Robert Hart.

His Excellency,

Baron Czikann,

Doyen of the Diplomatic Body,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 864.

Sir Robert Hart to the Doyen.

---

Peking, December 19th, 1901.

Dear Baron Czikann:

In connection with the question already submitted relative to the monthly payment to be made by China for the siege indemnity, I have been instructed to ask whether it will be possible to allow interest on the moneys monthly surrendered.

According to the Protocol the sinking-fund (capital) is payable annually and the interest half-yearly, while the amounts collected under the revenue headings pledged for indemnity payments are to be handed over to the Bankers Commission monthly. Seeing that the payments thus made by China will remain in the hands of the Bankers' Commission from one to six and from one to twelf months respectively, and that if they were to remain in Chinese keeping instead some interest would accru, the officials charged with the financial arrangements argue that interest could fairly be allowed for pre-payments, just as it can be, and is, claimed on such as are deferred.

As to the rate, interest in China for short periods is generally high, and one per cent per mensem is considered low.

The

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 864.

Sir Robert Hart to the Doyen.

---

Peking, December 18th, 1901.

Dear Baron Czikann:

In connection with the question already submitted relative to the monthly payment to be made by China for the siege indemnity, I have been instructed to ask whether it will be possible to allow interest on the moneys monthly surrendered.

According to the protocol the sinking-fund (capital) is payable annually and the interest half-yearly, while the amounts collected under the revenue headings pledged for indemnity payments are to be handed over to the Bankers Commission monthly. Seeing that the payments thus made by China will remain in the hands of the Bankers' Commission from one to six and from one to twelve months respectively, and that, if they were to remain in Chinese keeping instead some interest would accrue, the official charged with the financial arrangements argues that interest could fairly be allowed for pre-payments, just as it can be, and is, claimed on such as are deferred.

As to the rate, interest in China for short periods is generally high, and one per cent per mensem is considered low.

The

The amount payable monthly will next year be about Tls. 1,80000 interest on this at one per cent from 1 January to 1 July would be Tls. 90,000; from 1 March to 1 July would be Tls. 72,00; from April 1st to 1st July would be Tls. 54,00; from 1 May to 1 July would be 36,00; from 1 June to 1 July would be 18,00; or, on six months payments, a total of Tls. 270,000, I need not weary you with a calculation extending over the nearly forty years the payments will continue, and what I have above set forth sufficiently illustrates the question. I therefore beg your Excellency will submit the matter to Your Colleagues of the Diplomatic Body, and, if possible, procure a favorable decission on a point which would do much to make such constantly recurring prepayments easier.

Believe me, my dear Baron Czikann,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Robert Hart.

The amount payable monthly will next year be about Tls. 1,80000 interest on this at one per cent from 1 January to 1 July would be Tls. 80,000; from 1 March to 1 July would be Tls. 72,00; from April 1st to 1st July would be Tls. 54,00; from 1 May to 1 July would be 36,00; from 1 June to 1 July would be 18,00; or, on six months payments, a total of Tls. 270,000. I need not weary you with a calculation extending over the twenty years the payments will continue, and what I have above set forth sufficiently illustrates the question. I therefore beg your Excellency will submit the matter to Your Colleagues of the Diplomatic Body, and, if possible, procure a favorable decission on a point which would do much to make such constantly recurring prepayments easier.

Believe me,my dear Baron Czikann,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Robert Hart.

Form No. 132.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
DEC 28 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
28
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To Treasury - 28th 10.30 a.m.

From Peking,

December 28, 1901.

Confirm.

Received 6.55 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Cabled Dec. 30

My colleagues insist that permanent delegate be first named, in order to entitle provisional delegate to act. This rule has been strictly followed so far. Cannot the name of the permanent appointee be wired to me at once?

C O N G E R

*Deciphered by* JRB, Chief Clerk's Office

December 28, 9.24 AM, 189, M.

Form No. 282.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
30
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

From PEKIN,

Amid, Telegram Dec. 30.

December 29, 1901.

Confirm.

Received 6 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Total indemnity claimed is ten millions in excess of bon global. Pro rata reduction very difficult because some Ministers think others claims exaggerated. Up to the present our claim has not been attacked, and I have been ready to reduce pro rata. Yesterday Reuter's Agency telegrams say that United States will relieve China from the payment of eighteen millions of its share in the indemnity. If other Governments who claim their amounts represent a deficiency instead of an excess shall believe this they will insist that part of the eighteen millions be applied to reduce the total before they submit to any pro rata reduction, and deadlock will probably result. What can I say to my colleagues?

CONGER.

*Deciphered by* Chief Clerk's Office,

December 30, 1901. , *189* 10:25*M.*

5

FOR RELS. 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Secretary of State. JUN 23 1902.

From Peking.

Dec 31, 1901.

Received 11 45 A M.

Sec State,

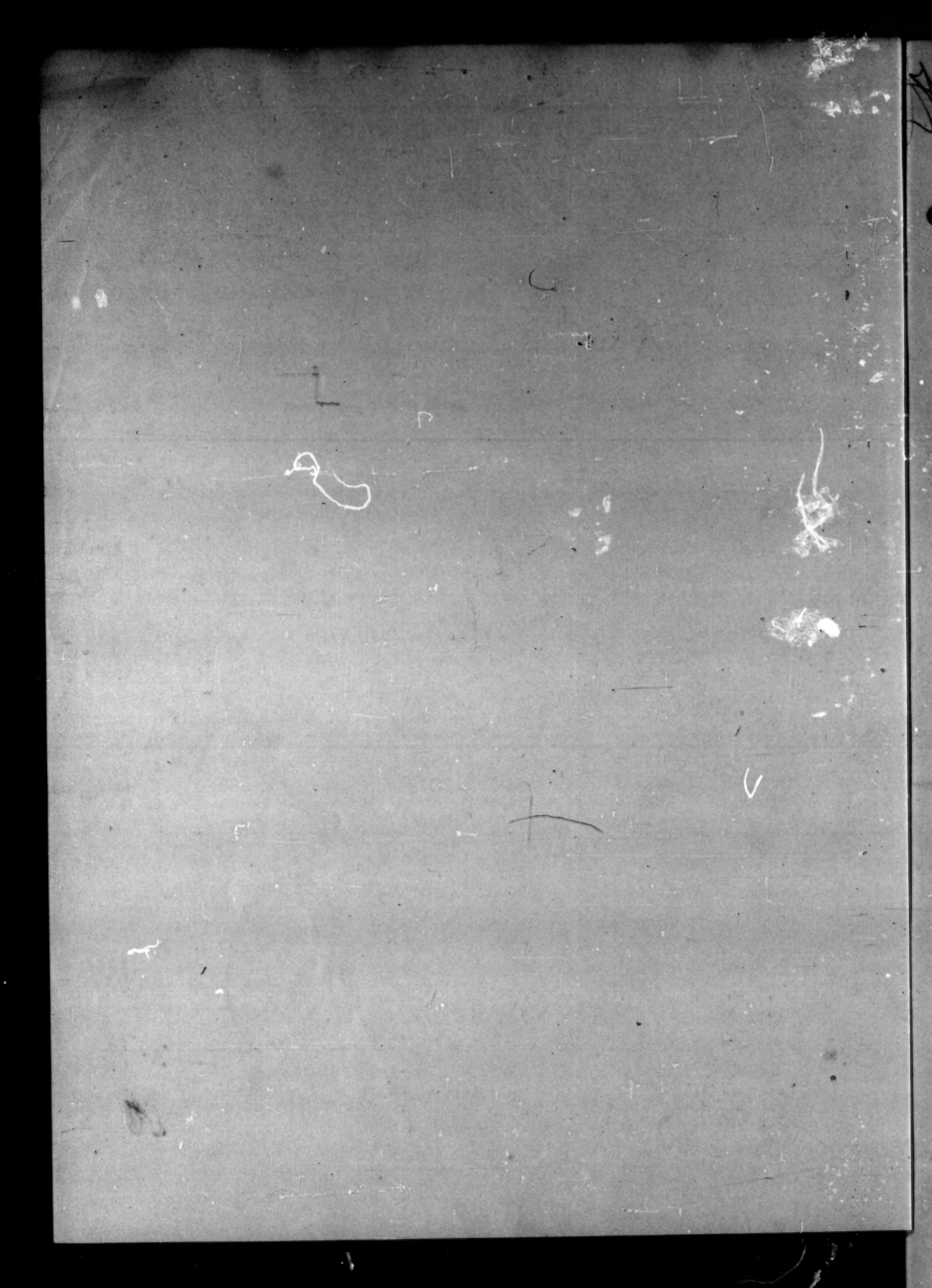
Washa.

Changyinhuan rehabilitated

Conger

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 31 11 51 AM 1901
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 23 1902
FILED



No. 865.

DIPLOMATIC, FEB 11 1902 BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIV. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS RECD. FEB 10 1902 DEPT. OF STATE.

Secretary of State. 1902

December 31st, 1901.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject : Spain has appointed Mr. Gaston Mayer, Director a. i. of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

No. 865.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 31st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that M. de Carcer, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, has notified the Diplomatic Body that his Government has appointed Mr. Gaston Mayer, Director a. i. of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, as its representative upon the Commission of Bankers provided for by Article VI of the Final Protocol.

This completes the Commission, except the appointment of a permanent representative for the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger